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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 841--80th Congress

Chapter 754--2d Session

H. R. 6705

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 841

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION ACT, 1949. Includes appropriations for soil conservation on Interior Department lands, Bonneville Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service; and provides \$150,000 for the Bureau of Reclamation for engineering and economic investigations relating to projects for the development and utilization of the water-power resources of Alaska.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 6705

February 16, 1948	Hearings: House, Pt. 1. H. R. 6705.
February 18, 1948	Hearings: House, Pt. 3. H. R. 6705.
February 24, 1948	Hearings: House, Pt. 2. H. R. 6705.
May 26, 1948	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 6705. House Report 2032. Print of the bill as reported.
May 27, 1948	House debated and passed H. R. 6705 with amendments.
May 28, 1948	H. R. 6705 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred. Print of amendment proposed by Senator Hayden.
June 1, 1948	Print of amendment proposed by Senator Green. Hearings: Senate, H. R. 6705.
June 3, 1948	Print of amendment proposed by Senator Butler.
June 12, 1948	Senate Committee reported H. R. 6705 with amendments. Senate Report 1609. Print of the bill as reported. Print of amendment proposed by Senator O'Mahoney.
June 14, 1948	Senate debated and passed H. R. 6705 with amendments. Senate Conferees appointed. Print of H. R. 6705 with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
June 15, 1948	House Conferees appointed.
June 17, 1948	House received the Conference Report. House Report 2398.
June 18, 1948	House agreed to the Conference Report.
June 19, 1948	Senate agreed to the Conference Report.
June 29, 1948	Approved. Public Law 841. Statement by the President on signing H. R. 6705.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

MAY 26, 1948.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. JENSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6705]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1949.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the various activities under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, including the Fine Arts Commission, the Bonneville Power Administration, and certain power transmission facilities under the Office of the Secretary, heretofore set forth in the bill under the heading "Southwestern Power Administration."

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

A detailed tabulation will be found at the end of this report giving each appropriation in the bill for 1949, the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, and the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949, together with the increases or decreases recommended in the bill as compared with the 1948 appropriations and 1949 estimates.

The budget estimates of appropriations for the objects contained in the bill will be found beginning on page 445 of the 1949 Budget document. Supplemental estimates submitted by the President to the Congress subsequent to transmittal of the regular 1949 Budget were also considered by the committee. These supplemental estimates will be found in House Documents Nos. 543, 579, 596, 621, 624, and 640.

A summary of totals, including the supplemental estimates, is as follows:

The budget estimates for 1949 total.....	\$459, 970, 835
The committee recommends in the bill.....	¹ 375, 677, 591

This is a reduction under the estimates of.....	84, 293, 244
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The amount recommended in the bill is an increase over 1948 appropriations of.....	112, 876, 532
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¹ And contract authorizations totaling \$29,944,290.

The reduction of \$84,293,244 recommended by the committee in the budget estimates is not reflected in large reductions in a few major items. Rather, it is the result of thorough inquiry by the committee into a multitude of small items to ascertain where reductions could be effected without seriously curtailing current activities or where the denial of new funds would not halt expansion of worthy undertakings. The committee spent 3 months in this arduous task which involved investigation into literally thousands of items. It feels that it has treated each agency justly and that the funds provided in the bill will permit of necessary operation and maintenance and the continuation of various construction programs without undue hardship. At the same time, the committee believes that it has met its obligation to effect economies wherever possible. The reduction of approximately 18.3 percent in the budget estimates is sufficient justification for this statement.

The increase of \$112,876,532 over the 1948 appropriations is due primarily to the expanded program in connection with the construction of reclamation projects and power transmission facilities in the Pacific Northwest. Increases in the Bureau of Mines and the Alaska Railroad rehabilitation and highway improvement program are justified on the basis of national defense. Additional funds for the National Park Service are required for the construction of roads and for physical improvements not adequately provided for during the war. A break-down of these major increases is as follows:

Agency	Increase over 1948 appropriation
Bonneville Power Administration.....	\$10, 474, 660
Bureau of Reclamation.....	83, 669, 859
Bureau of Mines.....	2, 909, 100
National Park Service.....	2, 372, 629
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	2, 644, 169
Territory of Alaska.....	8, 103, 885
Total.....	110, 174, 302

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS BY BUREAUS

The committee calls attention to the fact that it has effected reductions in the estimates for every bureau and activity in the bill with the single exception of the Fine Arts Commission for which an estimate of \$12,000 is approved. These reductions are set forth in the following summary of budget estimates, the amounts contained in the bill, and the decreases recommended by the committee:

Reductions in estimates for 1949 recommended by committee

Activity	Budget estimates, 1949	Amount in bill for 1949	Reduction
Secretary's Office.....	\$8,593,650	\$4,811,863	\$3,781,787
Commission of Fine Arts.....	12,000	12,000	-----
Bonneville Power Administration.....	23,473,000	20,920,760	2,552,240
Bureau of Land Management.....	5,637,065	4,349,365	1,287,700
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	51,125,020	41,274,210	9,850,810
Bureau of Reclamation.....	277,957,650	226,794,897	51,162,753
Geological Survey.....	16,005,000	11,456,998	4,548,002
Bureau of Mines.....	22,692,300	19,194,900	3,497,400
National Park Service.....	16,894,150	13,000,684	3,893,466
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	11,587,200	9,226,979	2,360,221
Government in the Territories.....	25,993,800	24,634,935	1,358,865
Total.....	459,970,835	375,677,591	84,293,244

ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS IN THE DEPARTMENT

During January of the present year, a survey of accounting systems in several activities of the Department was conducted by an accountant assigned to the work from the investigative staff of the committee. The survey included an examination of accounting systems of the Bureau of Reclamation in the District of Columbia and in the field and of the Bonneville Power Administration and the Southwestern Power Administration. The report has been printed in full and will be found on page 524, part III, of the hearings. The committee was pleased to learn from the report that the accounting systems of the Bonneville Power Administration and the Southwestern Power Administration are regarded as satisfactory and meet all of the requirements of modern accounting systems. The committee regrets, however, that the report contains unfavorable comments in connection with the accounting system of the Bureau of Reclamation, particularly in the Central Valley project, California, and Grand Coulee Dam, Wash., offices. The representatives of the Bureau of Reclamation were questioned concerning this situation during the hearings on the bill and frankly admitted that their accounting system was not adequate and that the Bureau was making and would continue to make every effort to correct the existing deficiencies. The committee is also in receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior endorsing the recommendations contained in the report and expressing the desire to cooperate with a view to improving conditions. Representatives of the General Accounting Office were heard also by the committee and they have assured it that they would supervise and cooperate with the Department and see to it that an adequate, modern, and efficient accounting system is installed.

REVENUES OF THE DEPARTMENT

There is inserted below a statement furnished during hearings on the bill which sets forth the revenues of the Department during the fiscal years 1947, 1948, and 1949. It will be noted that the net receipts from general and special funds total \$105,296,404.85 for 1947, and estimated receipts are \$90,032,764 for 1948 and \$95,163,867 for 1949. These amounts are funds received from the various operations of the Department and are deposited in the Treasury and to that extent assist in paying for the operations of the Department. The amounts set forth are considerably in excess of revenues received from similar purposes in previous years, the amount of revenues for the fiscal year 1934 amounting to only \$9,094,925. The construction and operation of Bonneville Dam and Grand Coulee Dam and other power projects, including the Boulder Dam project, are in the main responsible for the large increase over the 1934 revenues. The table referred to is as follows:

Estimated and actual miscellaneous receipts and trust funds deposited in the Treasury of the United States for the fiscal years 1947, 1948, and 1949

Source of funds	Actual, 1947	Estimate, 1948	Estimate, 1949
1. Admission fees and concessions	\$2, 680, 919. 40	\$2, 961, 050	\$3, 219, 250
2. Hunting stamps, fees, and licenses	2, 668, 882. 73	2, 457, 788	2, 458, 788
3. Grazing fees	930, 004. 42	1, 553, 582	1, 476, 600
4. Revenues, Oregon & California and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands	3, 034, 604. 42	3, 152, 000	3, 152, 000
5. Sale of sealskins and other products	2, 793, 337. 42	1, 265, 040	1, 273, 230
6. Oil, gas, and mining royalties and rentals	15, 696, 650. 68	18, 194, 507	18, 194, 600
7. Interest on and repayments to Colorado Dam fund and other funds	6, 005, 075. 43	4, 940, 165	5, 038, 151
8. Revenues from Colorado Dam fund projects	5, 756, 113. 38	7, 125, 500	7, 125, 500
9. Collections, reclamation funds	18, 861, 552. 76	20, 084, 925	22, 084, 925
10. Sale of helium and of gas from helium plants	485, 012. 64	346, 000	350, 000
11. Sale of Bonneville power	17, 227, 874. 39	23, 040, 000	26, 000, 000
12. Sale of Norfolk and Denison power	1, 442, 641. 48	1, 400, 000	1, 600, 000
13. Sale of Fort Peck power	494, 336. 16	230, 000	250, 000
14. Miscellaneous rentals, fees, and permits	371, 016. 75	378, 550	391, 250
15. Collections for services to Indians	480, 251. 12	1, 480, 625	1, 450, 525
16. Alaska Railroad receipts	9, 278, 073. 71	10, 750, 000	11, 500, 000
17. Repayment of investments	155, 530. 92	86, 433	78, 575
18. Deposits, proceeds from disposition of surplus property	20, 978, 813. 47	729, 598	-----
19. Unclassified receipts	4, 389, 120. 25	792, 145	825, 473
Gross receipts, general and special funds	113, 729, 811. 53	100, 967, 908	106, 468, 867
Less duplications ²	8, 433, 406. 68	10, 935, 144	11, 305, 000
Net receipts, general and special funds	105, 296, 404. 85	90, 032, 764	95, 163, 867
Total trust funds (civil)	8, 390, 275. 32	2, 338, 550	2, 588, 900
Total trust funds (Indian)	13, 564, 228. 78	9, 852, 300	9, 851, 300
All trust funds	21, 954, 504. 10	12, 190, 850	12, 440, 200
Gross receipts, all funds	135, 684, 315. 63	113, 158, 758	118, 909, 067
Net receipts, all funds	127, 250, 908. 95	102, 223, 614	107, 604, 067

¹ Excludes \$10,942,044 prior years receipts transferred to the Reclamation fund from "Deposits from sale and transmission of electric energy. Bonneville Power Administration reserved for reclamation fund," in accordance with the Interior Department Appropriation Act 1948.

² Receipts duplicated are as follows:

Source of funds	Actual, 1947	Estimate, 1948	Estimate, 1949
Interest on and repayments to Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Dam project, transferred from receipts under "Revenues, Colorado River Dam fund projects"	\$4, 000, 000. 00	\$4, 900, 000	\$5, 000, 000
Receipts from sale of power generated at the Grand Coulee Dam included in "Collections, reclamation funds" and "Sale of Bonneville power"	4, 433, 406. 68	6, 035, 144	6, 305, 000
Total	8, 433, 406. 68	10, 935, 144	11, 305, 000

EMPLOYMENT OF CONSULTANTS

Numerous items in the bill contain authorization for the employment of experts as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946. The committee has inserted in the bill section 13, which limits the per diem which may be paid individuals under this authorization to \$35, except that, on approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, a rate not exceeding \$50 may be expended. The committee feels that these limitations are desirable in order that excessive amounts for expert personnel may not be paid.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries.—The bill includes \$965,842 for salaries, Office of the Secretary, which is \$137,158 less than the 1948 appropriation and \$402,508 below the budget estimate. Reductions recommended by the committee in the estimates for this Office are as follows:

Item	Reduction
Program staff.....	\$208,312
Division of Power.....	104,610
Division of Budget and Administrative Management.....	40,156
Division of Personnel Supervision and Management.....	14,937
Division of Administrative Services.....	12,984
Eastern power marketing.....	21,509
Total.....	402,508

The committee has denied all funds for a program staff, which was initially established in the Secretary's office during the current fiscal year. While no funds were provided for this particular purpose during the fiscal year 1948, the sum of \$80,000 was set up for the purpose and the request for 1949 was increased to a total of \$208,312, which, as stated, the committee has eliminated from the estimates. The committee is of the opinion that this staff would serve no useful purpose and that, in fact, it might well create a bottleneck between bureau heads and departmental representatives at the secretarial level, and could cause confusion, jealousy, and poor administration. The committee feels that the Secretary and his assistants should determine policy and approve programs, and that such programs should be submitted to them by the bureau heads without interference from another layer of employees in the Office of the Secretary.

In connection with the reduction of \$12,984 in the Division of Administrative Services, the committee has disallowed all new personnel with the exception of \$7,194 for three accountants and \$1,952 for a telephone operator.

Office of the Solicitor.—The bill contains \$220,225 for salaries in this office, which is a reduction of \$79,775 in the budget estimate, the effect of the action of the committee being to disallow all new employees requested in the estimate. During hearings on this item, the committee questioned the Solicitor at length with reference to his jurisdiction over all attorneys in the department, and ascertained that he had little or no authority in the appointment and assignment of such personnel to duties in the Department other than the small staff on duty in his own office in the District of Columbia. It is the opinion

of the committee that the Solicitor should have direct supervision over all attorneys in the Department, whether located in the field or in the District of Columbia. It is also the opinion of the committee, that the Department is considerably overstaffed with legal assistants and it has denied all requests for new personnel for this purpose. Several of the agencies appeared to be overstaffed on the basis of existing personnel. On March 24, 1948, there were employed in the Department a total of 251 attorneys and adjudicators, the Department's request for an additional 49 contemplating a force of 292 in fiscal year 1949. It is the opinion of the committee that the 251 attorneys and adjudicators employed on March 24, 1948, should be reduced to 200, that the reduction should be effected in the following organizational units, and that a proportionate reduction should be applied to the other items of expense made possible by the reduction in legal personnel. A list of the offices which the committee believes to be presently overstaffed, and the number of attorneys recommended for the fiscal year 1949 is set forth below as follows:

	Number of attorneys Mar. 24, 1948	Number of attorneys recom- mended, fiscal year 1949
Southwestern Power Administration.....	4	2
Bonneville Power Administration.....	15	8
Bureau of Land Management.....	97	80
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	25	15
Bureau of Reclamation.....	70	56
National Park Service.....	10	7

Division of Territories and Island Possessions.—The bill includes \$146,800 for this activity, which is \$6,800 more than the 1948 appropriation and \$93,750 less than the budget estimate. While the committee realizes that there has been some increased activity in the Territories which may demand a moderate increase in the work of the Washington office, it wishes to point out that the staff has been permitted to expand considerably since the fiscal year 1940, and it is of the opinion that the present personnel is sufficient to adequately care for all additional work which the Division may be called upon to handle during the next fiscal year.

Oil and Gas Division.—The committee considered an estimate of \$400,000 for this activity and has allowed a total of \$300,000, which is the 1948 appropriation, and \$100,000 less than the budget estimate. The amount recommended will provide a total of \$175,000 for enforcement of the Connally "Hot Oil" Act, which is the amount presently available for this purpose and will provide an increase of \$25,000 over the current appropriation for work in connection with the coordination of oil and gas activities. The committee feels that this latter increase is warranted in view of the critical situation in connection with the oil supply and the need for coordination and unification of policy by the Federal Government which will aid industry in its efforts to produce a greater supply of oil and gas.

Board on geographic names.—The committee has allowed a total of \$13,266 for this activity, which is \$310 more than the 1948 appropriation and \$76,734 less than the budget estimate. During hearings

on the bill, the committee ascertained that this activity will secure in the fiscal year 1949, as in prior years, funds from other governmental agencies to assist in its work. At the time of the hearings, it was expected that \$45,000 would be received from the Department of the Army, \$32,000 from the Central Intelligence Agency, and an undetermined amount from the Department of the Air Force. The transferral of these amounts will permit operation on approximately the same basis as during the current year and will, in the opinion of the committee, provide adequate funds for all work necessary in this connection.

Soil and moisture conservation.—The bill includes \$2,700,000 for the soil and moisture conservation program on lands under jurisdiction of the Interior Department. This amount is \$800,000 in excess of the present appropriation and \$200,000 above the budget estimate. The committee regards this activity as one of the most important programs presently carried on by the Department and it is particularly concerned over conditions on the Navajo and Hopi Reservations in Arizona and New Mexico, where the soil-erosion problem has become critical. The increase of \$200,000 in the budget estimate has been provided for additional work on the Navajo and Hopi Reservations and the committee has also earmarked \$200,000 of the allocation of \$1,035,000 to the Bureau of Land Management for continuation of the aerial pellet seeding program which it regards as holding great promise as a means of combating soil erosion as well as improving grazing over a large area.

Contingent expenses.—The bill contains \$205,730 for this purpose, which is \$49,700 less than the current appropriation and \$59,020 below the budget estimate. The denial of the increase in this item is due to the fact that the committee, in disallowing substantially all proposed increases in the Office of the Secretary and subordinate offices, has likewise eliminated the contingent expense funds which would have been required had the increased staff been allowed.

Penalty mail costs.—In eliminating the entire estimate of \$250,000 for penalty mail costs, the committee has followed the precedent set in previously reported appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1949.

Power transmission facilities (Southwestern Power Administration).—The committee considered estimates totaling \$3,180,000 for this purpose, of which \$3,000,000 was requested for construction purposes. The committee has eliminated from the bill all funds for the construction program, it being of the opinion that such necessary additional facilities as may be required should be provided by organizations in the power business in that area where the power is to be distributed.

The committee has included in the bill the sum of \$260,000 for expenses in connection with the marketing of power and energy, for engineering and supervision of construction under contracts executed prior to June 30, 1947, for administrative expenses and for terminal-leave pay. The amount recommended by the committee for these purposes, \$260,000, is intended to provide for the purposes mentioned on an 8-month basis and until the committee has had an opportunity to investigate the actual needs of this agency. The committee has received conflicting information at various times as to the requirements for operations during the fiscal year 1949, and it does not feel in a position to recommend a larger sum for the full year until it has had an opportunity to look more carefully into actual requirements.

The action of the committee is not intended to preclude the department from requesting additional funds for the remainder of the fiscal year as and when the need for such funds is demonstrated.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

The Bonneville Power Administration is charged with the duty of distributing power generated at Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams on the Columbia River. The plant at Bonneville Dam is operating at maximum capacity. The Grand Coulee Dam has at the present time nine units in operation, bringing rated capacity of the west powerhouse to 992,000 kilowatts. Six additional generators for the east powerhouse are now on order, and it is expected that three of these will be put into operation in 1949 and three more in 1950. When the latter three generators are in operation, the Grand Coulee Dam will take its unchallenged place as the mightiest producer of hydroelectric energy in the world. Revenues from the sale of Bonneville power amounted to \$17,227,874 in the fiscal year 1947, and the estimates for 1948 and 1949 are \$23,040,000 and \$26,000,000, respectively.

The budget estimate submitted in connection with this activity totaled \$23,473,000, together with a contract authorization of \$13,385,000. The committee has recommended an appropriation of \$20,920,760 and a contract authorization of \$10,269,290, in effecting a reduction of \$2,552,240 in the estimate and a \$3,115,710 reduction in contract authorization. Included in the reduction in the appropriation amount is \$700,000 in the estimate of \$3,700,000 for operation and maintenance, and \$100,000 due to the denial of a request in that amount for reimbursement of power purchasers for construction of facilities undertaken for the Government during the fiscal year 1948. No part of the reduction has been applied to funds necessary for facilities required in connection with the atomic energy plant at Hanford, Wash. A portion of the reduction is due to statements during hearings by duly authorized representatives from the area to the effect that private companies were willing to undertake construction of certain facilities, notably the Lebanon substation, the Coos Bay substation, and the Sand Point-Bonnars Ferry line, which latter line the Washington Water Power Co. has expressed a willingness to construct. The committee feels that the Bonneville Power Administration should take advantage of every effort to secure the construction of facilities by private companies and other agencies. It is the recommendation of the committee that there shall be no extension of Bonneville power lines in Idaho beyond those presently authorized.

Attention of the committee has been called to the difficulty of present purchasers of power to secure extension of contracts beyond a 1-year period, and to secure additional power when available. The committee is of the firm conviction that the present purchasers of power should be given preference in the renewal of contracts in order that they may continue to supply the needs of their customers. Also when additional power is available for sale, such power should be distributed proportionately and equitably among present purchasers and new purchasers of power.

The acquisition of the properties of a privately owned power company serving a power-consuming area by a public utility district

through a strange method of condemnation proceedings—as has already been consummated in one instance in a Northwestern State—is undemocratic in its application and should not be condoned unless such proceeding is approved the American way which is by a majority vote of the qualified voters in the respective area. Such procedure has the earmarks of a Soviet power policy and will not be countenanced by this committee and we are entirely certain that the Congress and the American people will insist that such a policy does not get a foothold in America against any private business regardless of how small or how large.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The bill includes funds for the Bureau of Land Management established by merger of the General Land Office and the Grazing Service. The committee has recommended a total of \$4,349,365 for this activity, which is a reduction of \$81,075 below the 1948 appropriation and \$1,287,700 less than the budget estimates.

Management, protection, and disposal of public lands.—The bill includes \$2,562,565 for this purpose, which is \$177,925 more than the 1948 appropriation and \$825,000 less than the budget estimate. During hearings on the bill, the committee discussed in detail with departmental representatives the necessity for regional offices, which have recently been established in the field by the Bureau of Land Management, five of which are located in various regions throughout the United States and one in Alaska. After considering both sides of the issue, the committee has reached the conclusion that the continuation of such offices is not desirable, and it has inserted a provision in the bill prohibiting the continuation of such offices during the fiscal year 1949. The committee feels justified in its decision in this connection because it is convinced that regional offices, as at present constituted, have resulted in a bottleneck which has seriously delayed the handling of the business of the bureau. The most glaring example of inefficiency is in the adjudication and approval of oil, mineral, and grazing leases. By abolishing the regional offices and placing the duty of handling leases in the district offices, it is felt that one additional step presently required will be eliminated and that the business of the Department will be expedited to a considerable degree.

The Bureau has indicated during hearings on the bill that in some instances personnel in the district offices were not capable of performing the type of work required in connection with the matter of issuing leases. With the abolition of the regional offices where qualified personnel (the committee is advised) is presently employed, such personnel will be available for transfer to the district offices where they can perform the type of work which is necessary. The Bureau also indicated that it was considering the consolidation or relocation of some of its district offices. The committee is in complete accord with this proposal and believes that greater efficiency can be secured by the consolidation of some of these offices and the location of new offices in more strategically located areas. Information presented to the committee during hearings disclosed that \$1,033,296 was requested for the operation of regional offices. The committee has allowed \$450,000 of this sum to remain in the estimate, to be distributed to

the various district offices where personnel will be required to carry on work presently performed at the regional offices. The remainder of the reduction has been applied to the various items of increase requested in the estimate, including the specific denial of a proposed increase of \$97,730 for timber management work. While it is the intention of the committee that a moderate reduction be made in the proposed increase for grazing administration, the committee wishes to go on record as being in general harmony with the program for financing this activity as set forth in the formula proposed by the Bureau of Agriculture Economics as a result of its survey of the Grazing Service and as set forth in the justification submitted by the Bureau of Land Management. It is the opinion of the committee that the formula set forth therein is sound and reasonable and the committee feels that funds should be allocated for this work in an amount approaching the figure proposed in the budget estimate.

Fire fighting.—The bill includes \$50,000 for this purpose, which is a reduction of \$100,000 in the budget estimate. While the committee understands that it was the intention of the budget to preclude the necessity for requesting a deficiency in this item by submitting a larger estimate, it is felt that there is no way to determine the amount which may be ultimately required for this purpose in any one fiscal year and that funds should not be provided for the bulk of the amount required until information is available as to the appropriation which will be necessary.

Transfer of activities to the field.—The committee has inserted in the bill a provision similar to section 8 of the 1948 appropriation act, which, in effect, prohibits transfer of activities to the field. The committee has also provided in the item that no original tract books shall be removed from the District of Columbia, it being the understanding of the committee that copies of such books have been or will be provided in the district offices when they are reorganized to handle leases in accordance with proposals heretofore set forth in this report.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the actual inspection by the committee last Fall of numerous Indian agencies, schools, hospitals, and other installations, and as a result of numerous hearings on Indian affairs, out in the field and here in Washington, it is believed that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and its operations in the central office, the district offices, and the reservation offices, are subject to severe criticism.

The paternalistic control exercised in many instances apparently has tended to retard, rather than to expedite, the advancement of the Indians of this country. The successes of the individual Indians, in some instances, may be said to have been attained not because of the programs promulgated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but in spite thereof. Not enough emphasis has been placed upon the encouragement of the Indian to rely upon his own initiative and individual enterprise. The continued supervision by the Bureau of Indian Affairs over education, health, economy, welfare, and other activities of individual Indians and groups of tribes or Indians has often resulted in discouraging self-reliance and individual ingenuity of the Indian

and caused him to rely less and less upon his own resourcefulness, to become more dependent upon and less independent of Government help and supervision. On the contrary, Bureau activities and supervision should be directed along lines that will enable the American Indian to take his place in open competition with his white brother in all phases of our economy.

Education.—Increased efforts should be exerted to eliminate separate Indian schools, and programs should be worked out with the States and localities to permit the attendance of Indian children to the public schools. Inferiority complexes develop in many instances from the attendance of Indian children in separate schools, and it is believed that the courses of study in many of the Indian day schools and boarding schools are not on a par with the standards of the public schools in the same areas.

Likewise, several of the smaller boarding schools, which are largely orphanages, can and should be given close study, with the ultimate objective of placing the orphans attending those schools in State orphanages and those who are not orphans should be placed in the public schools of the community where their parents or sponsors live.

Vocational training.—It is thought that great improvement can be made in the training of Indian children, especially among those of the high-school age. More emphasis should be placed upon the learning of useful arts and trades and of agriculture, rather than souvenir-making trades. This program should be extended to such an extent that the matured Indians will have an opportunity to learn homecraft work and industries that will make them more economically self-sustaining.

Law and order.—Among most of the Indians of this country, there is little need for separate Indian law and order officials. They should be subjected to the same laws as other people, and the public officials can and should enforce generally laws of the State and community, where Indians are involved, the same as where white people are involved.

Health.—There is still some need for continuation of the Indian hospitals. But in many cases, we have found that the Indian is as well treated in the public and charitable hospitals as any other patient. In fact, in many instances, he perhaps would fare better than in an Indian hospital, for in the strictly Indian hospitals, in many instances, due to legal limitations of salary provisions for doctors and nurses, the services offered in these hospitals are inadequate and inferior.

The committee ascertained that in some jurisdictions, pursuant to rules and regulations, prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, a most unusual situation prevails. It was found that in these separate Indian hospitals in the situation where a full-blood Indian husband had a white wife, the Indian, his wife and entire family, would be admitted to the hospital, but where the husband is a white man and the wife is a full-blood Indian, the full-blood Indian wife and no member of the family would be admitted to the hospital. Such regulations should be withdrawn and such discriminations avoided.

In some instances, contract services are more practical than the construction and/or maintenance of separate hospitals, and where such conditions exist, the contract program should be followed on an economical basis, calculated to render the best possible service to the Indians.

Welfare.—By and large, and in most places, the public-welfare programs are adequate to take care of Indians deserving of welfare benefits. However, in some instances it is necessary to continue separate Indian welfare programs for some time to come.

Overlapping governmental functions.—In many instances, the committee is convinced that the functions which the Bureau of Indian Affairs is attempting to carry out are overlapping and in some cases in conflict with programs and functions authorized by law to be performed by other bureaus and departments of Government.

These overlapping activities are particularly to be noted in the field of agriculture. In many instances, the Extension Service, soil-conservation work, farm agents, and others in the localities are ready, willing, and able to render the same type of service and extend their operations to the Indians in that area, that they are extending to other citizens. In such cases, the committee believes that generally there is no need for a separate representative of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to deal with the Indians solely.

In other instances, in the matter of forest development, protection, and operations, the committee does not believe that there is any necessity for a continued operation of this function and the handling of it separately by the representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but that these activities can well be performed by, and should be under the supervision of, the National Forest Service.

A glaring illustration of overlapping functions appears in the field of reclamation and irrigation. The committee is convinced that in this field the services usually performed by Government representatives can be performed as well, or better, by the Bureau of Reclamation as by the separate representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Another outstanding example of duplication is in connection with the construction of public roads on Indian reservations. The committee is of the opinion that such construction should be performed under the supervision of the Public Roads Administration which has what is probably the best engineering staff in the world to supervise this kind of program.

Certainly money can be saved, and it is believed efficiency promoted and more desirable results obtained, by the elimination of these overlapping activities, which will result in the placing of our Indian citizens on the level with all other citizens, the elimination of class distinction, and the encouragement of the Indian to assume his full citizenship responsibilities.

Maladministration.—Many instances of what the committee considers maladministration were discovered. The accounting system is faulty, or at least hogged down and not up to date. This is not due to lack of sufficient personnel in this field, nor to inadequate appropriations therefor, as the Bureau may contend.

Some glaring instances of the diversion of funds were revealed by investigations made by the committee. In one instance, in the largest agency in Oklahoma, the superintendent of that agency testified under oath at a hearing conducted by this committee that funds appropriated for health and other funds appropriated for the education of Indians by the last Congress were used to employ people who functioned in the field of administration. The excuse offered was that the administration funds were cut so drastically by the last Congress that it was necessary to follow such procedure. It seems that this

was done regardless of whether or not it was a violation of law. Such practices are inexcusable and are subject to the most severe censure.

In another instance, in this same agency, a large part of the tax-supervision work had been abolished by the superintendent for the reason assigned by him that the administration funds allocated to his agency by the Bureau were inadequate to enable him to maintain the personnel that had formerly been employed in this tax service. Apparently this tax service had for years, among other things, made out income-tax returns for Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, whose funds were restricted and whose funds came into the agency and were held in trust for the restricted Indians. Accordingly, the one who had headed this tax division was given a contract by the superintendent pursuant to which he was permitted to have office space in the agency and use that as his office for making the income-tax returns for all Indians, whose accounts indicate that they would be liable for Federal income taxes for the calendar year 1947. The superintendent notified all such Indians, whose names on his records indicated such possible liability, that this former employee would make out their income-tax returns, both Federal and State, and would be paid by the superintendent out of their accounts in his hands, the sum of \$15, upon their signing and returning to the superintendent in the enclosed penalty mail envelope, such approval.

The superintendent also contracted with this former employee that he should have 25 percent of all refunds of taxes he might obtain for such Indians. Stationery used in all this and other correspondence was the official stationery of the agency, and in all instances penalty mail envelopes were used for writing the Indians and for them to return their replies. To make bad matters worse, the former employee after having made out such tax returns for Indians—400 or more of them—falling in the category above suggested, sent out on the official stationery of the agency a letter to each of these Indians stating that if they would consent that he might make their returns for the calendar year 1948; he would file their declaration of anticipated income for 1948, and a penalty mail envelope was enclosed for their acceptance, with a form to be returned to him. In the opinion of the committee, this was gross maladministration, and a serious imposition upon the Indians, and an effort to assist a former employee at Government expense to impose upon the Indians. Apparently such returns are entitled to little or no credence, and in many instances would not be authentic and would not reflect the true tax status of the Indians involved for the reason that it did not take into account any deductions to which they would be entitled and did not take into consideration additional incomes for which there might be additional tax liability. Such practices should not be tolerated and the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as soon as the matter was called to his attention, took, what we believe to be, the necessary steps to correct this situation.

The allocation of funds to the various agencies and programs, made by the Bureau of Indian Affairs out of the reduced appropriations of the last Congress, resulted in many inequities and unfortunate situations. Some efforts to consolidate smaller agencies with larger ones, and the way in which such consolidation programs were handled worked severe hardships upon the Indians and those dealing with them. All of this has been brought to the attention of the Bureau of Indian

Affairs and the committee has reasonable assurance to believe that many of these difficulties and hardships will be eliminated and the program more effectively handled during fiscal 1949. The indication of the willingness and desire of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to do this has been emphasized by his already having restored certain needed functions to these former agencies, which may now be referred to as subagencies, and the promise of further restoration of additional functions, we believe, will make the programs adequate. It is not expected that the functions and operations will be restored to the full extent of their existence prior to June 30, 1947, and it is not thought that it is necessary that they be so completely restored. Restoration in these cases should be sufficient to enable the land records, inheritance records, and all other records, upon which dealing with the property of the Indians necessarily depends, should be kept in these subagency offices readily accessible to the Indians and to those who have transactions with them.

There are many other instances of what seemed to the committee to be intolerable delays and inexcusable cases of procrastination in the processing and handling of the affairs of Indians in the agency, district, and central offices. More efficient service is expected at the central office and at the reservation or agency offices. It is believed that the district offices are unnecessary and that the functions and expeditious handling of the affairs of Indians can be improved and will be improved with the elimination of the district offices. More authority should be extended to the superintendents and others at the reservation or service level, which will enable the central offices to supervise and determine policies and expedite formal approvals required by law of the central office.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The bill includes a total of \$41,274,210 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which is an increase of \$1,467,680 above the 1948 appropriation and \$9,850,810 less than the budget estimates.

Salaries and expenses, district offices.—The committee has eliminated the entire budget estimate of \$650,000 requested for the operation of five district offices located throughout the western part of the country. As originally presented to the committee 2 years ago, the plan for district offices appeared to be logical, sound, and efficient, and the committee, at that time, was willing to go along with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in an effort to establish these offices in the field with the idea that they would take much of the burden from the Washington office and perform, under authority delegated to them by the Department, many activities heretofore carried on in the District of Columbia.

The committee has been advised from many well-informed sources that the operation of these offices has not produced the results which were originally expected. The primary difficulty has been the failure or unwillingness of the Department to delegate authority to the district offices. In view of this situation, the committee has felt obligated to take action which would improve conditions as much as possible. It, therefore, recommends that most of the duties now being performed at the district-office level be transferred to the agency-office or reservation level and matters affecting major policy and procedure be determined in the District of Columbia, where, as a

matter of fact, most determinations of importance are presently being made. The committee has provided additional funds in excess of the 1948 appropriation under the appropriation for reservation administration to take care of this additional work.

Salaries and expenses, reservation administration.—The bill includes a total of \$2,400,000 for this purpose, which is \$399,000 in excess of the 1948 appropriation and \$600,000 below the budget estimate. The increase of \$399,000 over current funds available is made primarily, as stated in the preceding paragraph, for the additional duties at various agencies made necessary by the elimination of district offices. Some additional funds are allowed to meet outstanding major needs at several of the agencies.

It is the recommendation of the committee that the Quapaw Subagency at Miami, the Pawnee Subagency at Pawnee, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Subagency at Concho, and the subagency at Shawnee, all located in the State of Oklahoma, shall be maintained as now being operated with, however, increased personnel to enable these subagencies to function in all respects, except as to accounting duties, as they did on June 30, 1947. At said subagencies, the land records, the lease records, inheritance records, individual accounts, and annuity records are to be kept in the same manner as they were prior to June 30, 1947.

Alaska Native Service.—The bill contains \$4,518,962 for expenses necessary in connection with the Alaska native program. This represents an actual increase of \$856,021 over the 1948 appropriation and a reduction of \$240,738 under the budget estimates. Increases in excess of the 1948 appropriation are set forth in the following table:

<i>Alaska native service</i>	
Appropriation for 1948.....	\$3, 676, 000
Less nonrecurring items.....	13, 059
Base for 1949.....	3, 662, 941
Increases for 1949:	
General administration.....	\$4, 753
Maintenance of buildings.....	40, 000
Education of natives.....	50, 000
Conservation of health.....	729, 268
Welfare and relief.....	32, 000
	856, 021
Appropriation recommended for 1949.....	4, 518, 962

In connection with the increase of \$729,268 for conservation of health, the sum of \$550,000 is provided for the purchase, installation, and operation of Quonset huts or similar facilities at appropriate areas in the Territory. This appropriation has been provided by the committee on the recommendation of competent officials who have studied the tuberculosis situation in Alaska, and has the approval of the American Medical Association. It is estimated that \$400,000 of the item will permit the purchase and installation of four Quonset huts or similar facilities and that \$150,000 will provide sufficient funds for operating costs during the next fiscal year. There is immediate need for the establishment of these facilities, as the committee is advised that in a very few weeks the last bed available for the care of tuberculosis patients will have been filled. The committee is advised also, that the program herein recommended will assist effectively in the control and segregation of tuberculosis in the defense areas of Alaska.

The bill also contains an increase of \$25,000, as proposed in the budget, for operation of the motorship *Hygiene*, which is equipped for chest X-ray surveys and contains dental and other medical equipment. This motorship will be operated on a cooperative basis with the Territorial department of health and the latter organization will share in the expense. The bill includes \$174,000 to provide for the utilization of approximately 74 beds, average, throughout the year at the Seward Sanatorium, this sum being slightly less than the amount provided in the 1948 appropriation.

Navajo and Hopi service.—During an inspection trip to the field last summer by members of this committee, in connection with hearings on the present bill, and on other occasions, members of the committee have been urged to provide funds for the support and administration of Indians on an agency or State-wide basis in order that information might be available as to the amount of funds which were being expended on each of the numerous tribes of Indians. In an effort to set up a model on which subsequent appropriations may be patterned, the committee requested the Bureau of Indian Affairs to submit a break-down of funds requested in the budget estimates for the Navajo and Hopi Indians. As a result of the foregoing, the committee has included in the bill appropriations for Indians living on the Navajo and Hopi reservations which will provide funds for all programs in which that agency will participate. The committee has approved the recommendations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in connection with this proposal with the exception of a reduction of \$82,000 in funds for administrative expenses. Also, the committee has consolidated into this item \$20,000 for maintenance of the Gallup-Shiprock Highway in New Mexico, not included in the original recommendation of the Indian Bureau. A break-down of the recommendations of the committee is inserted as follows:

NAVAJO AND HOPÍ SERVICE

The following tabulation sets forth, by appropriation title, the amounts proposed for transfer by the Indian Bureau in the estimates for the fiscal year 1949 to the Navajo and Hopi service, the committee recommendation as to the amount to be transferred, and the corresponding reduction effected by the committee.

Appropriation title	Indian Bureau estimate, 1949	Committee recommendation	Reduction
Salaries and expenses, reservation administration	\$357, 000	\$275, 000	—\$82, 000
Maintaining law and order	33, 367	33, 367	-----
Maintenance of buildings and utilities	190, 000	190, 000	-----
Education of Indians	1, 924, 865	1, 924, 865	-----
Conservation of health	1, 234, 615	1, 234, 615	-----
Welfare of Indians	120, 000	120, 000	-----
Management, Indian forest and range resources	133, 100	133, 100	-----
Agriculture and stock raising	105, 768	105, 768	-----
Irrigation	64, 300	64, 300	-----
Construction, etc., irrigation systems:			
Navajo, Arizona, and New Mexico	150, 000	150, 000	-----
Miscellaneous small projects	61, 500	61, 500	-----
Construction, etc., buildings and utilities: Major repairs and improvements	60, 000	60, 000	-----
Roads:			
Construction, etc., Indian Reservation roads	284, 000	284, 000	-----
Highway, Gallup-Shiprock		20, 000	+20, 000
Total, Navajo and Hopi Service	4, 718, 515	4, 656, 515	—62, 000

In addition to the above, approximately \$300,000 for soil and moisture conservation work is provided for that purpose under "Soil and moisture conservation operations."

Appropriations for Indians in the State of Oklahoma.—As stated in the preceding paragraph, the committee has received many requests for the earmarking of funds by reservations or agencies in order that a clear picture might be obtained of where funds are to be expended and for what purposes. Particularly has this been true in connection with funds which will be utilized in the State of Oklahoma. For this reason, the committee has requested a break-down by appropriation items and by schools, agencies, hospitals, etc., showing where funds are proposed to be expended during the fiscal year 1949. The committee has examined this break-down with care and has determined the amounts which it believes necessary for each item. The following list sets forth the amount recommended for each such activity and represents the amount which will be available under each appropriation for expenditure for such purpose:

Committee recommendation for appropriations to the Indian Service for the State of Oklahoma

Salaries and expenses, reservation administration:		
Five Civilized Tribes Agency.....	\$275,000	
Osage Agency.....	6,200	
Western Oklahoma Consolidated Agency.....	125,000	
		\$406,200
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies:		
General field service.....	350	
Chilocco Indian School.....	3,200	
Five Civilized Tribes Agency.....	14,600	
Sequoyah Vocational School.....	2,150	
Shawnee Indian Sanatorium.....	600	
Western Oklahoma Consolidated Agency.....	5,000	
		25,900
Maintenance of buildings and utilities, Indian Service:		
General field service.....	6,400	
Chilocco Indian School.....	12,000	
Five Civilized Tribes Agency.....	37,500	
Sequoyah Vocational School.....	7,500	
Shawnee Indian Sanatorium.....	2,750	
Western Oklahoma Consolidated Agency.....	27,500	
		93,650
Education of Indians:		
General field service:		
State contracts.....	\$325,000	
Supervision.....	16,975	
		341,975
Chilocco (nonreservation boarding school).....		285,000
Five Civilized Tribes Agency:		
Nonreservation boarding schools:		
Carter.....	\$77,500	
Eufaula.....	70,000	
Jones.....	87,500	
Wheelock.....	62,500	
	\$297,500	
Reservation boarding school (Quapaw).....		155,000
Mission schools:		
Goodland Orphanage.....	\$26,240	
St. Elizabeth's.....	3,280	
	29,520	
Public school assistance (handicapped).....		450
Higher education (tuition grants).....		205
Supervision.....		13,000
		495,675
Osage Agency.....		4,373
Sequoyah Vocational Training School.....		175,000
Western Oklahoma Consolidated Agency:		
Reservation boarding schools:		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	\$100,000	
Fort Sill.....	100,000	
Riverside.....	125,000	
Pawnee.....	110,000	
	\$435,000	
Higher education (tuition grants).....		160
Supervision.....		9,925
		445,085
		1,747,108

Committee recommendation for appropriations to the Indian Service for the State of Oklahoma—Continued

Conservation of health, Indian Service:		
General field service.....	\$12,581	
Five Civilized Tribes Agency:		
Field health services.....	\$89,700	
Claremore Hospital.....	145,000	
Talibina Hospital.....	450,000	
William W. Hastings Hospital.....	125,000	
	809,700	
Osage Agency.....	7,500	
Shawnee Sanatorium.....	210,000	
Western Oklahoma Consolidated Agency:		
Field health services.....	\$77,400	
Cheyenne and Arapaho Hospital.....	22,500	
Clinton Hospital.....	57,800	
Kiowa Hospital.....	250,000	
Pawnee and Ponca Hospital.....	80,000	
Kiowa Nurse Aid School.....	27,074	
	514,774	
	\$1,554,555	
Welfare of Indians:		
General field service.....	6,345	
Five Civilized Tribes Agency.....	75,000	
Western Oklahoma Consolidated Agency.....	10,000	
	91,345	
Agriculture and stock raising, Indian Service:		
General field service.....	19,762	
Five Civilized Tribes Agency.....	85,000	
Western Oklahoma Consolidated Agency.....	48,467	
	153,229	
Construction, buildings and utilities, Indian Service:		
General field service.....	8,313	
Chilocco Indian School.....	12,000	
Five Civilized Tribes Agency.....	20,000	
Sequoyah Vocational School.....	7,500	
Shawnee Indian Sanatorium.....	2,500	
Western Oklahoma Consolidated Agency.....	15,000	
	65,313	
Roads, Indian Service:		
General field service.....	15,290	
Chilocco Indian School.....	1,000	
Five Civilized Tribes Agency.....	150,000	
Western Oklahoma Consolidated Agency.....	150,000	
	316,290	
Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: Five Civilized Tribes Agency.....	10,520	
Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: Western Oklahoma Consolidated Agency.....	30,000	
Total.....	4,494,110	

Education of Indians.—The bill includes \$9,574,709 for the education of Indians. While this appears as a reduction of \$2,832,291 below the budget estimate, it should be pointed out that of this latter decrease \$1,924,865 has been transferred to the Navajo and Hopi service item. Of the actual reduction, of \$907,426 the sum of \$40,000 represents the denial of appropriations for educational purposes at Klamath Indian Agency, funds being provided for this purpose in the tribal fund item. It is the recommendation of the committee that the Indian boarding schools at Eufaula, Okla., and Pierre, S. Dak., be operated during the next fiscal year. The committee has also included \$10,000 for operation and maintenance of an arts and craft building at Anadarko, Okla.

Conservation of health.—The bill includes \$6,714,500 for conservation of health among Indians, which appears as a decrease of \$2,204,500 below the budget estimate. The actual reduction in this item, however, is only \$969,885, due to the fact that \$1,234,615 has been transferred to the Navajo and Hopi service item. Of the actual increase over 1948 appropriations, the committee has allowed \$35,000 for the reopening and reactivation of the Taos Indian Hospital in New Mexico. Members of the committee visited this area during the past summer and feel that the reopening of this facility is urgently needed. In connection with the operation of hospitals during the current fiscal year, the committee wishes to point out that such facilities were only

half occupied. While this situation may be due to some extent to lack of funds, it is the understanding of the committee that in many instances, it has been due to lack of initiative and interest on the part of the Indian Service in making existing facilities available to Indians whenever possible.

Agriculture and stock raising.—In recommending \$761,907 for this purpose, the committee has effected an actual reduction of \$132,325 in the budget estimates, the sum of \$105,768 having been transferred to the Navajo and Hopi service item. In connection with the operation of facilities for stock raising, the committee wishes to call attention to the poor condition of stock and farm facilities at some of the schools and agencies. During its inspection trip of the past summer, the committee had an opportunity to make an inspection of some of the farms operated by the Indian Service and it was impressed with the need for closer supervision of some of these facilities with a view to operation under more sanitary conditions.

Revolving fund for loans.—The committee has eliminated the budget estimate of \$750,000 for this purpose owing to the fact that such funds will be available for this purpose from money which is or will be deposited into the fund during the fiscal year 1949. Information presented to the committee in this connection was to the effect that \$1,775,875 would be available for loans during the next fiscal year. This figure was submitted on the belief that there would be no carry-over from the fiscal year 1948, and on the basis of an appropriation of \$750,000 for the fiscal year 1949. It has been the experience of the committee that the Bureau has consistently underestimated the carry-over from one fiscal year to the next, and it is confident that a substantial carry-over will be available which will assist in providing sufficient funds to carry the program forward on an adequate basis. The committee has increased the authorization for loans to Indians otherwise ineligible to participate in such loans from \$962,500 to \$1,250,000.

Construction, etc., irrigation systems.—The bill includes \$3,086,000 for this purpose. The committee has approved \$100,000 for the initiation of work on Satus Unit No. 3 of the Wapato project in the State of Washington. It has eliminated from the estimate \$211,500 consisting of \$150,000 for the Navajo project in Arizona and New Mexico and \$61,500 under the heading "Miscellaneous small tracts," funds for these projects having been transferred to the Navajo and Hopi Service item.

Construction, etc., buildings and utilities.—The bill includes a total of \$2,122,500 for this purpose, the individual items being set forth in the bill. The committee has included \$40,000 under the item for surveys, plans and administrative expenses for use in connection with water explorations on the Navajo, Hopi, and Papago Reservations. The bill includes \$222,500 for the construction of schools, hospitals, and quarters in Alaska, including a contract authorization of \$5,925,000 for the construction of a hospital in the Territory.

Roads.—The committee has recommended \$2,000,000 for the construction, improvement, and repair of roads on Indian reservations. The sum of \$284,000 has been transferred to the Navajo and Hopi Service, making an effective reduction of \$1,216,000 in the budget estimate of \$3,500,000. Of the amount recommended in the bill, the committee has allocated \$150,000 for road construction on the Sprague River Road on the Klamath Indian Reservation. These funds are

provided with the understanding that the State will match this sum equally, thus providing a total of \$300,000 for the work. Funds for this purpose were provided on a similar basis in the 1942 Interior Department Appropriation Act.

TRIBAL FUNDS

Klamath agency.—A total of \$213,405 is contained in the bill for general support of the Indians on the Klamath agency.

The committee has added \$40,000 to the estimate to provide funds for educational purposes. Heretofore, the Congress has appropriated funds for the operation of an Indian hospital located on the Klamath agency. However, this hospital has not been in operation for 2 or 3 years and funds intended for this purpose have been used to provide for hospitalization of Indians on a contract basis at Klamath Falls. In view of the somewhat dilapidated condition of the agency hospital and due to the further fact that the Indians appear to be satisfied with present arrangements it is believed desirable to continue hospitalization on the present basis.

Menominee Agency.—In connection with the budget request of \$174,500 for support of the Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers, the committee has provided a total of \$162,250. The committee has disallowed a request for an additional sum totaling \$38,500 for a recreational program, athletic field, and Diesel power plant submitted by the Indian Bureau during hearings on the bill.

Compensation and expenses of attorneys.—The committee has recommended a reduction of \$198,740 in the estimate of \$260,820 for compensation and expenses of attorneys. During hearings on the bill, it was disclosed that in some instances, funds were being requested for a period of 10 years. In effecting the reduction recommended, the committee has provided for payments on a 1-year basis and in most cases has denied funds requested for travel and other expenses.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Statement of policy.—The committee desires to reemphasize its statement in former reports on the bill, that the reclaiming of arid lands by the construction of reclamation projects is and always has been the primary purpose of the reclamation laws. Development of hydroelectric power is incidental to irrigation and is made as a means of financially aiding and assisting such undertakings. This policy should not be departed from without specific legislation by the Congress.

The Bureau of Reclamation should not use its power and authority or funds entrusted to its care to construct power facilities that are not essential to carrying out the purpose of the reclamation laws. It is unsound and against the principles of our form of government to appropriate Government funds for the construction of transmission lines, switchyards, substations, and incidental facilities where private capital is prepared to provide them.

At a time when it is so essential for the Government to stimulate the creation of taxable property, it is the opinion of this committee that private enterprise should be encouraged. Investment of private capital in taxpaying properties is greatly to the advantage of the

Government. Public funds should be invested only where necessary to furnish adequate services or facilities that private enterprise cannot provide. Not only in regard to the production and distribution of electric energy, but also in small or big business enterprise, agriculture, professional services, and banking.

Curbing administration and construction costs.—The committee admonishes the Bureau of Reclamation that rising costs of construction of irrigation facilities without corresponding benefits that can be translated into repayment ability is threatening the future of reclamation as a federally financed program. Ways and means of reducing costs must be found and put into effect. The same objectives must be sought in the construction of dams, spillways, and other structures through practical economies in design, realistic capacities, and other requirements, as well reductions in present exorbitant administrative costs, in order that such costs will be within the ability of water users to repay, and these economies should be put into effect without delay.

The committee will expect from the Bureau next year a full report on an effective lower project cost construction program to achieve effective results. The results of sprinkler irrigation experiments, in which the committee is interested as a means of simplifying irrigation facilities, reducing construction costs, and of conserving water supplies, should also be dealt with in a similar report especially with respect to its effect on the future of reclamation construction.

Increased construction costs and repayments.—The committee discussed at length the repayment problems of the Bureau of Reclamation especially in connection with covering or reflecting increased construction costs in interim, new, or supplemental repayment contracts. The Commissioner of Reclamation presented a brief of the legal considerations that govern the procedures of the Bureau, prepared by his chief counsel. The committee is concerned and has so advised the Commissioner of Reclamation that the Government, as represented by the Department of the Interior, shall carry out to the fullest extent the obligation the United States assumed in executing repayment contracts. The confidence of the people in their Government must not be impaired. At the same time, the committee feels that the water users on reclamation projects must recognize the limitations which are imposed on appropriation committees and the justifications that are required of the Bureau of Reclamation in support of recommendations for additional funds because of increased construction costs to complete projects under construction. A full disclosure of the situation with respect to each project where increased construction costs of irrigation facilities present a problem was required by the committee and is expected in the future.

The committee concluded that, in the cases of the W. C. Austin (formerly Lugert-Altus) project in Oklahoma and the Tukumcari project in New Mexico, the Congress had, by law, fixed limitations on the repayable costs by water users. In connection with other projects where increased construction costs have occurred, the committee feels that the responsibility rests on the Bureau of Reclamation to negotiate fairly with the water users so as to work out the problems under existing law and, while the committee questions extensions of the repayment period beyond that now provided by law, any deviation from existing requirements must be submitted to the legislative com-

mittees which have responsibility for recommendations to the Congress in this regard.

As stated by the committee last year (Rept. 279), "future appropriations will of course be effected by the willingness of prospective beneficiaries to assume appropriate obligations."

Hold-backs to contractors.—The committee cannot condemn too strongly the practice of the Department in the use of appropriated funds which were provided for payment in full to contractors, including earned hold-backs while work was in progress, and the application of such funds to additional earnings on the assumption that additional funds would be provided at a later date. The committee directs that in the future earned hold-backs shall be reserved for payment to the contractor out of appropriated funds.

Any other procedure is in violation of the spirit, if not the intent, of the Antideficiency Act. In order that this unusual and unsound practice may not continue, the committee has inserted a provision in the bill which will require the Bureau to reserve funds for earned hold-backs by the contractor out of appropriated funds regardless of when such amounts are to be paid. A tabulation prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation has been inserted in the hearings on page 1650, part 3, together with a statement to the effect that it is the position of the Bureau that if funds are to be reserved for hold-backs a total of \$16,515,051 additional would be required for the fiscal year 1949 on the basis of the 1949 budget estimates. It is the definite recommendation and understanding of the committee that the appropriations contained in the bill, as reported, are to provide funds for construction for the entire 1949 program and that such funds should be proportioned over the year accordingly, and that no additional funds are to be requested for hold-backs or other purposes during the fiscal year 1949. In this connection, the committee wishes to quote from a memorandum it has received from the Bureau of the Budget, signed by Mr. Martin, Assistant Director of Estimates, which sets forth the views of the Bureau of the Budget on the question, the insert being a quotation from a letter directed by the Bureau to the Secretary of the Interior under date of March 26, 1948:

I have noticed that on several projects the requests for amendments to the 1949 budget contained an adjustment item for inventories, supplies, and contract hold-backs which, at least in one instance, involved a considerable sum. I also understand that it has been the practice of the Bureau of Reclamation not to reserve retained percentages which have been earned by the contractors but to apply these funds to additional earnings under contracts in anticipation of further appropriation by Congress to liquidate such obligations. It seems to me that this is an unusual and dangerous practice since it involves the use of contractors' funds which have already been earned by them and held in trust by the Government only to assure satisfactory performance of the remaining prescribed work. It also may obligate the Government to make additional appropriations and thereby might, in some instances, actually constitute a violation of the Antideficiency Act.

Force-account work.—The committee has included in the bill a provision in connection with the use of funds for force account or work on a hired-labor basis. In lieu of the provision inserted in the current law the new provision limits such expenditures to 6 percent of the amount appropriated for each project. The committee feels that the Bureau will not be hampered in its construction program by this limitation and that on the other hand, the provision will require

that a major part of the work be performed on a contract basis, which the committee regards as more efficient and economical.

Administrative provisions.—The committee has eliminated a request for authorization for the purchase of 472 motor vehicles during the fiscal year 1949. This action has been taken due to the fact that in the 1948 law, the committee authorized the purchase of 400 new cars, and that as of March 1, 1948, only 126 had been purchased. It was also stated that a total of 239 new cars would be purchased in the fiscal year 1948. The committee is of the opinion that if the Bureau needs additional cars during the fiscal year 1949, it should make full use of the authorization for the current fiscal year and that it is unnecessary to provide additional authorizations for the next fiscal year.

Salaries and expenses (other than project offices).—The committee has allowed a total of \$3,161,472 for this purpose, which is \$31,472 in excess of the 1948 appropriation and \$1,838,528 less than budget estimates. This sum will permit operation of the Washington office and the regional offices on the same basis as to supervisory personnel as they are functioning during the current year. The committee has also placed a limitation on funds which may be transferred for the benefit of specific projects to \$6,000,000, which is a decrease of \$1,800,000 below the current year authorization.

From many sources, the committee has received serious complaints to the effect that the Bureau of Reclamation is overstaffed, particularly in its administrative and supervisory personnel. The committee has given much time and study to these complaints in order that some specific action may be taken with a view to limiting the over-all number of persons employed by the Bureau for all types of personal services. The committee has been advised further that approximately 25 percent of funds available to the Bureau are, in some areas, being used for personal services. In a serious effort to correct this situation, the committee has inserted a provision in the bill limiting the expenditures during the fiscal year 1949 for all personal services to a total of \$45,341,615, the sum stated by the Bureau as the amount obligated by the Bureau for this purpose during the current fiscal year. A statement of these expenditures is set forth on pages 34 to 37, part 1, of the printed hearings. A tabulation subsequently submitted to the committee on this subject will also be found on page 670, part 3, of the hearings. The committee has given consideration to each tabulation.

In order to limit personnel in the upper grades, the committee has inserted a provision limiting the number of employees who may hold positions in grades CAF-9 and P-3, or above, to 3,251 during the fiscal year 1949. This limitation will prevent the Bureau from overstaffing with high-salaried personnel, a complaint which has been received from many sources, both during hearings on the bill and during the committee's investigations in the field.

General investigations.—The committee has allowed \$3,000,000 for general investigations, which is \$2,350,000 less than the budget estimate and \$1,000,000 in excess of the 1948 appropriation. It is intended that the funds provided will permit continuation and completion of a number of surveys now in progress and will supply some funds for surveys in connection with the development of new areas. The committee has provided \$20,000 specifically for investigations in the San Benito River (part of the Pajaro River Basin) for irrigation

purposes. This survey will require a total of \$55,000 over a 3-year period.

Funds available for reclamation construction.—For the information of Members of the House and others interested, the committee has prepared a table setting forth by projects the amounts submitted in the budget estimates, the amounts allowed by the committee, the carry-over available for 1949, and the total amount available for 1949, under the bill as reported to the House. This table shows that \$236,890,130 will be available for construction purposes during the fiscal year 1949. A total of \$218,682,906 is available for the fiscal year 1948. The table referred to is as follows:

Construction fund availability, fiscal year 1949

Project	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Unobligated cash available for 1949	Total available for 1949
Reclamation fund:				
California: Santa Barbara project, Cachuma unit.....	\$3,000,000	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
Colorado:				
Paonia project.....	471,000	471,000	\$610,649	1,081,649
Pine River project.....			9,576	9,576
Sau Luis Valley project.....			1,569,373	1,569,373
Idaho:				
Boise project:				
Anderson Ranch Dam.....	5,800,000	5,100,000		5,100,000
Drainage.....			134,212	134,212
Payette division.....	1,700,000	1,400,000		1,400,000
Lewiston Orchards project.....	1,136,000	1,136,000	103,070	1,239,070
Minidoka project.....			911,135	911,135
Palisades project.....			1,746,137	1,746,137
Montana: Sun River project.....	45,000	45,000	26,365	71,365
New Mexico: Tucumcari project.....	1,540,000	1,200,000	894,938	2,094,938
New Mexico-Texas: Rio Grande project.....	100,000	25,970	601,938	627,908
Oklahoma: W. C. Austin project.....	320,000	320,000	381,669	701,669
Oregon:				
Deschutes project.....	230,000	580,000	287,205	867,205
Deschutes project (Arnold irrigation district).....			52,251	52,251
Owyhee project.....	150,000	150,000		150,000
Oregon-California: Klamath project.....			2,449,393	2,449,393
South Dakota: Belle Fourche project.....			27,047	27,047
Texas:				
Colorado River project.....			29,403	29,403
Valley Gravity project.....			981,802	981,802
Utah:				
Ogden River project.....	34,000	34,000	81,888	115,888
Provo River project.....	2,200,000	1,800,000	726,554	2,526,554
Washington: Yakima project, Roza division.....	1,497,000	1,250,000	225,000	1,475,000
Wyoming:				
Kendrick project.....			1,175,000	1,175,000
Riverton project.....	2,011,500	1,750,000	1,075,357	2,825,357
Shoshone project.....			1,611,885	1,611,885
Shoshone project, Power Division.....	430,000	430,000		430,000
Total, Reclamation Fund.....	20,664,500	16,691,970	15,711,847	32,403,817
General fund:				
Arizona: Gila project.....	3,000,000	2,240,000		2,240,000
Arizona-California: Parker Dam power project.....	260,000	190,000	164,788	354,788
Arizona-Nevada: Davis Dam project.....	25,427,000	18,000,000	1,495,454	19,495,454
California:				
Central Valley project.....	47,186,000	40,000,400	1,395,725	41,396,125
Kern River project.....	50,000	40,000		40,000
Kings River project.....			55,160	55,160
Colorado: Colorado-Big Thompson project.....	23,000,000	19,750,000		19,750,000
Montana: Hungry Horse project.....	9,850,000	8,100,000		8,100,000
Washington: Columbia Basin project.....	50,000,000	45,312,000	528,007	45,840,007
Total, general fund.....	158,773,000	133,632,400	3,639,134	137,271,534

¹ In addition, contractual authority of \$1,500,000.

Construction fund availability, fiscal year 1949—Continued

Project	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Unobligated cash available for 1949	Total available for 1949
Other funds:				
Arizona-California: Colorado River front work and levee system.....	\$1,160,000	\$1,050,000	\$12,298	\$1,062,298
Arizona-Nevada: Boulder Canyon project (construction).....	1,920,000	1,600,000	132,540	1,732,540
California: Boulder Canyon project, All-American Canal.....	4,484,000	4,000,000	3,149,436	7,149,436
Montana: Fort Peck project.....	2,200,000	990,000	2,202,563	3,192,563
Various: Missouri River Basin project.....	63,900,000	52,767,500	1,310,442	54,077,942
Total, other funds.....	73,664,000	60,407,500	6,807,279	67,214,779
Total construction, all funds.....	253,101,500	210,731,870	26,158,260	236,890,130

CONSTRUCTION, RECLAMATION FUND

Santa Barbara County project, California, Cachuma unit.—The committee considered an estimate of \$3,000,000 for construction of this project, which it is estimated will cost a total of \$32,210,000. The project has been authorized under the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 by means of a report by the Secretary of the Interior dated December, 1947. No funds have been appropriated for construction of the project. The bill contains \$1,000,000, together with a contract authorization of \$1,500,000, for beginning construction of the project. Funds and authorization in the bill are allowed for the purpose of starting work on construction of the Tecolote tunnel at the earliest possible date, \$900,000 of the direct appropriation being provided specifically for this phase of the project and not exceeding \$50,000 for the purchase of rights-of-way in this connection. The committee has restricted work to construction of the tunnel, as this part of the project will require at least 2½ years to complete. Also, previous experience with construction of tunnels in the Santa Ynez Mountains has shown that they yield considerable quantities of water, particularly during construction. This is particularly important, as there is a shortage of water and it is planned to put all such water to use as rapidly as it can be made available. The location of the tunnel has not been designated by the committee. The allowance of funds is made with the understanding that additional appropriations will be contingent upon the holding of an election on the proposal, at which the people in the area interested in the question will have an opportunity to express their position for or against the project.

Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch Dam.—The committee considered an estimate of \$5,800,000 for continuation of construction of this project, and has provided \$5,100,000 for such work, \$139,444 for construction of a transmission line from Anderson Ranch power plant to Mountain Home, Idaho, being specifically disallowed by the committee.

Tucumcari project.—The bill contains \$1,200,000 for continuation of the construction of this project, which is a reduction of \$340,000 in the budget estimate. The major reduction in this item has been applied in connection with a request for funds for the construction of drainage, which, the committee has been advised, will not be required during

the fiscal year 1949. The committee has approved the request of the Department that \$32,250 be made available for leveling and installation of the irrigation system for the proposed experimental station. This work is to be carried on under agreement which has been reached with the extension service of the State college at Las Cruces, N. Mex., whereby the Reclamation Service will operate an experiment farm for the purpose of assisting the farmers to decide on crops to be planted in the area.

Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas.—The committee has allowed \$25,970 for this project, in lieu of a budget estimate amounting to \$100,000. The request of \$82,605 for substations and feeder lines has been disallowed by the committee, the justification submitted in connection with this item not giving specific details as to where such installations would be placed. While information was submitted subsequently, the committee feels that in view of the fact it was not available at the time of the hearing indicates the work is not urgent.

Deschutes project, Oregon.—The bill includes \$580,000 for this project, of which \$350,000 is made available for reconstruction of Ochoco Dam. This dam was constructed with private funds about 40 years ago, and serves to provide for flood control and irrigation storage. The condition of the dam threatens the town of Pineville, Oreg., in the event of flood. The language inserted in the bill will provide for allocation of construction costs to flood control and for repayment of the reimbursable costs under a contract to be negotiated with the water users.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The estimates contain a total of \$9,179,150 for operation and maintenance of irrigation projects, including the operation and maintenance of power and other commercial systems related thereto. The committee has recommended a total of \$7,751,555 for this purpose.

Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California.—The committee has recommended a reduction of \$437,120 in the budget estimate of \$2,750,000 for this purpose. The amounts allowed by the committee are as follows:

Object	Amount
Personal services.....	\$291,930
Travel.....	14,950
Transportation.....	15,000
Communication services.....	3,500
Rents.....	15,000
Other contractual services.....	1,750,000
Supplies and materials.....	150,000
Equipment.....	50,500
Lands and structures.....	22,000
Total.....	2,312,880

Yuma project, Arizona-California.—The committee has effected a reduction of \$14,000 in the estimate of \$130,000 for operation and maintenance of irrigation facilities owing to the denial of \$2,000 for the purchase of trucks, \$1,000 for cleaning existing drains, and the denial of \$11,000 for increased cost of material.

Central Valley project, California.—The committee has effected a reduction of \$89,125 in the estimate of \$300,000 for operation and maintenance. These reductions are as follows:

Item	Amount
Purchase of trucks.....	\$10,875
Purchase of passenger cars.....	4,000
Spray rig.....	1,000
Operation and maintenance:	
Friant Dam.....	16,250
Contra Costa canal.....	42,000
Madera canal.....	15,000
Total.....	\$9,125

The committee has eliminated estimates of \$68,200 and \$23,000 for operation and maintenance of generating units at Shasta and Keswick power plants and for other engineering operations in connection with power facilities.

Minidoka project, Idaho.—The bill includes \$30,000 for operation and maintenance of reserved works and includes \$395,000 for operations in connection with power revenues. An estimate of \$25,000 for reconstruction of Jackson Lake employees' quarters, shops, buildings, water supply, etc., had been specifically denied by the committee.

Rehabilitation and betterment.—The committee has denied the total request of \$2,824,000 for a rehabilitation and betterment program proposed in the budget which would have been undertaken on ten reclamation projects. During hearings on the bill, it was disclosed that the program involved the entering into contracts with water users for repayment over a 40-year period, which is the law in connection with repayment for newly constructed projects. Specific authorization for the program has not been secured by the department. The committee does not at this time favor the program for this latter reason, and also because it does not believe the proposal to prorate these construction costs over a period of 40 years is financially sound. It is of the opinion that most of the improvements required could be provided from normal operation and maintenance funds annually requested in the budget estimates.

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

Gila project, Arizona.—The bill contains \$2,240,000 for continuation of construction of this project, which is a reduction of \$760,000 in the budget estimate. The Reclamation representatives requested a reduction in the estimate to \$2,575,000, and the committee is of the opinion that the further reduction to the amount recommended will not hamper the construction program during the next fiscal year.

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.—The committee has allowed a total of \$18,000,000 for continuation of construction of this project, which is \$7,427,000 less than the budget estimate. The sum of \$4,500,000 has been allowed for continuation of construction of transmission lines and facilities now actually under construction and provides for a reduction of \$5,512,600 in this item.

Central Valley project, California.—The bill includes a total of \$40,000,400 for this project, which is \$7,185,600 less than the budget

estimate. The committee has set forth in the bill the specific projects for which funds are to be provided.

The drought which large areas in California have experienced this past winter reemphasizes the necessity for expediting the construction of the irrigation facilities of the Central Valley project. To this end the committee has made liberal appropriations for storage and irrigation facilities. It has also provided all funds necessary to continue construction of the power plants and switchyards at Shasta and Keswick Dams, the Oroville-Tracy transmission line and the switchyard at the Tracy pumps on the Delta-Mendota canal.

Over a long period the committee consistently has disapproved the appropriation of funds for the construction of a steam plant and a commercial transmission system for the Central Valley project. The only transmission lines for which the committee heretofore has allowed funds are—

- (1) the lines from Shasta Dam to Shasta Substation, to provide an outlet to the nearest available market;
- (2) the Oroville-Tracy line provided for the purpose of bringing power to the project's Delta-Mendota pumps; and
- (3) lines along the Contra Costa canal.

Continuing this long-established policy, the committee has disapproved requests made in the present bill for a steam plant and for transmission lines and switchyards not required for reclamation purposes.

None of the funds in the bill and no funds heretofore provided for switchyards are to be used for the construction of a switchyard at Elverta or for the construction of any switchyard facilities at Tracy not required for the operation of the project pumps, and any other funds allocated by the Bureau for these purposes are to be reallocated for continuation of construction of facilities for which funds have been specifically appropriated beginning with the fiscal year 1944.

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado.—The bill includes a total of \$19,750,000 in lieu of the budget estimate of \$23,000,000. The committee has distributed the funds provided in the bill as follows:

Item	Amount
Irrigation facilities.....	\$7,700,000
Power facilities.....	5,700,000
Joint facilities.....	6,350,000
Total.....	19,750,000

Columbia Basin project, Washington.—The bill includes a total of \$45,312,000 for continuation of construction of this project in lieu of a budget estimate of \$50,000,000. The committee has allocated the amount allowed as follows:

Item	Amount
Joint facilities.....	\$1,900,000
Power facilities.....	11,100,000
Irrigation facilities.....	31,400,000
Land acquisition program.....	900,000
O. & M. during the water rental period.....	12,000
Total.....	45,312,000

Of the funds recommended in the bill, the committee has specifically allocated \$155,000 for commencement of work on the Burbank unit.

Fort Peck project, Montana.—The committee considered an estimate of \$2,200,000 for continuation of construction in connection with this project, and has allowed \$990,000. This specific reduction effected by the committee is in the estimate of \$1,035,000 for construction of the Havre-Shelby transmission line and related substations, and to a further reduction of \$125,000 in connection with other miscellaneous projects and denial of \$50,000 in connection with miscellaneous equipment.

The committee has also included in the bill a provision rescinding carry-over funds totaling \$560,197, which would otherwise have been available during the fiscal year 1949 in connection with the proposed Havre-Shelby transmission line and related facilities. The committee was advised during hearings on the bill that a contract had not been awarded for this work, and it has requested the Bureau to defer action until the committee had an opportunity to reconsider the question. The committee is in receipt of reliable information that local power production facilities are being operated to meet all existing needs in the area and that additional facilities will be supplied if and when necessary.

Missouri River Basin.—The bill includes a total of \$52,767,500 for continuation of construction of all phases of this project, which is an increase of \$29,367,500 above the 1948 appropriation and a reduction of \$11,132,500 in the budget estimate. The committee has given careful consideration to each individual item making up this important project and has made numerous reductions and some increases in most of the items referred to. It has specifically earmarked \$250,000 to start construction of the Missouri River diversion dam in the State of Montana in connection with the Missouri-Souris project in Montana and North Dakota for which no construction funds were contained in the budget estimate. For ready reference of members, the committee has prepared a detailed tabulation of each individual unit, showing the amount of the budget estimate for 1949, the amount of the committee's recommendation, and the increase or decrease separated by the several phases, according to the status of the unit involved.

Missouri River Basin program—Estimates of appropriation, fiscal year 1949, compared with committee recommendation

Unit-location	Estimate, 1949	Committee recom- mendation	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Phase A, units selected for construction:			
Angostura, S. Dak.....	\$3, 600, 000	\$3, 000, 000	—\$600, 000
Bostwick, Nebr.-Kans.....	3, 000, 000	2, 500, 000	—500, 000
Boysen, Wyo.....	6, 108, 000	6, 000, 000	—108, 000
Belle Fourche, Wyo.....	550, 000	550, 000	—
Cannonball, N. Dak.....	950, 000	750, 000	—200, 000
Canyon Ferry, Mont.....	3, 500, 000	2, 750, 000	—750, 000
Cedar Bluff, Kans.....	3, 600, 000	3, 000, 000	—600, 000
Frenchman-Cambridge, Nebr.....	8, 900, 000	7, 000, 000	—1, 900, 000
Glendo, Wyo.....	1, 000, 000	800, 000	—200, 000
Grand River, S. Dak.....	1, 800, 000	1, 500, 000	—300, 000
Heart River, N. Dak.....	2, 347, 000	2, 000, 000	—347, 000
Kortes, Wyo.....	4, 800, 000	3, 850, 000	—950, 000
Missouri-Souris, Mont.-N. Dak.....		250, 000	+250, 000
Moreau River, S. Dak.....	995, 000	800, 000	—195, 000
Narrows, Colo.....	2, 000, 000	1, 500, 000	—500, 000
Powder River, Wyo.-Mont.....	1, 000, 000	800, 000	—200, 000
Region 6 headquarters, Montana.....	5, 000	5, 000	—

*Missouri River Basin program—Estimates of appropriation, fiscal year 1994,
compared with committee recommendation—Continued*

Unit-location	Estimate, 1949	Committee recom- mendation	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Phase A, units selected for construction—Continued			
St. Francis, Colo.-Kans.	\$2,000,000	\$1,600,000	—\$400,000
Transmission lines (see table)	5,053,000	3,953,000	—1,100,000
Yellowstone pumping, Montana-North Dakota	700,000	500,000	—200,000
Operation and maintenance during construction	50,000	40,000	—10,000
Suhtotal, phase A	51,958,000	43,148,000	—8,810,000
Phase B, units being prepared for construction:			
Bad River, S. Dak.	15,000	5,000	—10,000
Bighorn pumping, Wyoming	20,000	20,000	—
Columbus, Nebr.	200,000	170,000	—30,000
Grand Island, Nebr.	500,000	375,000	—125,000
Hardin, Mont.	500,000	500,000	—
Jefferson River, Mont.	100,000	75,000	—25,000
Lower Marias, Mont.	300,000	750,000	+450,000
Middle Loup, Nebr.	300,000	240,000	—60,000
Missouri-Souris, Mont.-N. Dak.	700,000	700,000	—
Montana pumping, Montana	50,000	210,000	+160,000
North Dakota pumping, North Dakota	50,000	40,000	—10,000
Oahe-James River, S. Dak.	400,000	360,000	—40,000
Owl Creek, Wyo.	—	200,000	+200,000
Rapid Valley, S. Dak.	55,000	45,000	—10,000
Shoshone extensions, Wyoming	100,000	150,000	+50,000
South Dakota pumping, South Dakota	30,000	25,000	—5,000
Sun River, Mont.	50,000	35,000	—15,000
Tongue River, Wyo.	78,000	60,000	—18,000
White River, S. Dak.	30,000	35,000	+5,000
Wind River, Wyo.	20,000	15,000	—5,000
Suhtotal, phase B	3,498,000	4,010,000	+512,000
Phase C, continuing work on the general plan of development:			
Big Horn Basin, Wyo.-Mont.	80,000	40,000	—40,000
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	35,000	17,500	—17,500
Clarks Fort, Wyo.-Mont.	6,000	3,000	—3,000
Garrison diversion, North Dakota	78,000	39,000	—39,000
Helena Valley, Mont.	30,000	15,000	—15,000
Judith River, Mont.	15,000	7,500	—7,500
Kansas Basin, Colo.-Nebr.-Kans.	400,000	200,000	—200,000
Little Missouri, N. Dak.	15,000	7,500	—7,500
Lower Platte Basin, Nebr.	700,000	350,000	—350,000
Niobrara, Mont.	8,000	4,000	—4,000
Niobrara Basin, Wyo.-Nebr.	200,000	100,000	—100,000
North Platte Basin, Colo.-Nebr.-Wyo.	180,000	90,000	—90,000
North Republican, Colo.-Nebr.	14,000	7,000	—7,000
South Platte Basin, Colo.-Wyo.-Nebr.	300,000	150,000	—150,000
Three Forks, Mont.	428,000	214,000	—214,000
Upper Marias, Mont.	50,000	25,000	—25,000
Wilson, Kans.	100,000	50,000	—50,000
General:			
Power studies, region VI	30,000	15,000	—15,000
Reports staff, region VI	100,000	50,000	—50,000
Suhtotals, phase C	2,769,000	1,384,500	—1,384,500
Phase D, cooperation with Corps of Engineers	100,000	65,000	—35,000
Other Department of Interior agencies:			
Bureau of Land Management	450,000	375,000	—75,000
Bureau of Mines	150,000	150,000	—
Fish and Wildlife Service	425,000	425,000	—
Geological Survey	4,150,000	2,875,000	—1,275,000
National Park Service	200,000	185,000	—15,000
Office of Indian Affairs	200,000	150,000	—50,000
Suhtotals, other agencies	5,575,000	4,160,000	—1,415,000
Grand total, Missouri River Basin program	63,900,000	52,767,500	—11,132,500

Missouri River Basin program—Transmission lines and substations

Feature	Estimate	Recommendation	Reduction
Region VII:			
Transmission lines:			
Gering-Sidney.....	\$343,000	\$343,000	-----
Sidney-Sterling.....	314,000	314,000	-----
Sterling-North Platte.....	200,000	-----	-\$200,000
Gering-Hot Springs.....	244,000	150,000	-94,000
Cheyenne-Sterling.....	180,000	125,000	-55,000
Casper-Gering.....	589,000	400,000	-189,000
Fort Randall-O'Neil.....	250,000	175,000	-75,000
Glendo-Lusk.....	110,000	100,000	-10,000
Substations:			
Sterling.....	60,000	50,000	-10,000
Sidney.....	200,000	150,000	-50,000
Ogallala.....	24,000	24,000	-----
Pine Bluffs-Kimball.....	50,000	50,000	-----
O'Neil.....	75,000	65,000	-10,000
Guernsey.....	10,000	-----	-10,000
Casper subadditions.....	180,000	180,000	-----
Gering subadditions.....	260,000	240,000	-20,000
Bridgeport.....	90,000	75,000	-15,000
Lusk.....	42,000	42,000	-----
Allance, Chadron, and Hot Springs.....	150,000	120,000	-30,000
Total, region VII.....	3,371,000	2,603,000	-768,000
Region VI, transmission lines and substations:			
Williston-Garrison.....	777,000	700,000	-77,000
Williston substation.....	110,000	100,000	-10,000
Beulah substation.....	110,000	100,000	-10,000
Heart River-Heart Butte.....	350,000	250,000	-100,000
Boysen lines.....	75,000	50,000	-25,000
Canyon Ferry lines.....	10,000	-----	-10,000
REA and pumping.....	250,000	150,000	-100,000
Total, region VI.....	1,682,000	1,350,000	-332,000
Grand total, transmission lines and substations.....	5,053,000	3,953,000	-1,100,000

Boulder Canyon project, construction.—The bill contains \$1,600,000 for continuation of construction of Boulder Canyon project. This sum is essential to the installation of additional reservoir, power plant, transmission plant, and other improvements, including improvements to Boulder City, Nev. The committee has effected a reduction of \$320,000 in the budget estimate of \$1,920,000, consisting of the denial of \$37,500 under the item "Hoover Dam and power plant" and \$282,500 in connection with repairs and extensions in Boulder City.

Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal).—The Committee considered an estimate of \$4,484,000 for continuation of construction and an estimate of \$216,000 for operation and maintenance in connection with this project. During hearings on the bill, it was pointed out that funds for operation and maintenance were presently included in the construction item and that it would be desirable to continue provision for this work in the same item during the fiscal year 1949. The committee has approved this procedure and has eliminated the operation and maintenance item from the bill, and also has inserted in the bill a provision recommended by representatives from the area interested in the project which will permit use of funds received from the Republic of Mexico for temporary water service, and to apply such funds against construction costs, including incidental operations. In effecting an over-all reduction of \$700,000 in the two items, the committee has taken into consideration the fact that there has been delay in the awarding of contracts for further construction on this project due to the fact that bids submitted earlier in the year

were considered too high and a request for new bids was regarded as necessary.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The value of the work of the Geological Survey in connection with national defense and preparedness has been impressed upon the committee forcibly in recent years. The location of areas favorable to the discovery of deposits of essential minerals, the making of topographic maps and the gaging of streams, as well as the study of underground water supplies, are matters of vital importance for the development, protection, and welfare of the country. In recognition of these facts, the committee has approved increases which it regards as essential toward the accomplishment of these purposes.

In recommending a total appropriation of \$11,456,998 for this activity, the committee has allowed an increase of \$880,658 over the 1948 appropriation and a decrease of \$4,548,002 under the budget estimate.

Topographic surveys.—The committee has approved a total of \$3,563,498 for this purpose, which is a reduction of \$3,016,502 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$563,498 over the 1948 appropriation. The following table sets forth the amounts contained in the budget estimates for this activity, the amounts recommended by the committee, and the increases or decreases:

	Budget estimate	Amount recommended by committee	Increase(+) or decrease (—)
1. To match cooperative offerings.....	\$610,000	\$610,000	—
2. Strategic areas.....	2,200,000	1,500,000	—\$700,000
3. Mississippi River Basin.....	2,300,000	300,000	—2,000,000
4. General mapping and equipment.....	1,470,000	1,153,498	—316,502
Total.....	6,580,000	3,563,498	—3,016,502

Geologic surveys.—The bill includes \$2,500,000 for this work, which is an increase of \$200,000 over the current appropriation and a decrease of \$488,000 under the budget estimate. Funds for this item have increased tremendously in recent years owing to the demand for research and investigation into the location of deposits of strategic and critical minerals valuable to the Government and to private enterprise in its search for new deposits of ores. The committee has also included, at the request of the Geological Survey, language which will permit the use of this fund for the printing of geologic reports essential in the making of information available in connection with the location of strategic minerals.

Gaging streams.—The bill includes \$3,034,800 for this purpose, a decrease of \$75,200 below the 1948 appropriation, and \$461,900 less than the budget estimate. Reductions made by the committee in this item consist of \$361,900 in connection with cooperative survey work and \$100,000 under the item for surveys of water resources in the Territory of Alaska.

Classification of lands.—The bill contains \$243,400 for this purpose, a reduction of \$181,600 in the budget estimate. The effect of the committee's action is to allow funds on the same basis as for the current year with the addition of \$3,400 for within-grade promotions.

BUREAU OF MINES

The Bureau of Mines is charged with the responsibility of conserving and developing our mineral supplies and is also engaged in the conservation of life in connection with the administration of laws increasing the efficiency of the operation of mines and plants engaged in the mining of coal and other minerals. The Bureau of Mines has rendered efficient service to the Government and the country during and since the war in this connection, and the committee feels that sufficient funds to carry on its important programs at a somewhat advanced rate are fully justified. Particularly is this true under existing world conditions where the development of ways and means of protecting life and property and the securing of valuable and strategic materials are of vital importance to our future.

Control of fires in inactive coal deposits.—During hearings on the bill, the committee questioned the Director of the Bureau of Mines as to the need for action to diminish the number of fires in inactive coal mines which threaten towns, communities, and other areas. Where these fires are permitted to burn unabated, they ultimately will destroy buildings and cause untold damage to life, timber, and other property. The committee was greatly impressed by the need for action which will result in the control of fires where they are of immediate danger to towns and villages. With this thought in mind, the committee requested the Director of the Bureau of Mines to submit an estimate of funds which could be reasonably expended during the next fiscal year and to submit also a list of towns which were endangered by these fires. The committee has been advised that danger exists in connection with the following towns and other areas: New Straitsville, Ohio; Borough of Mount Carmel, Northumberland County, Pa.; Carbondale, Lackawanna County, Pa.; Penn Township, Allegheny County, Pa.; West Wilmerding, Allegheny County, Pa.; Glassport, Allegheny County, Pa.; Kennedy Township, Allegheny, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Western States (the numerous fires in coal deposits in these States are as a rule on undeveloped property, but they menace range and forest lands, as well as coal reserves).

The committee has included in the bill language which will permit the Bureau of Mines to take steps to control and extinguish fires on some of the areas above-mentioned. The bill includes \$250,000 for this purpose. The committee feels that these funds should, insofar as possible, be expended on direct work in connection with the control and elimination of fires rather than for surveys and studies in this connection, and it will expect a detailed report from the Bureau as to what has been accomplished in this connection during hearings on the next annual appropriation bill.

Coal mine inspections and investigations.—The bill contains \$2,431,500 for this purpose, which is \$556,500 in excess of the 1948 appropriation and \$463,500 less than the budget estimate. The committee has allowed an increase of \$463,500 to provide for the employment of 50 additional coal-mine inspectors. This increase will provide also funds for safety educational work and information work necessary in connection with the expansion of coal-mine inspection personnel. The increase will provide a total of 250 coal-mine inspectors. It is believed that this staff will be entirely adequate to make all necessary inspections in connection with these operations during the next fiscal

year. The committee has allowed funds for coal-analysis work, accident-records work, and within-grade promotions, as proposed in the budget estimates.

Anthracite mining investigations.—The bill contains \$396,100 for this purpose, an increase of \$291,100 over the 1948 appropriation and a similar amount in excess of the budget estimates. The increase of \$291,100, added to the estimate of \$31,990 contained in the budget submission for prevention of flooding anthracite mines, will make a total of \$323,090 available for this work during the fiscal year 1949. The value and desirability of this work was presented to the committee during the regular hearings and at a special hearing held subsequently with the Director of the Bureau of Mines. A complete report and justification on the subject will be found on page 1041, part I, of the printed hearings. The committee was advised that, in order to reduce mine hazards and pumping costs and to prevent loss of large reserves of coal, comprehensive surveys of mine flooding, plans for drainage tunnels and for prevention of inflow should be studied carefully with a view to preventing occurrences of this nature wherever possible. The Bureau of Mines has already made a brief survey and report on the problem, but sufficient funds have not been provided heretofore on a sufficient scale to permit a full-fledged engineering survey. The amount which the committee has added to the bill will permit the initiation of this program which will require additional appropriations during the next fiscal year. It is estimated that the surveys necessary can be completed within the 2-year period.

Lignite research laboratory.—The committee considered an estimate for \$750,000, contained in House Document 624, which would provide for construction of a lignite research laboratory at Grand Forks, N. Dak., under authority contained in Public Law 454 of the present Congress. The committee has received information that the entire amount of the estimate will not be required during the next fiscal year provided sufficient contract authorization is made available. Under these circumstances, there has been included in the bill an appropriation of \$200,000 together with contract authorization of \$550,000 in order that the Bureau of Mines can enter a contract for the construction of a laboratory during the next fiscal year. The laboratory will be located in the heart of the lignite-consuming region where some experimental work is presently being conducted in this connection.

Synthetic liquid fuels.—The committee considered a budget estimate of \$9,750,000 for this item and has included in the bill \$7,250,000. A total of \$24,250,000 has been appropriated heretofore for this purpose. The committee was advised during hearings on the bill that approximately \$13,000,000 would be available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1948. The committee has serious doubt as to whether all of this sum will be required during the present fiscal year and has proceeded on the assumption that the \$7,250,000 contained in the bill will be augmented to some extent by a substantial carry-over from the fiscal year 1948. However, it is not the intention of the committee to impede or hamper the early completion of the experimental plants now under construction, and the committee wishes to

assure those in charge of this program that, in the event additional funds become necessary for the construction program during the next fiscal year, it will give every consideration to any additional request which may be submitted.

Coal investigations.—In recommending \$300,000 for this purpose, the committee has provided a sum of \$225,000 in excess of the 1948 appropriation and \$50,000 less than the budget estimate. The reduction of \$50,000 has been applied to the item for an investigation into the known mineable coking coal reserves of value to the Nation in connection with the making of iron and steel.

Metallurgical research and pilot plants.—The bill includes a total of \$1,460,000 for this purpose, an increase of \$460,000 over the current year appropriation and \$435,000 less than the budget estimate. The committee has allowed the following increases over the 1948 appropriation of \$1,000,000 for this purpose:

Item:	Increase over 1948 allowed by committee
Production and use of light metals.....	\$300, 000
New technology of iron and steel production.....	150, 000
Within-grade promotions.....	10, 000
Total increase.....	460, 000

Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.—The committee considered a budget estimate in the sum of \$142,300 for care and maintenance of grounds at Pittsburgh and Bruceton, Pa., and has allowed the amount of the budget estimate for this purpose. During hearings on the bill inquiry was made into the condition of buildings and grounds at this station and information was received that many buildings and other facilities were in very poor condition and that many improvements and additions were essential. The committee was further advised that a total of \$229,000 could be used to great advantage for these purposes. A list of the items involved is set forth on pages 491 and 492 of part I of the hearings. The committee has allowed a total of \$175,000 of the request of \$229,000 for these purposes.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The bill includes a total of \$13,000,684 for the National Park Service, an increase of \$2,372,629 over the 1948 appropriation and \$3,893,466 below the budget estimate.

Salaries and expenses.—For salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia the bill contains \$737,818, which is an increase of \$26,570 over the current appropriation and \$121,182 less than the budget estimates. The effect of the committee's recommendation in this connection is to provide the current year appropriation and in addition thereto \$14,487 for within-grade promotions and \$25,000 for printing and binding and to deny \$12,917 for the salaries and expenses of two attorneys.

National parks.—The committee considered an estimate of \$3,940,000 for this purpose and has allowed a total of \$3,658,163. The committee has examined carefully into the various items of increase proposed under this heading and has made numerous reduc-

tions therein totaling \$281,837. A list of the parks and the amounts recommended for each by the committee is set forth below as follows:

Area:	Recommendation by committee	Area—Continued	Recommendation by committee
Acadia, Maine-----	\$57, 239	Olympie, Wash-----	\$101, 919
Big Bend, Tex-----	52, 693	Platt, Okla-----	29, 680
Carlsbad Caverns, N. Mex-----	161, 859	Rocky Mountain, Colo-----	128, 204
Crater Lake, Oreg-----	123, 524	Sequoia-Kings Canyon, Calif-----	217, 651
Everglades, Fla-----	72, 500	Shenandoah, Va-----	130, 430
Glacier, Mont-----	240, 771	Wind Cave, S. Dak-----	30, 900
Grand Canyon, Ariz---	161, 910	Yellowstone, Wyo-----	455, 888
Grand Teton, Wyo-----	56, 454	Yosemite, Calif-----	384, 790
Great Smoky Mountains, N. C. and Tenn-----	136, 234	Zion and Bryce Canyon, Utah-----	85, 620
Hawaii, T. H-----	100, 768	Forest protection and fire prevention-----	258, 124
Hot Springs, Ark-----	111, 055	Transferred to "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"-----	5, 000
Isle Royale, Mich-----	47, 762		
Lassen Volcanic, Calif---	69, 273		
Mammoth Cave, Ky-----	128, 296		
Mesa Verde, Colo-----	80, 132		
Mount McKinley, Alaska---	51, 865		
Mount Rainier, Wash---	177, 622		
		Total-----	3, 658, 163

National monuments and other areas.—The bill contains \$1,541,464 for this purpose, which is \$464 in excess of the 1948 appropriation and \$274,536 less than the budget estimate. The result of the action of the committee in connection with this item was to allow the base for 1949 together with funds for within-grade promotions amounting to \$22,400, and in addition thereto, \$4,938 for personnel at the Mount Rushmore National Memorial necessary for the operation of new flood lighting to be installed during the next fiscal year. This latter sum will provide for three rangers and one laborer on a 4 months' basis.

Recreational areas.—The bill includes a total of \$273,495 for this activity, which is \$13,095 in excess of the 1948 appropriation and \$132,505 less than the budget estimate. A break-down of the amount contained in the bill, as allocated by the committee for this purpose, is set forth below as follows:

Recreational areas	
Appropriation for 1948-----	\$260, 400
Less nonrecurring items-----	9, 136
Base for 1949-----	251, 264
Additions to base:	
Within-grade promotions-----	\$5, 600
Full-year salaries of seventeen positions-----	8, 946
Temporary, WAE, and part-time services-----	13, 685
Supplies, travel, utility services, etc-----	10, 000
Replacement of passenger motor vehicles (2)-----	2, 000
Other equipment-----	7, 500
Coulee Dam-----	15, 000
	62, 731
	313, 995
Less net reduction for Shasta Dam-----	40, 500
Appropriation for 1949-----	273, 495

In connection with the reduction of \$40,500 under the item for Shasta Dam, the committee wishes to point out that the administration of recreational facilities in this area has recently been transferred to the Forest Service as provided in Public Law 449 of the present Congress. The committee has, however, at the request of the Park Service, left \$20,000 in the item for the administration of 88,000 acres of farm and grazing lands within the boundaries of the Lake Texoma recreational area, which on July 1 next will be transferred to the Park Service from the Corps of Engineers which is presently carrying on farm and grazing operations at this project. This latter contingency has arisen since the presentation of the budget message to the Congress.

Salaries and expenses, National Capitol parks.—The bill includes a total of \$774,150 for this purpose, which is a reduction of \$125,850 in the budget estimate. Action in this connection was to deny all proposed increases with the exception of \$14,150 for within-grade promotions.

Parkways.—The committee has eliminated the budget estimate proposing a contract authorization in the sum of \$2,000,000 in connection with the construction of the Blue Ridge Natchez Trace, George Washington Memorial and Foothills Parkways. The action of the committee was based on testimony to the effect that there will be an unobligated balance available for obligation during the fiscal year 1949 of \$5,583,059. The committee is of the opinion that this sum should be sufficient to carry forward all necessary construction work on parkways during the next fiscal year.

Construction of roads, trails, and physical improvements.—The committee has included in the bill a total of \$5,162,350 for these purposes, which is an increase of \$3,012,350 over the 1948 appropriation and \$2,251,800 in excess of the budget estimate. Of the amount allowed, \$3,210,000 will be available for roads and trails and \$1,952,350 is provided for physical improvements. The committee has specifically disallowed an estimate of \$195,000 for reconstruction of Castle Clinton, which is located in the New York City area. The committee has been advised that the State has not passed legislation transferring title to this area to the United States and until such transfer is effected no funds may be expected for reconstruction or other purposes. The committee has allocated \$110,000 for the construction of five small bridges on the Cades Cove Road in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park; \$60,000 for the improvement and extension of facilities for housing visitors at Olympic National Park; \$500,000 for repairs and improvements at the Statue of Liberty on Bedloes Island, N. Y.; \$152,350 for the installation of flood-lighting and related facilities at Mount Rushmore National Monument together with funds for the installation of sewer systems, comfort stations, water systems, and plans and surveys at this latter monument; and \$25,000 for the reconstruction of a retaining wall and park area at the Oregon Caves National Monument. The committee has disallowed the contract authorization request in the sum of \$2,000,000 proposed in the budget estimate. A break-down itemizing the various changes recommended by the committee is as follows:

Roads, trails, and physical improvements

ROADS AND TRAILS

Fiscal year 1949 estimate:		
Regular program.....		\$4, 500, 000
Special Alaskan program:		
Cash.....	\$237, 250	
Contractual authority.....	250, 000	
		487, 250
Total, cash and contractual authority.....		\$4, 987, 250
Committee recommendation:		
Regular program:		
Sundry items.....	\$2, 975, 000	
Cades Cove Road, Great Smoky Mountains National Park—		
Construction of 5 bridges.....	110, 000	
Oregon Caves National Monument, reconstruction of retain-		
ing wall and parking area.....	1 25, 000	
		\$3, 110, 000
Special Alaskan program: Cash.....		100, 000
Total, committee recommendation.....		3, 210, 000
Reduction effected by the committee:		
Cash.....	\$1, 527, 250	
Contractual authority.....	250, 000	
Total.....		1, 777, 250

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS

Fiscal year 1949 estimate:		
Regular program.....		\$2, 000, 000
Special Alaskan program:		
Cash.....	\$676, 900	
Contractual authority.....	1, 750, 000	2, 426, 900
Total, cash and contractual authority.....		\$4, 426, 900
Committee recommendation:		
Regular program:		
Sundry items.....	\$1, 135, 000	
Mount Rushmore National Memorial, S. Dak.:		
Lighting facilities.....	\$56, 900	
Sewage and other facilities.....	95, 450	
		152, 350
Improvement of housing facilities at Olympic National Park,		
Wash.....	60, 000	
Statue of Liberty National Monument, Bedloe's Island, N. Y. —	500, 000	
		\$1, 847, 350
Eliminate estimate for Castle Clinton National Monument, N. Y.		195, 000
Total, regular program.....		1, 652, 350
Special Alaskan program: Cash.....		300, 000
Total, committee recommendation.....		1, 952, 350
Reduction effected by the committee:		
Cash.....	\$724, 550	
Contractual authority.....	1, 750, 000	
Total.....		2, 474, 550

¹ Budget estimate includes \$10,600 for this purpose.

In connection with this item, the committee is of the opinion that the consolidation of the former appropriations for roads and trails, with physical improvements, has resulted in making consideration of the estimates more difficult and the committee requests that the 1950 budget contain separate items for these two projects.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Budget estimates totaling \$11,587,200 were considered by the committee for this service. The bill contains \$9,226,979 which is an increase of \$2,644,169 over the 1948 appropriation and a decrease of \$2,360,221 below the budget estimates. In addition to the specific amounts recommended in the bill, provisions are contained therein making available certain receipts in connection with the migratory

bird conservation fund and the Federal aid in wildlife restoration fund. In connection with the former item, it is estimated that \$2,000,000 will be available during the next fiscal year, and in connection with the latter, the estimate of funds to be available is \$7,000,000.

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has allowed \$247,470 for this purpose, the effect of the committee action being to deny proposed increases totaling \$43,230 and to allow \$1,000 additional for printing and binding. The committee was not favorably impressed with the request for \$40,330 to provide assistance in business administration. The committee is of the opinion that the proposed use of such personnel to instruct and train employees in the field who have had long years of training and experience in their assignment is unnecessary and it feels that funds can be used to much greater advantage than for the purpose proposed in the budget estimate.

Propagation of food fishes.—The bill includes \$1,800,525 for this purpose, which is an increase of \$455,675 over the 1948 appropriation and \$201,525 in excess of the budget estimates. The committee has effected reductions totaling \$34,475 in the budget estimate, and has added funds amounting to \$455,675 to the 1948 appropriation. The major additional increase inserted by the committee consists of \$236,000 for repair and operation of fish hatcheries at various locations throughout the country. A list of such increases are set forth below, together with the amounts allowed in connection with the increases proposed in the budget estimates.

Propagation of food fishes

Appropriation, fiscal year 1948	\$1,344,850
Increases recommended by committee:	
Purchase of right-of-way at San Angelo, Tex., station	\$1,500
Replacement of trucks	10,000
Increased operating costs of feeding fish at hatcheries	20,000
Increased cost of operating salmon stations	20,000
Within-grade promotions	18,175
Repairs and improvements at fish hatcheries:	
Sundry repairs	\$150,000
Lamar, Pa.	40,000
Farnsworth, Pa. (general operation)	15,000
Nashua, N. H.	30,000
Farlington, Kans.	40,000
Hagerman, Idaho	35,000
Spearfish, S. Dak.	35,000
San Marcos, Tex.	35,000
Hot Springs, N. Mex.	6,000
	386,000
	455,675
Committee recommendation, fiscal year 1949	1,800,525
Less budget estimate, fiscal year 1949	1,599,000
Net increase recommended by the committee	201,525

Investigations respecting food fishes.—The bill contains a total of \$1,025,000 for this purpose, which is \$234,960 in excess of the 1948 appropriation and \$787,000 less than the budget estimates. The estimates submitted by the budget proposed a total increase of \$1,021,960 in this item. The committee has denied a substantial

proportion of the proposed increase. The items involved and the decreases recommended are set forth below as follows:

Item	Reduction
Investigations of fish mortality in Gulf of Mexico (red tide).....	\$25,000
Operation of fishery research vessel <i>Albatross III</i>	15,000
Rehabilitation of Woods Hole, Mass., laboratory.....	2,000
Alaska fishery research:	
(a) Field laboratory, etc., at Karluk Lake, central Alaska.....	125,000
(b) Construction of seagoing research vessel for Alaskan waters.....	250,000
(c) Construction of launches.....	15,000
(d) Construction of weirs.....	30,000
(e) Additional personnel.....	210,000
(f) Improvement of salmon-spawning streams.....	115,000
Total.....	787,000

In connection with the reduction in the item for improvement of salmon-spawning streams, the committee wishes to impress upon the Department its disapproval of the expensive program proposed in the estimates, under which it was proposed to expend \$150,000 for improvement of three salmon-spawning streams. Members of the committee inspected some of these streams during the summer of 1945 and they are of the opinion that funds for this purpose can be used to much better advantage under a modified program. In other words, streams should be selected where salmon-spawning conditions may be improved by some blasting or removal of obstacles, which will not require great expense. It is believed that to select streams which will cost from \$40,000 to \$60,000 to improve is unsound and impractical.

Commercial fisheries.—A budget estimate of \$757,500 was submitted in connection with this item. The committee has allowed \$495,000, which is an increase of \$270,000 over current appropriation. In effecting a reduction of \$262,500 in the estimate, the committee has denied the following sums:

Item	Reduction
Study of improved methods of production and use of fish.....	\$118,115
Collection and dissemination of national fishery statistics.....	31,285
Study of cost of production, investments, etc.....	5,600
Alaska fishery items:	
(a) Improvement of Ketchikan laboratory.....	15,000
(b) Study in use of fishery byproducts.....	60,000
(c) Technological research.....	25,000
(d) Economic research.....	7,500
Total.....	262,500

Investigation, exploration, and development of Pacific fisheries.—Public Law 329, Eightieth Congress, authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior to conduct fishery explorations in the tropical and subtropical Pacific Ocean and authorized appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the act. The committee considered a budget estimate of \$1,500,000 for this purpose, and has recommended that a total of \$1,000,000 be provided for the fiscal year 1949. During hearings on the bill, the committee was advised that the Fish and Wildlife Service had located two vessels which they expected to acquire and convert for use in connection with this project. The budget estimate contains \$550,000 for the

conversion and rehabilitation of three vessels suitable for the rehabilitation program. As there is some doubt as to whether or not a third vessel will be secured, and consequently funds may not be required for rehabilitation or for the employment of officers and crew, the committee has recommended a reduction of \$500,000 in the belief that \$1,000,000 will be sufficient to initiate the program during the next fiscal year.

Alaska fisheries.—The bill contains \$1,228,000 for this activity, which is \$328,000 in excess of the 1948 appropriation and \$143,000 below the budget estimate. The proposed increases disallowed in this connection are as follows:

Item	Reduction
Restoration of salmon-counting weirs.....	\$25, 000
Operation expenses of airplanes.....	7, 000
Airplane base facilities at Anchorage.....	50, 000
Additional patrol boats.....	6, 000
Subsistence for employees on patrol.....	5, 000
Rehabilitation program, Pribilof Islands.....	50, 000
Total.....	143, 000

Wildlife resources and management investigations.—The bill contains \$325,450 for this activity, which is \$67,000 in excess of the 1948 appropriation and \$80,550 less than the budget estimates. There is included in the bill \$19,000 for items not contained in the estimates, consisting of \$10,000 for the more adequate control of damage by injurious birds for use in connection with the rice crop in southern Arkansas. The amount recommended will provide funds to devise control procedures designed to prevent bird damage at planting time in the spring and harvest time in the fall. The remaining \$9,000 has been allocated for the establishment of a cooperative wildlife reserve unit in the State of Massachusetts. Reductions recommended by the committee in the budget estimates are as follows:

Item	Reduction
Regional wildlife surveys.....	\$12, 200
Cooperative wildlife research units.....	4, 200
Investigations in wildlife problems in land management.....	20, 000
Studies of wildlife diseases.....	13, 150
Wildlife survey of Alaska.....	50, 000
Total.....	99, 550
Increases (not in estimates).....	19, 000
Net reduction.....	80, 550

Enforcement of Alaska game law.—The committee has allowed a total of \$175,000 for this purpose, which is the amount of the current appropriation and \$245,000 less than the budget estimate. In disallowing the proposed increase in this item, the committee wishes to urge that the services of law enforcement in Alaska could and should be used to a much greater degree of efficiency if there were a shifting of such personnel between game law and fishery enforcement work according to the season during which enforcement regulations are in effect. The committee feels that serious consideration should be given to this

plan, with a view to spreading out the services of existing personnel over a wider range of activity than at present.

Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations.—In allowing a total of \$1,210,000 for this activity, the committee has effected a reduction of \$290,000 in the budget estimate and has allowed an increase of \$270,000 over current appropriations. The committee has also inserted a provision which will permit this service to use 75 percent of the net proceeds received from the sale of wildlife refuge products in connection with the activities provided for under this item, and also for the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. It is estimated that about \$300,000 additional will be available to the Fish and Wildlife Service for expenditure under this provision during the next fiscal year. Reductions totaling \$295,000 and an increase of \$5,000 in excess of the budget estimate are set forth below:

Item	Reduction
Crab Orchard project	\$110, 000
Development and management of Alaska wildlife refuges.....	35, 000
Repairs to wildlife refuges.....	150, 000
Total.....	295, 000
Chinsegut National Wildlife Refuge (increase).....	5, 000
Net reduction.....	290, 000

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Toward the close of the hearings on the present bill, the committee was advised of the announcement of a plan in some of the Alaskan papers for the removal of headquarters, including personnel and records, etc., from Juneau to a new location at Anchorage, Alaska. The committee was not advised of this program during extended hearings on the bill and has not ascertained whether reports coming to it are accurate. It feels, however, that they are of sufficient importance to receive recognition, and it wishes to request the Department to refrain from the expenditure of any funds which would carry this program into effect until the Department has presented the matter to the committee for consideration.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill contains a total of \$62,785 for this purpose, which is \$2,785 in excess of the current year appropriation, and \$6,215 less than the budget estimate. The committee has recommended decreases in the estimates as follows:

Item	Reduction
Travel.....	\$1, 000
Transportation.....	225
Communication services.....	300
Printing.....	190
Painting Governor's house.....	4, 500
Total reduction.....	6, 215

The committee has disallowed a request of \$4,500 for painting the Governor's mansion because it is the opinion of the committee that it would not be economical to expend such a substantial sum for this purpose. Owing to climatic conditions in the Territory, it is believed that it would be a matter of only a few years before an additional substantial sum would be required for this purpose. It is the recommendation of the committee that plans be considered for removal of the present stucco finish and replacement with wood siding which, it is believed, would be more economical over a period of years.

Construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, Alaska.—The committee has considered an estimate of \$9,767,400, together with a contract authorization in the sum of \$6,944,000, for the continuation of construction, repair, and maintenance of roads in Alaska. The program involves the asphalt surfacing of portions of the Richardson Highway and the Glenn Highway, and the continuation of construction on the Kenai Lake-Homer Road, the Eagle-Forty Mile Road, the Anchorage-Potter Road, and several farm roads. The estimate also proposes the expenditure of \$634,100 for surveys. During hearings on the bill the committee was advised by Lt. Gen. Howard Craig that the repair and improvement of the national highways in Alaska was of importance to our security program. In testifying before the committee, General Craig made the following statement:

The existing highway net in Alaska is made up of gravel-surfaced, secondary roads. Although these roads are capable of utilization as temporary emergency lines of communication, they are not susceptible to continued operation over an extended period of time with heavy-traffic density. It is the considered opinion of the Army and the Air Force that improvement and hard surfacing of the Alaskan road net is essential to the security of Alaska. * * *

The amount of the budget estimate, the recommendation of the committee and the changes proposed therein is set forth in the following table:

Territory of Alaska—Construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails

Activity	Estimate, 1949	Committee recommend- ation	Reduction
Maintenance and improvement of existing roads.....	\$1,841,300	\$1,700,000	\$141,300
Construction of roads:			
Cash.....	6,892,000	6,000,000	892,000
Contract authorization.....	6,944,000	5,000,000	1,944,000
Construction of repair shops and district headquarters.....	400,000	300,000	100,000
Surveys.....	634,100	500,000	134,100
Total:			
Cash.....	9,767,400	8,500,000	1,267,400
Contract authorization.....	6,944,000	5,000,000	1,944,000
Total cash and contract authorization.....	16,711,400	13,500,000	3,211,400

Alaska Railroad.—The committee has included in the bill the proposed estimate of \$15,000,000 for the second year's cost of a 5-year rehabilitation program for the Alaska Railroad. The present estimated cost of the rehabilitation program is \$47,858,790. The \$15,000,000 contained in the bill is to meet contracts authorized under

a contractual authorization in that amount in 1948 Interior Appropriation Act. The bill includes an additional contract authorization of \$6,700,000 for the fiscal year 1949, for which funds will be required during the fiscal year 1950. The proposed rehabilitation program is recommended by the War Department, and the committee secured testimony from General Craig urging early completion during recent hearings on the bill. The railroad is operating at the present time with its own revenues, and it is estimated that there will be a surplus of \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year 1949 which will be available for expenditure in connection with the rehabilitation program.

EQUATORIAL AND SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

The estimates included the sum of \$9,000 for salaries and expenses of an employee who would represent the United States and care for its interests in certain South Sea Islands during the next fiscal year. It was represented to the committee that these areas are of value in connection with air transportation. It is the opinion of the committee that the duties required in this connection are of such a nature as to not require the services of a full-time employee, and that such work as may be necessary could be performed by naval or other personnel operating in the area.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

The bill includes a total of \$205,050 for salaries and expenses of the Governor and employes, a decrease of \$11,050 below the 1948 appropriation and \$7,950 less than the budget estimate. The primary reason for the reduction in the current appropriation is accounted for by the transfer of funds for certain personnel to the municipal government pay roll, for which funds are provided in another item in the bill. The bill, as reported, provides an actual increase of \$20,000 over the current-year appropriation when this reduction is taken into consideration.

Municipal governments.—The bill contains \$150,000 for defraying expenses of municipal governments, which is an increase of \$10,000 over current appropriation, and \$20,000 less than the budget estimate. While the 1949 appropriation will provide for additional personnel estimated to cost \$30,000 due to the transfer of funds from the Governor's pay roll, the committee feels that sufficient economies should be effected to permit operation during the next fiscal year with the amount contained in the bill.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 4.—The committee has restored section 4 of the bill as it appears in the 1948 law, and has disallowed the proposal of the budget to remove the limitation on funds which may be expended by the various bureaus for this purpose. It is the opinion of the committee that funds for attendance at conventions and similar meetings should be held to a minimum and that amounts in the 1948 law are entirely adequate for this purpose, which does not include travel expense for purposes which may be regarded as strictly official business. The

committee has, at the request of the Department, increased the authorization for the Bureau of Mines by \$2,000 to permit representatives of the Bureau to participate in the International Geographic Congress at London during the early fall.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 7, in connection with appropriations for the Bonneville Power Administration:

* * * *Provided, That in addition to this appropriation the Administrator is authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1949 for materials and equipment, for power transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of \$10,269,290: * * **

*Provided further, That not exceeding six per centum of any construction appropriations for the Bonneville Power Administration contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired labor basis: * * **

Provided further, That interest heretofore or hereafter collected by Bonneville Power Administration from sales of electric energy generated at Grand Coulee Dam on the unamortized balance of investment allocated to power in Grand Coulee Dam shall be covered into the reclamation fund and shall not be allocated.

On page 9, in connection with the Bureau of Land Management:

* * * *Provided further, That no part of any appropriation to the Bureau of Land Management contained in this Act shall be used for the salaries and expenses of regional offices.*

On pages 12 and 13, in connection with the Bureau of Land Management:

Notwithstanding the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946 or any Act of Congress, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used, transferred, or allocated for the expenses or salaries of any regional, field, or other office or committee to perform any function or duty of the Bureau of Land Management which, on July 25, 1947, was being performed in the District of Columbia, or for the transfer or removal of any functions or duties of said Bureau, including original tract books now and heretofore located in the District of Columbia.

On page 22, in connection with Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities, Indian Service:

* * * *and in addition the Secretary may enter into contracts for this purpose in an amount not to exceed \$5,925,000;*

On pages 38 and 39, in connection with Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Reclamation:

* * * *Provided further, That no part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be used for the salaries and expenses of personnel whose activities include efforts to obtain power contracts with customers who already have an existing adequate source of power supply: Provided further, That not exceeding \$45,341,615 of appropriations available for expenditure by the Bureau of Reclamation during the fiscal year 1949 shall be used for administrative personal services and other personal services: Provided further, That the total number of employees in the Bureau of Reclamation holding a permanent, temporary, or other appointment in grades CAF-9 and P-3, or above, shall not exceed three thousand two hundred and fifty-one at any one time during the fiscal year 1949.*

On page 40, in connection with construction, Santa Barbara County project, California, Cachuma unit, Bureau of Reclamation:

* * * *and in addition thereto the Commissioner of Reclamation is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not in excess of \$1,500,000;*

On page 46, in connection with the Central Valley project, Bureau of Reclamation:

** * * no part of which shall be available for examination and surveys in connection with power facilities in any State other than the State of California:*

On page 47, in connection with the Missouri River Basin, Bureau of Reclamation:

** * * Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available or used to maintain or operate Canyon Ferry Reservoir at a higher maximum normal pool elevation than three thousand seven hundred and sixty-six feet, unless and until such time as the waters above the Hebgen Dam have been completely utilized for irrigation purposes; or for or in connection with the construction of the power plant, power facilities, or transmission facilities in connection with the Canyon Ferry project, Montana, other than excavating costs in connection with the construction of the dam and foundation for a powerhouse.*

On page 48, in connection with the Colorado River Development fund, Bureau of Reclamation:

** * * Provided, That the existence of this appropriation item shall not preclude the use in any part of the States of the Colorado River Basin of funds appropriated for general investigations: * * **

On pages 48, 49, and 50, in connection with the Colorado River dam fund, Boulder Canyon project, Bureau of Reclamation:

** * *, and the Secretary shall pay to the Boulder City school district, out of the Colorado River dam fund, as reimbursement for instruction during each school year in the schools operated by said district of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States, living in or in the vicinity of Boulder City, the sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary. Said payments for dependents of those employees of the Bureau of Reclamation directly employed in the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project shall be deemed a part of the cost of operation and maintenance of said project under section 1 (a) of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act (Act of July 19, 1940, 54 Stat. 774). Other such payments shall be deemed non-project costs. The Secretary shall submit to the Appropriations Committees annually a justification showing all investments and expenditures made or proposed out of the Colorado River dam fund, for the joint use of the project and of other Federal activities at or near Boulder City. In the proportion that such investments and expenditures were or shall be for the use of such other Federal activities and not related to the construction, operation, or maintenance of the project they shall be deemed non-project investments and expenditures. The obligation under the provision of section 2 of the said act to repay to the United States Treasury advances and readvances to the Colorado River dam fund which obligation is made the basis for computation of rates under the provisions of section 1 of said Act, shall be diminished in the amount that nonproject investments or expenditures are or have been made from said fund and the rates computed pursuant to said section 1 of said Act shall reflect such diminution.*

On page 51, in connection with the Boulder Canyon project (All American Canal), Bureau of Reclamation:

** * * Provided, That amounts heretofore or hereafter received from the Republic of Mexico for temporary water service by means of such works shall be applied against construction costs, including incidental operations, and shall be available for payment of the cost of such operations.*

On page 51, in connection with the Colorado River front work and levee system, Bureau of Reclamation:

** * * Provided, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for maintenance work on the temporary weir in the Colorado River below the heading of the diversion canal for the Palo Verde Irrigation District of California.*

On page 52:

ALASKAN INVESTIGATIONS

For engineering and economic investigations, and for reports thereon, relating to projects for the development and utilization of the water-power resources of Alaska, \$150,000, which shall be available for, but not restricted to, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and rations and quarters for field parties while away from inhabited communities in which such facilities are available.

On pages 52, 53, 54, and 55, in connection with the Bureau of Reclamation:

No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation, contained in this or any prior Act, which represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract but remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose, regardless of when such amounts are to be paid: Provided, That the incurring of any obligation prohibited by this paragraph shall be deemed a violation of section 665 of title 31 of the United States Code.

Interest heretofore or hereafter collected on sums invested in power or municipal water features of any project constructed or operated by the Bureau of Reclamation under the authority of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, shall be covered into the reclamation fund and shall not be allocated.

Not exceeding six per centum of the construction appropriation for any project under the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired-labor basis.

The War Assets Administration or any other Federal agency having ownership or custody thereof or interest therein is hereby directed to transfer to the Davis Dam project, without exchange of funds, the following described interests and facilities, including spare parts, of the Basic Magnesium project, Henderson, Nevada:

(a) The project's interest and equity in the part of Hoover Dam power plant switchyard known as T-7A;

(b) Two 230-kilovolt transmission lines between the said Hoover Dam power plant switchyard and the Basic Magnesium project substation, including all two hundred and thirty-kilovolt switching equipment at the terminal of the lines at the Basic Magnesium project, together with appurtenant permits, rights-of-way, or other interest in realty;

(c) Three original seventy-five-thousand-kilovolt ampere, 230/13.8-kilovolt transformer banks and associated low voltage switching equipment included within the zone of differential protection for said transformers.

Upon transfer of the facilities herein described, the Secretary shall determine the amount of their fair value to the Davis Dam power system, and such amount shall be included in the determination of construction investment and other fixed charges which are required by section 9 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, as amended, to be considered in establishing rates for the sale of electric power.

The Departments of Air Force, Army, and Navy, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the War Assets Administration are authorized during the fiscal year 1949 to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation aircraft engines, parts, accessories, and other aircraft equipment, materials and supplies, surplus to the needs of such agencies, as may be required by said Bureau of Reclamation, such transfers to be without charge therefor.

The War Assets Administration or other Federal agencies having ownership or custody thereof or interest therein is hereby directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation, without exchange of funds, the following-described lands, improvements, buildings, facilities, and interest:

(a) Government-owned real property, identified by the War Assets Administration as Plancor 587, located at Columbus, Stillwater County, Montana, consisting of approximately one and five-tenths acres of land and two garage-shop and warehouse buildings located thereon containing approximately thirty-four thousand four hundred square feet.

(b) Government-owned warehouse situated on land owned by the Northern Pacific Railway Company and leased to the Government, identified by the War Assets Administration as Plancor 133, located at Columbus, Stillwater County, Montana, containing approximately eight thousand square feet of floor space.

On pages 59 and 60, in connection with the Geological Survey:

In the event that the Director of the Geological Survey deems it advantageous to the Government, the Geological Survey is authorized to contract for the furnishing of topographic maps made from aerial photographs, or for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys;

The Geological Survey may acquire from the Department of National Defense or from any disposal agency of the Government without reimbursement or transfer of funds, one aircraft for replacement only; including engines, parts, accessory, and flying equipment.

On pages 61 and 62, in connection with the Bureau of Mines:

Control of fires in inactive coal deposits: For expenses, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investigate, control, and extinguish, on public lands and with the consent of the owner on private lands, fires in inactive coal deposits in the United States and its possessions, including emergency and temporary contracts for personal services and hire of vehicles and equipment necessary for the purposes of this appropriation, purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles; including the employment of personnel without regard to civil-service requirements; \$250,000: Provided, That the Director is authorized to accept money, lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: Provided further, That the said Director is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners of private property or with a State or its subdivision for payment of a sum equal to one-half the amount of expenditure to be made for control or extinguishment from funds provided under the authorization of this Act except that expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose in any privately owned operating coal mine shall be limited to investigation and supervision.

On pages 63 and 64, in connection with the Bureau of Mines:

Lignite research laboratory: For the construction and equipment of a lignite research laboratory at Grand Forks, North Dakota, as authorized by the Act of March 25, 1948 (Public Law 454), including necessary supplemental tracts of land; not to exceed \$75,000 for employment, by contract or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and supervise construction of said laboratory; and not to exceed \$7,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; \$200,000, to remain available until expended, and in addition thereto the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts for this purpose in an amount not exceeding \$550,000.

On page 77, in connection with the National Park Service:

The National Park Service is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for three years beginning July 1, 1948, from the Departments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy, or the War Assets Administration equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with an appraised value of not to exceed \$3,000,000, from the surplus stores of those agencies, for use in the areas administered by the National Park Service or by any office of that Service in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii: Provided, That the authorization in this paragraph shall not be construed to deny veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

On page 80, in connection with investigation, exploration, and development of Pacific fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service:

** * * employment of officers and crews of vessels in accordance with policies and wage scales approved by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of section 606 of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946 (5 U. S. C. 946); and payment of subsistence allowances to officers and crews of vessels at rates approved by the Secretary;*

On page 84, in connection with maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, Fish and Wildlife Service:

** * * not exceeding \$5,000 for the repair and painting of dwellings and other buildings on the Chisquut National Wildlife Refuge; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act approved August 5, 1947 (Public Law 361, Eightieth Congress)*
** * * and in addition thereto an amount equal to 75 per centum of the net proceeds received during the fiscal year 1948 under the provisions of section 401 of the*

Act of June 15, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 715S), which additional amount may be expended also for the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended.

On pages 89 and 90, in connection with the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, etc., Alaska:

** * * to remain available until expended: Provided, That in addition to the amount herein appropriated the Secretary or, at his request, the Commissioner of Public Roads, Federal Works Agency, is hereby authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts for additional work, materials, and equipment not exceeding a total of \$5,000,000: Provided further, That in the operation of the facilities of the Alaska Road Commission, the Departments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy, or any other agency of the United States having title thereto is authorized to transfer, regardless of present location and without charge to the Alaska Road Commission, materials, road and bridge, and other necessary equipment, spare parts, shop facilities and machinery, supplies and buildings surplus to its needs and which is deemed essential by the Department of the Interior for the construction, improvement, and maintenance of the Alaska road system: Provided further, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the Alaska Road Commission shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.*

On pages 91 and 92, in connection with the Alaska Railroad:

Provided further, That in addition to the amount herein appropriated the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts for additional work, materials, and equipment not exceeding a total of \$6,700,000:

On page 98:

SEC. 12. In purchasing lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, and in completing broken sets, the Secretary or his duly authorized representative may exchange similar items and apply the exchange allowances in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948, THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1949, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1949

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries, Office of the Secretary-----	\$1, 103, 000	\$1, 368, 350	\$965, 842	-\$137, 158	-\$402, 508
War agency liquidation-----	¹ 235, 000	-----	-----	-235, 000	-----
Solicitor's office, salaries-----	215, 460	300, 000	220, 225	+4, 765	-79, 775
Division of Territories and Island Possessions-----	140, 000	240, 550	146, 800	+6, 800	-93, 750
Oil and Gas Division-----	² 300, 000	400, 000	300, 000	-----	-100, 000
Board on Geographic Names-----	12, 956	90, 000	13, 266	+310	-76, 734
Soil and moisture conservation-----	1, 900, 000	2, 500, 000	2, 700, 000	+800, 000	+200, 000
Contingent expenses-----	³ 255, 430	264, 750	205, 730	-49, 700	-59, 020
Penalty mail costs-----	136, 500	250, 000	-----	-136, 500	-250, 000

Power transmission facilities:					
Operation and maintenance-----	-----	180, 000	} \$ 260, 000	+260, 000	-2, 920, 000
Construction-----	-----	3, 000, 000			
Continuing fund-----	-----	(⁴)			
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	4, 298, 346	8, 593, 650	4, 811, 863	+513, 517	-3, 781, 787
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Expenses-----	12, 000	12, 000	12, 000		
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Construction, operation, and maintenance--	⁶ 10, 446, 100	⁷ 23, 473, 000	⁸ 20, 920, 760	+10, 474, 660	-2, 552, 240
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Operation and maintenance-----	125, 000			-125, 000	
Construction-----	(⁹)				
Total, Southwestern Power Administration-----	125, 000			-125, 000	

¹ Includes \$175,000 in The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

² Includes \$25,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

³ Includes \$35,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁴ Continuing fund of \$300,000 for emergency expenses requested.

⁵ Consolidation of appropriation items under heading, "Expenses, power transmission facilities."

⁶ And contract authorizations totaling \$7,690,100, of which \$1,475,000 is contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁷ Includes \$248,000 cash and increase in contractual authority requested from \$13,050,000 to \$13,385,000 in H. Doc. 596.

⁸ And contract authorization of \$10,269,290.

⁹ Unobligated balance continued available.

Comparative statement showing the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for the fiscal year 1949—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 175, 000	\$1, 232, 000	\$900, 000	—\$275, 000	—\$332, 000
Management, protection, and disposal of public lands-----	¹⁰ 2, 384, 640	3, 387, 565	2, 562, 565	+177, 925	—\$25, 000
Fire fighting-----	¹¹ 135, 000	150, 000	50, 000	—85, 000	—100, 000
Range improvements on public lands-----	253, 000	350, 000	350, 000	+97, 000	-----
Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, Oregon-----	469, 300	500, 000	469, 300	-----	—30, 700
Payments to States from sales of lands-----	2, 500	7, 500	7, 500	+5, 000	-----
Payment to Oklahoma from oil and gas royalties-----	3, 500	4, 000	4, 000	+500	-----
Leasing of grazing lands-----	7, 500	6, 000	6, 000	—1, 500	-----
Payments to States from receipts under Grazing Act, Indian Ceded Lands-----	-----	(¹²)	(¹²)	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management-----	4, 430, 440	5, 637, 065	4, 349, 365	—81, 075	—1, 287, 700

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS							
Salaries and expenses-----	750,000	921,000	740,000	-10,000	-181,000		
Salaries and expenses, district office-----	500,000	650,000		-500,000	-650,000		
Salaries and expenses, reservation administration-----	¹³ 2,001,000	3,000,000	2,400,000	+399,000	-600,000		
Maintaining law and order-----		250,000	100,000	+100,000	-150,000		
Alaska Native Service-----	¹⁴ 3,676,000	4,759,700	4,518,962	+842,962	-240,738		
Navajo and Hopi Service-----			¹⁵ 4,656,515	+4,656,515	+4,656,515		
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies-----	660,000	800,000	700,000	+40,000	-100,000		
Maintenance of buildings-----	665,000	1,000,000	700,000	+35,000	-300,000		
Education of Indians-----	11,139,700	12,407,000	9,574,709	-1,564,991	-2,832,291		
Conservation of health-----	¹⁶ 7,302,300	8,919,000	6,714,500	-587,800	-2,204,500		
Welfare of Indians-----	¹⁷ 1,123,710	750,000	472,710	-651,000	-277,290		
Emergency work program, Navajo and Hopi Indians-----	¹⁸ 1,000,000			-1,000,000			

¹⁰ Includes \$300,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

¹¹ Includes \$95,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

¹² Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$100.

¹³ Includes \$1,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

¹⁴ Includes \$176,000 in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

¹⁵ Represents consolidation of Navajo and Hopi appropriation items.

¹⁶ Includes \$302,300 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

¹⁷ Includes \$500,000 in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, and \$125,000 in Public Law 470.

¹⁸ Included in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

Comparative statement showing the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for the fiscal year 1949—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued					
Management, Indian forest and range resources-----	\$801,500	\$1,100,000	\$711,687	—\$89,813	—\$388,313
Suppressing forest and range fires-----	¹⁰ 37,000	12,000	12,000	—25,000	-----
Agriculture and stock raising-----	853,000	1,000,000	761,907	—91,093	—238,093
Revolving fund for loans-----	-----	750,000	-----	-----	—750,000
Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes-----	150,000	150,000	150,000	-----	-----
Development of Indian arts and crafts-----	34,800	35,000	35,000	+200	-----
Irrigation, operation, and maintenance-----	406,000	486,000	421,700	+15,700	—64,300
Construction, etc., irrigation systems (reimbursable)-----	²⁰ 1,137,500	²¹ 3,950,000	3,086,000	+1,948,500	—864,000
Construction, etc., buildings and utilities-----	²² 2,626,000	²³ 5,269,300	²⁴ 2,122,500	—503,500	—3,146,800
Roads, Indian reservations-----	3,000,000	3,500,000	2,000,000	—1,000,000	—1,500,000
Highway, Gallup-Shiprock, N. Mex.-----	20,000	20,000	-----	—20,000	—20,000
Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York-----	6,000	6,000	6,000	-----	-----
Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York-----	4,500	4,500	4,500	-----	-----

Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma-----	10, 520	10, 520	10, 520	-----
Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma-----	30, 000	30, 000	30, 000	-----
Payment to Indians of Sioux reservations-----	150, 000	150, 000	150, 000	-----
Payment of interest on Indian trust funds-----	1, 722, 000	1, 195, 000	1, 195, 000	-----527, 000
Proceeds from power, Indian irrigation projects-----	(²⁵)	(²⁵)	(²⁶)	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds-----	39, 806, 530	51, 125, 020	41, 274, 210	-----+1, 467, 680
Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds:				-----9, 850, 810
NOTE.—The following appropriations, shown in italic type, are from Indian tribal funds and are not included in the totals in this tabulation.				
<i>Administration of Indian tribal affairs-----</i>	<i>304, 800</i>	<i>365, 000</i>	<i>365, 000</i>	-----+60, 200
<i>Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon-----</i>	<i>150, 000</i>	<i>203, 900</i>	<i>213, 405</i>	-----+63, 405
<i>Support of Menominee Agency, Wisconsin-----</i>	<i>147, 500</i>	<i>174, 500</i>	<i>162, 250</i>	-----+14, 750
<i>Support of Osage Agency, Oklahoma-----</i>	<i>202, 000</i>	<i>197, 000</i>	<i>197, 000</i>	-----5, 000

¹⁹ Includes \$25,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

²⁰ Includes \$125,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

²¹ Includes \$150,000 in H. Doc. 543.

²² Includes \$88,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, and \$716,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

²³ And contract authorization of \$6,400,000. Reduced in H. Doc. 543 to \$5,925,000.

²⁴ And contract authorization of \$5,925,000.

²⁵ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$1,470,596.

²⁶ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$1,868,815.

Comparative statement showing the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for the fiscal year 1949—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued					
Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds—Con.					
<i>Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma</i> -----	(27)	(27)	(27)	-----	-----
<i>Expenses of attorneys, Creek Nation, Oklahoma</i> -----				+\$2,500	+\$2,500
<i>Expenses of attorneys, Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma</i> -----				+2,000	+2,000
<i>Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof</i> -----	\$73,000	\$73,000	50,000	-23,000	-23,000
<i>Relief of needy Indians</i> -----	112,000	112,000	112,000	-----	-----
<i>Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds)</i> -----					
<i>Purchase and lease of land</i> -----	33,580	260,820	62,080	+28,500	-198,740
<i>Industrial assistance</i> -----	124,000	130,000	121,000	-3,000	-9,000
<i>Pima cropping operations</i> -----	250,000	422,500	277,500	+27,500	-145,000
<i>Suppressing forest and range fires</i> -----	200,000	200,000	200,000	-----	-----
<i>Support of Indian schools</i> -----	28 50,000	25,000	25,000	-25,000	-----
	512,000	712,000	712,000	+200,000	-----

<i>Advance to Navajo tribe of Indians</i> -----	100, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, from Indian Tribal Funds</i> -----	2, 258, 880	2, 875, 720	2, 501, 785	+ 242, 855	- 373, 985
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
(From Reclamation fund)					
Salaries and expenses (other than project offices)-----	3, 130, 000	5, 000, 000	3, 161, 472	+ 31, 472	- 1, 838, 528
General investigations-----	2, 000, 000	5, 350, 000	3, 000, 000	+ 1, 000, 000	- 2, 350, 000
Construction-----	²⁹ 13, 558, 250	³⁰ 20, 664, 500	³¹ 16, 691, 970	+ 3, 133, 720	- 3, 972, 530
Operation and maintenance:					
Parker Dam project, Arizona-California-----	³² 2, 326, 000	2, 750, 000	2, 312, 880	- 13, 120	- 437, 120
Yuma project, Arizona-California-----	³³ 262, 000	³⁴ 240, 000	226, 000	- 36, 000	- 14, 000
Central Valley project, California-----	800, 000	1, 160, 000	979, 675	+ 179, 675	- 180, 325
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado-----	130, 000	167, 500	150, 000	+ 20, 000	- 17, 500

²⁷ Indefinite.

²⁸ Includes \$25,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

²⁹ And contract authorization of \$215,000. Appropriation contains \$72,000 for Deschutes project, Oregon, contained in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948; \$700,000 for the Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch Dam; \$800,000 for the Boise project, Idaho, Payette Division; and \$109,500 for the Rathdrum prairie project, Idaho, contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

³⁰ Includes \$2,151,500 in H. Doc. 579, \$3,000,000 in H. Doc. 621, and \$1,000,000 in H. Doc. 640.

³¹ And contract authorization of \$1,500,000.

³² Includes \$726,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

³³ Includes \$100,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

³⁴ Includes \$78,000 in H. Doc. 579.

NOTE.—Items for operation and maintenance, Bureau of Reclamation, include authorization for expenditures from power revenues.

Comparative statement showing the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for the fiscal year 1949—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—continued					
(From Reclamation fund)					
Operation and maintenance—Continued					
Boise project, Idaho-----	\$185, 000	\$250, 000	\$210, 000	+\$25, 000	-\$40, 000
Minidoka project, Idaho-----	271, 000	657, 000	425, 000	+154, 000	-232, 000
North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming-----	35 192, 800	206, 000	165, 000	-27, 800	-41, 000
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas-----	220, 000	255, 000	235, 000	+15, 000	-20, 000
Deschutes project, Oregon-----	50, 000	150, 000	85, 000	+35, 000	-65, 000
Owyhee project, Oregon-----	260, 000	325, 000	285, 000	+25, 000	-40, 000
Klamath project, Oregon-California--	200, 000	238, 000	210, 000	+10, 000	-28, 000
Columbia Basin project, Washington--	1, 300, 000	1, 780, 000	1, 600, 000	+300, 000	-180, 000
Yakima project, Washington-----	325, 000	385, 000	355, 000	+30, 000	-30, 000
Kendrick project, Wyoming-----	200, 000	225, 000	200, 000	-----	-25, 000
Riverton project, Wyoming-----	137, 300	159, 650	148, 000	+10, 700	-11, 650
Shoshone project, Wyoming-----	129, 400	231, 000	165, 000	+35, 600	-66, 000

Rehabilitation and betterment-----	2, 824, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Reclamation, from reclamation fund-----	25, 676, 750	43, 017, 650	30, 604, 997	+ 4, 928, 247	-2, 824, 000
Construction, general fund: Gila project, Arizona; Davis Dam project, Arizona- Nevada; Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California; Central Valley proj- ect, and Kern River project, California, Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colo- rado; Hungry Horse project, Montana; and Columbia Basin project, Washington	³² 85, 780, 288	³⁷ 158, 773, 000	133, 632, 400	+ 47, 852, 112	-25, 140, 600
Fort Peck project, Montana-----	1, 500, 000	2, 200, 000	990, 000	- 510, 000	- 1, 210, 000
Missouri River Basin-----	³³ 23, 400, 000	63, 900, 000	52, 767, 500	+ 29, 367, 500	-11, 132, 500
Colorado River development fund-----	500, 000	500, 000	500, 000	-----	-----
Boulder Canyon project, operation, main- tenance, and replacements-----	³⁹ 1, 588, 000	1, 637, 000	1, 500, 000	- 88, 000	- 137, 000
Boulder Canyon project, continuation of construction-----	435, 000	1, 920, 000	1, 600, 000	+ 1, 165, 000	- 320, 000
All-American Canal, continuation of con- struction-----	3, 245, 000	4, 484, 000	4, 000, 000	+ 755, 000	- 484, 000

³⁵ Includes \$56,800 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

³⁶ Includes \$31,939,000 in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, and \$4,000,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

³⁷ Includes \$9,113,000 in H. Doc. 579.

³⁸ Includes \$6,400,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

³⁹ Includes \$88,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

NOTE: Items for operation and maintenance, Bureau of Reclamation, include authorization for expenditures from power revenues.

Comparative statement showing the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for the fiscal year 1949—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—continued					
(From Reclamation fund)					
All-American Canal, operation and maintenance-----		\$216, 000	(40)		—\$216, 000
Colorado River front work and levee system-----	\$1, 000, 000	1, 160, 000	\$1, 050, 000	+\$50, 000	—110, 000
Alaskan investigations-----		150, 000	150, 000	+150, 000	-----
Total, Reclamation Service, exclusive of reclamation fund-----	117, 448, 288	234, 940, 000	196, 189, 900	+78, 741, 612	—38, 750, 100
Grand total, Reclamation Service-----	143, 125, 038	277, 957, 650	226, 794, 897	+83, 669, 859	—51, 162, 753
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Salaries and expenses-----	232, 340	237, 350	237, 350	+5, 010	-----
Topographic surveys-----	3, 000, 000	6, 580, 000	3, 563, 498	+563, 498	—3, 016, 502
Geologic surveys-----	2, 300, 000	2, 988, 000	2, 500, 000	+200, 000	—488, 000
Investigation of mineral resources of Alaska-----	250, 000	400, 000	325, 000	+75, 000	—75, 000
Gaging streams-----	41 3, 110, 000	3, 496, 700	3, 034, 800	—75, 200	—461, 900
Classification of lands-----	245, 000	425, 000	243, 400	—1, 600	—181, 600

Printing, binding, illustrating, and engraving of geologic maps, etc-----	389, 000	767, 950	477, 950	+88, 950	-290, 000
Mineral leasing-----	650, 000	710, 000	675, 000	+25, 000	-35, 000
Cooperative advance-----	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000	-----	-----
Total, Geological Survey-----	10, 576, 340	16, 005, 000	11, 456, 998	+880, 658	-4, 548, 002
BUREAU OF MINES					
Salaries and expenses-----	162, 500	164, 600	164, 600	+2, 100	-----
Investigating mine accidents and operating mine rescue cars-----	1, 148, 000	1, 165, 000	1, 165, 000	+17, 000	-----
Coal mine fires-----	-----	-----	250, 000	+250, 000	+250, 000
Coal mine inspection and investigation-----	⁴² 1, 875, 000	2, 895, 000	2, 431, 500	+556, 500	-463, 500
Testing fuel-----	400, 000	506, 600	506, 600	+106, 600	-----
Anthracite mining investigations-----	105, 000	105, 000	396, 100	+291, 100	+291, 100
Anthracite research laboratory-----	450, 000	-----	-----	-450, 000	-----
Lignite research laboratory-----	-----	⁴³ 750, 000	⁴⁴ 200, 000	+200, 000	-550, 000
Synthetic liquid fuels-----	⁴⁵ 7, 000, 000	9, 750, 000	7, 250, 000	+250, 000	-2, 500, 000
Mineral-mining investigations-----	440, 300	428, 300	403, 300	-37, 000	-25, 000

⁴⁰ Consolidated with the appropriation item for "All-American Canal, continuation of construction."

⁴¹ Includes \$485,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁴² Includes \$250,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁴³ Estimate submitted in H. Doc. 624.

⁴⁴ And contract authorization of \$550,000.

⁴⁵ Includes \$4,000,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

Comparative statement showing the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for the fiscal year 1949—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
BUREAU OF MINES—continued					
Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels-----	\$1,060,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,560,000	+\$500,000	-\$190,000
Coal investigations-----	75,000	350,000	300,000	+225,000	-50,000
Oil and gas investigations-----	600,000	606,000	606,000	+6,000	-----
Mining experiment stations, expenses of----	1,060,000	1,385,000	1,385,000	+325,000	-----
Metallurgical research and pilot plants----	1,000,000	1,895,000	1,460,000	+460,000	-435,000
Care, etc., buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	140,000	142,300	317,300	+177,300	+175,000
Economics of mineral industries-----	680,000	708,500	708,500	+28,500	-----
Helium utilization and research-----	90,000	91,000	91,000	+1,000	-----
Helium production and investigation-----	(⁴⁶)	(⁴⁶)	(⁴⁶)	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Mines-----	16,285,800	22,692,300	19,194,900	+2,909,100	-3,497,400
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	711,248	859,000	737,818	+26,570	-121,182
Regional offices-----	659,407	799,000	615,290	-44,117	-183,710

National parks-----	47 3,565,000	3,940,000	3,658,163	+93,163	-281,837
National monument, historical, and military areas-----	48 1,541,000	1,816,000	1,541,464	+464	-274,536
Recreational areas-----	260,400	406,000	273,495	+13,095	-132,505
Emergency repair and fire-fighting fund-----	49 530,000	30,000	30,000	-500,000	-----
Investigation and purchase of water rights-----	15,000	15,000	15,000	-----	-----
Travel Division-----	75,000	90,000	60,000	-15,000	-30,000
Recreational demonstration areas-----	30,000	25,000	10,000	-20,000	-15,000
Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks-----	770,000	900,000	774,150	+4,150	-125,850
River basin studies-----	121,000	400,000	122,954	+1,954	-277,046
Acquisition of lands-----	200,000	200,000	-----	-200,000	-200,000
Parkways, construction of-----	-----	(50)	-----	-----	-----
Roads, trails, and physical improvements-----	2,150,000	51 7,414,150	5,162,350	+3,012,350	-2,251,800
Total, National Park Service-----	10,628,055	16,894,150	13,000,684	+2,372,629	-3,893,466

46 Funds transferred from Departments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy.

47 Includes \$65,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

48 Includes \$45,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

49 Includes \$500,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, \$400,000 of which is made available until June 30, 1949.

50 Contract authorization of \$2,000,000.

51 And contract authorization of \$2,000,000.

Comparative statement showing the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for the fiscal year 1949—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
General administrative expenses-----	\$246, 470	\$290, 700	\$247, 470	+\$1, 000	—\$43, 230
Propagation of food fishes-----	1, 344, 850	1, 599, 000	1, 800, 525	+455, 675	+201, 525
Operation and maintenance of fish screens-----	36, 300	36, 300	36, 300		
Investigations respecting food fishes-----	790, 040	1, 812, 000	1, 025, 000	+234, 960	—787, 000
Commercial fisheries-----	225, 000	757, 500	495, 000	+270, 000	—262, 500
Investigation, exploration, and development of Pacific fisheries-----		1, 500, 000	1, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	—500, 000
Fishery market news service-----	125, 000	143, 000	143, 000	+18, 000	
Alaska fisheries-----	52 900, 000	1, 371, 000	1, 228, 000	+328, 000	—143, 000
Alaska fur-seal investigations-----	69, 300	69, 300	50, 000	—19, 300	
Enforcement of Black Bass, Whaling Treaty, Acts and Sockeye Salmon Acts-----	22, 400	37, 400	37, 400		
Wildlife resources and management investigations-----	258, 450	406, 000	325, 450	+67, 000	—80, 550
Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents-----	900, 000	1, 050, 000	1, 000, 000	+100, 000	—50, 000

Protection of migratory birds-----	350,000	395,000	353,834	+3,834	-41,166
Enforcement of Alaska game law-----	175,000	420,000	175,000	-----	-245,000
Maintenance of mammal and bird reser- vations-----	⁵³ 940,000	1,500,000	1,210,000	+270,000	-290,000
River basin studies-----	200,000	200,000	100,000	-100,000	-100,000
Migratory-bird-conservation fund-----	⁽⁵⁴⁾ -----	⁽⁵⁵⁾ -----	⁽⁵⁵⁾ -----	-----	-----
Federal aid in wildlife restoration-----	⁽⁵⁶⁾ -----	⁽⁵⁷⁾ -----	⁽⁵⁷⁾ -----	-----	-----
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	6,582,810	11,587,200	9,226,979	+2,644,169	-2,360,221
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES					
Alaska:					
Salaries and expenses-----	60,000	69,000	62,785	+2,785	-6,215
Legislative expenses-----	-----	48,000	48,000	+48,000	-----
Public schools (receipt limitation)-----	50,000	50,000	50,000	-----	-----
Insane, care of-----	⁵³ 446,900	448,000	400,000	-46,900	-48,000
Construction and repair of roads, trails, etc. (receipt limitation)-----	130,000	100,000	100,000	-30,000	-----

⁵² Includes \$50,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁵³ Includes \$40,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁵⁴ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$4,361,652.

⁵⁵ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$2,000,000.

⁵⁶ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$9,031,273.

⁵⁷ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$7,000,000.

⁵⁸ Includes \$112,200 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

Comparative statement showing the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for the fiscal year 1949—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1948 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1949 budget estimates
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES—con.					
Alaska—Continued					
Roads, bridges, and trails, construction, repair and maintenance of-----	⁵⁹ \$11, 120, 000	⁶⁰ \$9, 767, 400	⁶¹ \$8, 500, 000	—\$2, 620, 000	—\$1, 267, 400
Richardson Highway-----	250, 000			—250, 000	
Alaska Railroad, operation, maintenance and repair-----	⁶² 4, 000, 000	⁶³ 15, 000, 000	⁶³ 15, 000, 000	+11, 000, 000	
Total, Territory of Alaska-----	16, 056, 900	25, 482, 400	24, 160, 785	+8, 103, 885	—1, 321, 615
Hawaii:					
Salaries and expenses-----	25, 300	25, 900	25, 600	+300	—300
Legislative expenses-----		47, 200	47, 200	+47, 200	
Total, Hawaii-----	25, 300	73, 100	72, 800	+47, 500	—300
Equatorial and South Sea Islands-----		9, 000			—9, 000
Virgin Islands:					
Salaries and expenses-----	216, 100	213, 000	205, 050	—11, 050	—7, 950
Agricultural experiment station-----	46, 300	46, 300	46, 300		

Defraying deficits in the treasuries of municipal governments-----	140,000	170,000	150,000	+10,000	-20,000
Total, Virgin Islands-----	402,400	429,300	401,350	-1,050	-27,950
Total, government in the Territories-----	16,484,600	25,993,800	24,634,935	+8,150,335	-1,358,865
Grand total, Department of the Interior-----	262,801,059	459,970,835	375,677,591	+112,876,532	-84,293,244

⁵⁹ Includes \$7,370,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, to remain available until expended. In addition, contract authority of \$4,000,000.

⁶⁰ And contract authorization of \$6,944,000.

⁶¹ And contract authorization of \$5,000,000.

⁶² And contract authorization of \$15,000,000.

⁶³ And contract authorization of \$6,700,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS, 1948, ESTIMATED FOR 1949, AND THE AMOUNT RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1949

Departmental unit	Authorization, fiscal year 1948	Estimated authoriza- tion, fiscal year 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with 1948 au- thorization	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with 1949 budget estimates
Bonneville Power Administration-----	\$7,690,100	\$13,385,000	\$10,269,290	+\$2,579,190	-\$3,115,710
Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	-----	5,925,000	5,925,000	+5,925,000	-----
Bureau of Reclamation-----	215,000	-----	1,500,000	+1,285,000	+1,500,000
Bureau of Mines-----	-----	-----	550,000	+550,000	+550,000
National Park Service-----	-----	4,000,000	-----	-----	-4,000,000
Government in the Territories-----	19,000,000	13,644,000	11,700,000	-7,300,000	-1,944,000
Total, contract authorizations-----	26,905,100	36,954,000	29,944,290	+3,039,190	-7,009,710

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Object	Appropriated, 1948	Estimated, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Continuing fund, power transmission facilities.....	-----	¹ \$200, 000	+\$200, 000
Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles.....	\$188, 000	148, 000	-40, 000
Continuing fund for emergencies, Bonneville power project.....	133, 000	-----	-133, 000
Payments to States:			
Indian ceded land disposed of under public-land laws.....	-----	100	+100
Under provisions of sec. 10 of Grazing Act.....	333, 000	223, 000	-110, 000
Under provisions of sec. 11 of Grazing Act.....	82	-----	-82
Oregon and California land-grant payments.....	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund, payment to counties.....	114, 000	114, 000	-----
Mineral Leasing Act, payments to States and Alaska.....	6, 690, 000	6, 690, 000	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, excess payments.....	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands, excess payments.....	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Proceeds from power, Indian irrigation projects.....	1, 470, 596	1, 868, 815	+398, 219
Indian arts and crafts fund.....	50	50	-----
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936.....	300	300	-----
Payments to States of Arizona and Nevada.....	600, 000	600, 000	-----

Repayment of advances, All-American Canal-----	221, 091	125, 000	--96, 091
Repayment of advances from Treasury-----	4, 900, 000	5, 000, 000	+100, 000
Continuing fund, emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Montana-----	230, 000	250, 000	+20, 000
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey-----	600	600	-----
Development and operation of helium properties, Bureau of Mines-----	346, 000	350, 000	+4, 000
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	4, 361, 652	2, 000, 000	--2, 361, 652
Federal aid in wildlife restoration-----	9, 031, 273	7, 000, 000	--2, 031, 273
Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	129, 447	104, 447	--25, 000
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products-----	40, 000	30, 000	--10, 000
Alaska Railroad fund-----	10, 750, 000	11, 500, 000	+750, 000
Total, general and special funds-----	41, 065, 091	37, 730, 312	--3, 334, 779

1 Disallowed by the committee.

TRUST FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriated, 1948	Estimated, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	\$50, 000	\$20, 000	-\$30, 000
Refund of deposits, unearned grazing fees-----	200	300	+ 100
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	12, 000	12, 000	-----
Alaska town-site funds-----	1, 200	1, 200	-----
Unearned proceeds from lands-----	800, 000	800, 000	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes-----	8, 000, 000	8, 000, 000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor-----	800, 000	800, 000	-----
Operation and maintenance collections, Indian irrigation projects-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----
Advances by States, etc., for construction, operation, and maintenance of reclamation projects, including investigations-----	1, 888, 996	2, 177, 612	+288, 616
Metallurgical research and pilot plant contributions-----	3, 500	2, 500	-1, 000
Donations, including land, national parks-----	20, 000	20, 000	-----
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, national parks-----	2, 400	2, 400	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, national parks-----	1, 100	1, 100	-----
Miscellaneous contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	20, 000	20, 000	-----
Fox and fur seal industries-----	175, 000	210, 000	+35, 000
Expenses, fur seal and fox industries, Pribilof Islands-----	30, 000	-----	-30, 000

Union Calendar No. 998

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6705

[Report No. 2038]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 26, 1948

Mr. JENSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1949, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries, Office of the Secretary: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$965,842: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation pending before the Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation may be used for the Division of Power under the Office of the Secretary: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$42,750 of this appropriation may be used for the Division of Information or for publicity and public relations activities.

Salaries, Office of Solicitor: For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$220,225.

Salaries and expenses, Division of Territories and Island Possessions: For expenses necessary for the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); printing and binding; and items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$146,800.

1 Salaries and expenses, Oil and Gas Division: For ex-
2 penses necessary for coordinating and unifying policies and
3 administration of Federal activities relative to oil, gas, and
4 synthetic fuels, including cooperation with the petroleum
5 industry and State authorities in the production, processing,
6 and utilization of petroleum and petroleum products, natural
7 gas, and synthetic fuels and the compilation of technical
8 reports thereon, for administering and enforcing the provi-
9 sions of the Act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15
10 U. S. C., ch. 15A) ; including personal services in the Dis-
11 trict of Columbia; not to exceed \$10,000 for employment
12 of a director without regard to the civil-service and classifi-
13 cation laws; contract stenographic reporting services; pur-
14 chase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for
15 replacement only; and printing and binding; \$300,000.

16 Salaries and expenses, Board on Geographic Names: For
17 necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act
18 of July 25, 1947 (Public Law 242), establishing a central
19 authority for standardizing geographic names, including per-
20 sonal services in the District of Columbia, stationery and
21 office supplies, equipment, and printing and binding,
22 \$13,266.

23 Salaries and expenses, soil and moisture conservation:
24 For necessary expenses of administering and carrying out
25 directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil and

1 moisture conservation program on lands under the juris-
2 diction of the Department of the Interior in accordance
3 with the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16
4 U. S. C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered
5 IV, including \$108,000 for personal services in the District
6 of Columbia; printing and binding; furniture, furnishings,
7 office equipment and supplies; purchase of not to exceed
8 seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and
9 maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$2,700,000: *Pro-*
10 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available for meeting
11 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,
12 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment
13 stored therein for distribution to projects under the super-
14 vision of the Department of the Interior.

15 Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior: For
16 the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary and
17 the bureaus and offices of the Department (except as other-
18 wise provided), including teletype rentals and service;
19 streetcar fares not exceeding \$300; traveling expenses, in-
20 cluding not exceeding \$10,000 for inspections and investi-
21 gations by the legislative branch as well as attendance at
22 meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the
23 Department, and any request from appropriate authority

1 in such branch in connection therewith shall be immediately
2 complied with by administrative authority in the Depart-
3 ment; expense of taking testimony and preparing the
4 same in connection with disbarment proceedings insti-
5 tuted against persons charged with improper practices
6 before the Department, its bureaus and offices; expense
7 of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000 for contract steno-
8 graphic reporting services; not exceeding \$700 for news-
9 papers; and printing and binding, \$205,730; and, in addi-
10 tion thereto, sums transferred from other appropriations to
11 this for stationery supplies as follows: Bureau of Land Man-
12 agement, \$9,000; Geological Survey, \$19,500; National
13 Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400, any
14 unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited
15 to the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$9,000.

16 Expenses, power transmission facilities: For expenses
17 of the southwestern power transmission system, including
18 marketing of electric power and energy; engineering and
19 supervision of the construction under contracts executed
20 prior to June 30, 1947; administrative expenses; personal
21 services in the District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor
22 vehicles; and printing and binding; \$260,000: *Provided,*
23 That \$40,000 of this appropriation shall be available only

1 for the payment to employees for accumulated or accrued
2 annual leave due upon their separation from Government
3 service.

4 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

5 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
6 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
7 personal services in the District of Columbia, hire of
8 passenger motor vehicles, printing and binding and payment
9 of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary
10 of the Commission in attending meetings and committee
11 meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the
12 District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved
13 by the Commission, \$12,000.

14 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

15 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville
16 power transmission system: To enable the Bonneville Power
17 Administrator to carry out the duties imposed upon him pur-
18 suant to law, including the construction of transmission lines,
19 substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation and main-
20 tenance of the Bonneville transmission system; marketing of
21 electric power and energy; printing and binding; services
22 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
23 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of not to exceed five in the
24 fiscal year 1949, for replacement only, and hire of passenger

1 motor vehicles; and maintenance and operation of aircraft;
2 \$20,920,760, to be available until expended, of which
3 amount not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available in the
4 fiscal year 1949 for operation and maintenance of the
5 Bonneville transmission system, marketing of electric power
6 and energy, and administrative expenses connected there-
7 with, including \$25,130 for personal services in the District
8 of Columbia: *Provided*, That in addition to this appro-
9 priation the Administrator is authorized to contract in the
10 fiscal year 1949 for materials and equipment, for power
11 transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of \$10,-
12 269,290: *Provided further*, That not exceeding six per
13 centum of any construction appropriations for the Bonneville
14 Power Administration contained in this Act shall be avail-
15 able for construction work by force account, or on a hired
16 labor basis: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$12,500
17 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation
18 shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with
19 informational work: *Provided further*, That interest hereto-
20 fore or hereafter collected by Bonneville Power Administra-
21 tion from sales of electric energy generated at Grand Coulee
22 Dam on the unamortized balance of investment allocated to
23 power in Grand Coulee Dam shall be covered into the
24 reclamation fund and shall not be allocated.

1 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses not
3 otherwise provided for in carrying out the provisions of
4 the public land and other laws administered by the Bureau
5 of Land Management, including personal services in the
6 District of Columbia only; one clerk authorized by the
7 President to sign land patents; printing and binding, adver-
8 tising, preparation and production of maps and official plats
9 of survey, and for hearings and other proceedings; \$900,000.

10 Management, protection, and disposal of public lands:
11 For the administration of the public lands and their resources
12 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,
13 including their protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
14 development, and disposal; the employment of necessary
15 personnel, travel expenses, hearings, investigations, exami-
16 nation and classification of lands; preparation of maps and
17 reports; surveys and resurveys of public lands, including
18 fragmentary surveys and such other surveys and examina-
19 tions as may be required; the prevention, presuppression or
20 emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under
21 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management; contract
22 reporting services, purchase of not to exceed ten passenger
23 motor vehicles for replacement only and one airplane; the
24 payment of a salary of \$6 per diem while actually employed
25 and for payment of necessary travel expenses, exclusive of

1 subsistence, of members of advisory committees of local
2 stockmen, \$35,500; and the construction, maintenance,
3 and alteration of necessary buildings; \$2,562,565: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available for expenses
5 of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and
6 handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein
7 for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Bureau
8 of Land Management, the cost of such supplies and materials
9 or the value of such equipment (including the cost of trans-
10 portation and handling) to be reimbursed to the appropria-
11 tion for "Management, protection, and disposal of public
12 lands, Bureau of Land Management," current at the time
13 additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured,
14 from the appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of
15 such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*,
16 That this appropriation may be expended for surveys of lands
17 other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land
18 Management and in such cases this appropriation shall be
19 reimbursed from the applicable appropriation, fund, or special
20 deposit: *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation
21 to the Bureau of Land Management contained in this Act
22 shall be used for the salaries and expenses of regional offices.

23 Fire fighting: For fighting fires on or threatening lands
24 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management
25 in the United States and Alaska, \$50,000, which amount

1 shall also be available for meeting obligations of the pre-
2 ceding year, pursuant to the Acts of September 20, 1922
3 (16 U. S. C. 594) and June 28, 1934, as amended.

4 Range improvements: For construction, purchase, and
5 maintenance of range improvements on the public lands
6 pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act
7 of June 28, 1934 (43 U. S. C. 315b and 315i), as amended
8 by the Act of August 6, 1947 (Public Law 376), in addi-
9 tion to contributions under section 9 of the Act of June
10 28, 1934 (43 U. S. C. 315h), \$350,000, to remain avail-
11 able until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder
12 shall not exceed the amount of all moneys received as range-
13 improvement fees under the provisions of section 3 of said
14 Act and 25 per centum of all moneys received under the
15 provisions of section 15 of said Act.

16 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-
17 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For
18 expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of title I
19 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including
20 fire protection and patrol, through cooperative agreements
21 with Federal, State, and county agencies, or otherwise, and
22 including purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor
23 vehicles for replacement only, \$469,300: *Provided*, That
24 such expenditures shall be reimbursed from the 25 per

1 centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act approved
2 August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon
3 and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act
4 approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the
5 "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund."

6 Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from
7 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of
8 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands
9 lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or
10 of making public roads and improvements, \$7,500: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the
12 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance
13 with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal
14 Act, 1934.

15 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south
16 half of Red River: For payment of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the
17 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Okla-
18 homa under the provisions of the joint resolution of June 12,
19 1926 (44 Stat. 740), which shall be paid to the State of
20 Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal
21 funds accruing under said Act, to be expended by the State
22 in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the
23 Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191),
24 \$4,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not

1 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in
2 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation
3 Repeal Act, 1934.

4 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county,
5 or privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions
6 of the Act of June 23, 1938 (43 U. S. C. 315m-1),
7 \$6,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not ex-
8 ceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in
9 accordance with 43 U. S. C. 315m-4.

10 Payment to States: Not to exceed $33\frac{1}{3}$ percentum of all
11 grazing fees received from each grazing district on Indian
12 lands ceded to the United States for disposition under the
13 public-lands laws, to be paid to the State in which said lands
14 are situated, in accordance with the provisions of section 11
15 of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
16 315j).

17 Notwithstanding the provisions of Reorganization Plan
18 Numbered 3 of 1946 or any Act of Congress, no part of any
19 appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be
20 used, transferred, or allocated for the expenses or salaries
21 of any regional, field, or other office or committee to per-
22 form any function or duty of the Bureau of Land Manage-
23 ment which, on July 25, 1947, was being performed in the
24 District of Columbia, or for the transfer or removal of any

1 functions or duties of said Bureau, including original tract
2 books now and heretofore located in the District of Columbia.

3 Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land
4 Management for "Management, protection, and disposal of
5 public lands, Bureau of Land Management", "Range im-
6 provements", and "Revested Oregon and California Railroad
7 and reconveyed Coos Bay wagon road grant lands, Oregon",
8 shall be available for the maintenance, and operation of
9 aircraft, and appropriations for "Fire fighting", shall be
10 available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

11 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

12 Salaries and expenses, general administration: For
13 expenses necessary for the general administration of the
14 Bureau of Indian Affairs, including departmental personal
15 services in the District of Columbia; rental of office
16 equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies therefor;
17 purchase of office furniture and equipment in addition
18 to that which may be purchased from the appropriation
19 for contingent expenses of the Department; printing and
20 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and
21 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,
22 \$740,000.

23 Salaries and expenses, reservation administration: For
24 necessary expenses of reservation administration, including

1 pay of employees authorized by continuing or permanent
2 treaty provisions, \$2,400,000.

3 For maintaining law and order among Indians, includ-
4 ing pay and other expenses of judges of Indian courts, Indian
5 police, and employees engaged in the suppression of traffic in
6 intoxicating liquors and deleterious drugs among Indians,
7 \$100,000.

8 Alaska native service: For expenses necessary to pro-
9 vide for the support, rehabilitation, education, conservation
10 of health, development of resources, and relief of destitution
11 of the natives of Alaska; the repair, rental, and equipment
12 of school, hospital, and other buildings; the purchase or
13 erection of range cabins and other temporary structures,
14 including hospital structures and quarters on privately owned
15 land; the hire, repair, equipment, maintenance, and opera-
16 tion of vessels; and for the administration of the Alaska
17 native service, \$4,518,962: *Provided*, That any agency of
18 the United States Government having title thereto is author-
19 ized to transfer without charge to the Alaska native service,
20 buildings, equipment, materials, and supplies surplus to its
21 needs and which may be certified by the Department of
22 the Interior as necessary for the improvement, maintenance,
23 or operation of the Alaska native service: *Provided further*,
24 That the foregoing provision shall not be construed to deny
25 veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus

1 property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as
2 amended.

3 Navajo and Hopi service: For administering and carry-
4 ing out a support and rehabilitation program for the Navajo
5 and Hopi Indians, including printing and binding; trans-
6 portation of Indians; grants to Indians; and for purposes
7 otherwise applicable to other appropriations and provisions
8 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs as follows:

9 Construction and maintenance services: For the con-
10 struction and maintenance of roads and trails, irrigation
11 systems, buildings, utilities, and other construction, includ-
12 ing drainage and preparation of raw lands for irriga-
13 tion farming, surveys, and investigations, private architec-
14 tural and engineering services, and water exploration, \$907,-
15 900, to remain available until expended, of which \$373,900
16 shall be reimbursable in accordance with law.

17 Agency services: For administrative, industrial, re-
18 source, agricultural, educational, health, community welfare,
19 and employment services, including cooperation with State
20 and other organizations engaged in similar work, and pay-
21 ment of travel expenses and per diem of persons whose serv-
22 ices are donated by such organizations, \$3,748,615.

23 In all, Navajo and Hopi service, \$4,656,515.

24 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For
25 advertising, inspection, storage, printing and binding, and

1 all other expenses incident to the purchase of goods and
2 supplies for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and for payment
3 of railroad, pipe-line, and other transportation costs of such
4 goods and supplies, \$700,000: *Provided*, That no part of
5 this appropriation shall be used in payment for any services
6 except bill therefor is rendered within one year from the
7 time the service is performed.

8 Maintenance of buildings and utilities: For expenses
9 necessary to maintain buildings in the Bureau of Indian
10 Affairs, including the lease, purchase, construction (not to
11 exceed \$1,500 for any one building), repair and improve-
12 ment of buildings; the installation, repair, and improvement
13 of utility systems, \$700,000.

14 Education of Indians: For the support and education
15 of Indian pupils in boarding and day schools and for other
16 educational purposes, including educational facilities author-
17 ized by treaty provisions; tuition, care, and other expenses
18 of Indian pupils attending public and private schools; support
19 and education of deaf, dumb, blind, mentally deficient, or
20 physically handicapped; the tuition (which may be paid in
21 advance) and other assistance of Indian pupils attending
22 vocational or higher educational institutions under such
23 regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; printing and
24 binding (including illustrations); the support of an arts and
25 crafts building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, and Indian museums

1 at Rapid City, South Dakota, and Browning, Montana, and
2 on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; \$9,574,709:
3 *Provided*, That payment of tuition and care of Indian pupils
4 may be made from date of admission.

5 Conservation of health: For expenses necessary for the
6 conservation of health among Indians, transportation of
7 patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria;
8 returning to their former homes and interring the remains
9 of deceased patients; clinical surveys and general medical
10 research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and
11 venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, in-
12 cluding cooperation with State and other organizations
13 engaged in similar work and payment of travel expenses
14 and per diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose
15 services are donated by such organizations, and printing
16 and binding, \$6,714,500.

17 Welfare of Indians: For welfare services, including gen-
18 eral support, relief of needy Indians, boarding home care of
19 Indian children, institutional care of delinquent children, and
20 payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, and other
21 expenses of Indians participating in folk festivals, \$472,710:
22 *Provided*, That payment for the care of Indians may be made
23 from the date of service.

24 Management, Indian forest and range resources: For

1 the management and protection of forest, range, and wildlife
2 resources on Indian reservations and allotments other than
3 the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, including
4 the payment of reasonable rewards for information leading
5 to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons setting
6 forest or range fires, or taking or destroying timber, in
7 violation of law on Indian lands; the establishment of co-
8 operative sustained yield forest units pursuant to the Act
9 of March 29, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583) ; and the develop-
10 ment, repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and
11 stock water facilities, \$711,687: *Provided*, That the United
12 States shall be reimbursed for expenditures made from this
13 appropriation for expenses incident to the sale of timber
14 to the extent prescribed in regulations promulgated by the
15 Secretary pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1933 (25
16 U. S. C. 413).

17 Suppressing forest and range fires: For the suppression
18 or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or
19 threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000, which amount
20 shall be available also for meeting obligations of the preceding
21 fiscal year: *Provided*, That appropriations herein made for
22 the Indian Service shall be available upon the approval of
23 the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency-prevention
24 purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appro-

1 priations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in
2 the annual Budget.

3 Agriculture and stock raising: For the development of
4 agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including
5 agricultural experiments and demonstrations and maintenance
6 of a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to Indians;
7 the expenses of Indian fairs, including premiums for exhibits;
8 and the control and eradication of fever ticks and contagious
9 diseases among livestock of Indians, \$761,907.

10 Revolving fund for loans: The authorization for loans
11 to individual Indians and Indian organizations otherwise
12 ineligible to participate in loans from the fund established in
13 accordance with the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470
14 and 471), and the Acts of June 26, 1936 (25 U. S. C.
15 506), May 1, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 473a), and July 12, 1943
16 (57 Stat. 459), is hereby increased from \$962,500 to
17 \$1,250,000.

18 Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: For the acquisition
19 of lands, interest in lands, water rights and surface rights to
20 lands, and for expenses incident to such acquisition, in accord-
21 ance with the provisions of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25
22 U. S. C. 465), \$150,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
23 sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of
24 land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New

1 Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the
2 boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*,
3 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
4 acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
5 Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside
6 or outside the boundaries of existing reservations.

7 Development of Indian arts and crafts: For the develop-
8 ment, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian
9 Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by the Act
10 of August 27, 1935 (25 U. S. C., ch. 7A), including
11 expenses of exhibits, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and
12 binding, and other necessary expenses, \$35,000, of which
13 not to exceed \$15,500 shall be available for personal services
14 in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this
15 appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate
16 exceeding \$8,180 per annum.

17 Irrigation: For the maintenance, operation, repair, and
18 improvement of irrigation systems for Indian reservations
19 and allotments; payment of operation and maintenance
20 assessments on Indian lands and within non-Indian irrigation
21 districts; payment of reclamation charges; purchase of water
22 and water rights; including the purchase or rental of equip-
23 ment, tools, and appliances; drainage and protection of
24 irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights;
25 and for all other necessary expenses, \$421,700, of which

1 \$324,735 shall be reimbursable in accordance with existing
2 law.

3 Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems: For the
4 construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of irrigation
5 systems on Indian reservations; the purchase or rental of
6 equipment, tools, and appliances; the acquisition of rights-of-
7 way; the development of domestic and stock water and water
8 for subsistence gardens; the purchase of water rights, ditches,
9 and lands needed for irrigation purposes; drainage and pro-
10 tection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of
11 water rights; preparation of raw reservation lands for irriga-
12 tion farming, expenditures for which shall be repayable on a
13 per acre basis by the lands benefited; as follows:

14 Arizona: Colorado River, \$2,500,000; Salt River,
15 \$40,000;

16 Colorado: Southern Ute, \$10,000;

17 Montana: Flathead, \$200,000; Fort Belknap, \$6,250;
18 Fort Peck, \$25,000; Tongue River, \$9,750;

19 New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$17,500;

20 Washington: Wapato (Satus Unit No. 3), \$100,000;

21 Wyoming: Wind River, \$15,000;

22 Miscellaneous small projects, \$25,000;

23 For surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses,
24 including not exceeding \$12,500 for personal services in the
25 District of Columbia, \$137,500;

1 In all, \$3,086,000, reimbursable in accordance with law,
2 and to remain available until completion of the projects:
3 *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used inter-
4 changeably in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian
5 Affairs, but not more than 10 per centum of any specific
6 amount shall be transferred to any other amount, and no
7 appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 per centum.

8 Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For
9 the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of Indian Service
10 buildings and utilities, including the purchase of land and
11 the acquisition of easements or rights-of-way; purchase of
12 furniture, furnishings, and equipment; private architectural
13 and engineering services; and water explorations; as follows:

14 Alaska: Schools, hospitals, and quarters, \$222,500;
15 and in addition the Secretary may enter into contracts for
16 this purpose in an amount not to exceed \$5,925,000;

17 Cherokee, North Carolina: Sewage works improve-
18 ments, and water supply, \$75,000, reimbursable from Chero-
19 kee Tribal funds;

20 Consolidated Chippewa, Minnesota: For cooperation
21 with public school districts, Mahnomen, Itasca, Pine, Becker,
22 and Cass Counties (organized and unorganized) in the
23 construction, improvement, and extension of school facilities
24 in accordance with the Act of July 24, 1947, Public Law
25 231, \$85,000; for cooperation with the public school board

1 at Walker, Minnesota, for the extension of public school
2 facilities in accordance with the Act of July 24, 1947,
3 Public Law 223, \$25,000;

4 Flathead, Montana: For cooperation with the State of
5 Montana in the construction, extension, and improvement
6 of a State tuberculosis sanitorium and quarters at Galen,
7 Deer Lodge County, Montana, in accordance with the Act
8 of August 4, 1947, Public Law 332, \$750,000;

9 Great Lakes, Wisconsin: For cooperation with the school
10 board of Hunter School District, Sawyer County, Wisconsin,
11 in accordance with the act of August 8, 1946, Public Law
12 667, \$50,000;

13 Haskell Institute, Kansas: Dormitory, \$85,000;

14 Hopi, Arizona: School, \$50,000;

15 San Carlos, Arizona: School and quarters, \$75,000;

16 Sells, Arizona: School and quarters, \$65,000;

17 Uintah and Ouray, Utah: For cooperation with the
18 public school district of Roosevelt, Utah, in the construction,
19 extension, and improvement of public school facilities,
20 \$100,000;

21 Western Shoshone, Nevada: To provide for the construc-
22 tion, extension, and improvement of public school buildings
23 in Owyhee, Nevada, in accordance with the Act of July 11,
24 1947, Public Law 182, \$100,000;

1 Various locations: Major repairs and improvements,
2 \$250,000;

3 For surveys and plans and administrative expenses, pri-
4 vate architect and engineering service and water explora-
5 tions, including personal services in the District of Columbia
6 and printing and binding, \$190,000;

7 In all, \$2,122,500, to remain available until completion
8 of the projects: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum
9 of the amount of any specific authorization may be trans-
10 ferred, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Af-
11 fairs, to the amount of any other specific authorization, but
12 no limitation shall be increased more than 10 per centum
13 by any such transfer.

14 Roads: For construction, improvement, repair, and
15 maintenance of Indian reservation roads under the provi-
16 sions of the Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a) and
17 the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), \$2,000,-
18 000, to remain available until expended, of which amount not
19 to exceed \$9,250 may be expended for departmental
20 personal services.

21 Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For
22 permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of
23 February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

24 Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For

1 permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles
2 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

3 Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For
4 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,
5 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for
6 permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article
7 13, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of
8 June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support
9 of blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and
10 article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty
11 of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for edu-
12 cation (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article
13 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent
14 annuity for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January
15 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320;
16 in all, \$10,520.

17 Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For per-
18 manent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,
19 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

20 Payment to Indians of Sioux Reservations: For payment
21 of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux reservations, as
22 authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895),
23 as amended, \$150,000.

24 Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For pay-

1 ment of accrued and accruing interest on moneys held in
2 trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various
3 Acts of Congress, \$1,195,000.

4 Proceeds from power: Not to exceed the amount of
5 power revenues covered into the Treasury to the credit of
6 each of the power projects, including revenues credited
7 prior to August 7, 1946, shall be available for the purposes
8 authorized by section 3 of the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public
9 Law 647), including printing and binding, in connection
10 with the respective projects from which such revenues are
11 derived.

12 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

13 Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds) :
14 For expenses of administering the affairs and property of
15 Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses, \$365,000,
16 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for
17 the particular tribe benefited; not to exceed \$50,000 for
18 any one tribe.

19 Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (tribal funds) :
20 For general support of Indians and administration of Indian
21 property under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Agency,
22 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for
23 the Klamath Tribe of Indians, Oregon, \$213,405, of which
24 not to exceed the sums herein indicated shall be available

1 for expenses incident to the following activities: Fees and
2 expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the
3 tribe and employed under contract approved by the Secre-
4 tary, \$4,500; education, \$40,000; health, \$51,375; law and
5 order, \$15,000; extension and land, \$52,530; and adminis-
6 trative and other expenses, \$50,000.

7 Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers,
8 Wisconsin (tribal funds): For general support of Indians
9 and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction
10 of the Menominee Agency, Wisconsin, payable from funds
11 held by the United States in trust for the Menominee Tribe
12 of Indians, Wisconsin, \$162,250, including \$33,000 for re-
13 lief of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants;
14 scholarships (not to exceed \$1,100); and \$5,200 for the com-
15 pensation and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys
16 employed by the tribe under a contract approved by the Sec-
17 retary: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$9,250 shall be available
18 from the funds of the Menominee Indians for the payment
19 of salaries and expenses of the chairman, secretary, and in-
20 terpreters of the Menominee general council and members
21 of the Menominee advisory council and tribal delegates when
22 engaged on business of the tribe at rates to be determined by
23 the Menominee general council and approved by the Com-
24 missioner of Indian Affairs.

25 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,

1 Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of Indians and
2 administration of Indian resources under the jurisdiction of
3 the Osage Agency, Oklahoma, including printing and bind-
4 ing, and rent of quarters for employees, payable from funds
5 held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of
6 Indians in Oklahoma, \$197,000, of which not to exceed the
7 sums herein indicated shall be available for expenses incident
8 to the following activities: Legal, \$10,170; land and realty,
9 \$25,304; oil and gas, \$36,095; welfare, \$20,093; construc-
10 tion and maintenance, \$7,271; tribal council, business com-
11 mittees, or other tribal organizations, including travel and
12 other expenses of members thereof when engaged on business
13 of the tribe, not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence,
14 and 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles,
15 when duly authorized in advance by the Commissioner of
16 Indian Affairs, \$16,350; and administrative and other ex-
17 penses, including pay of a curator for the Osage Museum,
18 which employee shall be an Osage Indian, appointed with the
19 approval of the Osage Tribal Council, and not to exceed
20 \$2,000 for the education of unallotted Osage Indian children
21 in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma,
22 \$81,717.

23 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-
24 homa (tribal funds): For the current fiscal year money
25 may be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw,

1 Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of
2 allotments, per capita, and other payments authorized by
3 law to individual members of the respective tribes, and for
4 salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the
5 Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one
6 mining trustee for the Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations, at
7 salaries of \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief, and
8 said mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200
9 and one attorney each for the Choctaw, Chickasaw and
10 Creek Tribes employed under contract approved by the
11 President under existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses
12 of the above-named officials shall be determined and limited
13 by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed
14 \$2,500 each.

15 Expenses of attorneys, Creek Nation of Indians, Okla-
16 homa (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys for the
17 Creek Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed to prosecute
18 Creek tribal claims under contract approved by the Interior
19 Department on November 12, 1947, \$2,500, payable out
20 of funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said
21 Creek tribe of Indians.

22 Expenses of attorneys, Chickasaw Nation of Indians,
23 Oklahoma (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys for the
24 Chickasaw Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed to prose-
25 cute Chickasaw tribal claims under contracts approved by

1 the Interior Department, \$2,000, payable out of funds on
2 deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said Chickasaw
3 tribe of Indians.

4 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
5 funds) : For travel and other expenses of members of tribal
6 councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations,
7 when engaged on business of the tribes, including supplies
8 and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of sub-
9 sistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of
10 personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or
11 approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
12 \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of
13 the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no part of
14 this appropriation, or of any other appropriation contained
15 in this Act, shall be available for expenses of members of
16 tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organ-
17 izations, when in the District of Columbia, for more than
18 an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall in writing
19 approve a longer period.

20 Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds) : For the relief
21 of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; the
22 purchase of subsistence supplies, clothing, and household
23 goods; medical, burial, housing, transportation, and all
24 other necessary expenses, \$112,000, payable from funds on
25 deposit to the credit of the particular tribe concerned: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That expenditures hereunder may be made without
2 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, or
3 to the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

4 Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds) :
5 For compensation and expenses of attorneys employed by
6 various tribes of Indians under contracts to be approved by
7 the Secretary of the Interior, \$62,080, payable from funds
8 on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of
9 the particular Indian tribe concerned.

10 Purchase and lease of lands (tribal funds) : For the
11 purchase of land and improvements on land; lease of lands
12 and water rights; and necessary expenses incident thereto,
13 \$121,000, payable from funds held in trust for the par-
14 ticular tribe concerned, to remain available until expended:
15 *Provided*, That title to any lands or improvements so pur-
16 chased shall be taken in the name of the United States in
17 trust for the tribe for which purchased: *Provided further*,
18 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
19 acquisition of land or water rights outside the boundaries
20 of existing Indian reservations.

21 Industrial assistance (tribal funds) : For advances to
22 individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes
23 and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery, tools,
24 implements, building material, and other equipment and
25 supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent

1 Indians for their support and burial, and Indians having
2 irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and
3 cultivation thereof, \$277,500, payable from tribal funds as
4 follows: Menominee, Wisconsin, \$135,000; Fort Mojave,
5 Arizona, \$15,000; Lummi, Washington, \$2,500; Makah,
6 Washington, \$20,000; Nez Perce, Idaho, \$15,000; Standing
7 Rock, North Dakota, \$40,000; Blackfeet, Montana, \$50,-
8 000; and the unexpended balances of funds available
9 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation
10 Act for the fiscal year 1948 are hereby continued
11 available during the fiscal year 1949 for the pur-
12 poses for which they were appropriated: *Provided*, That
13 advances may be made to worthy Indian youth to enable
14 them to take educational courses, including courses in nurs-
15 ing, home economics, forestry, agriculture, and other indus-
16 trial subjects in colleges, universities, or other institutions,
17 and advances so made shall be reimbursed in not to exceed
18 eight years under such regulations as the Secretary may
19 prescribe: *Provided further*, That all moneys reimbursed
20 during the fiscal year 1949 shall be credited to
21 the respective appropriations and be available for the pur-
22 poses of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds avail-
23 able under this paragraph may be used for the establishment
24 and operation of tribal enterprises when proposed by Indian
25 tribes and approved under regulations prescribed by the

1 Secretary: *Provided further*, That enterprises operated under
2 the authority contained in the foregoing proviso shall be
3 governed by the regulations established for the making of
4 loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act
5 of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470) : *Provided further*,
6 That the unexpended balances of prior appropriations under
7 this head for any tribe, including reimbursements to such
8 appropriations and the appropriations made herein, may be
9 advanced to such tribe, if incorporated, for use under reg-
10 ulations established for the making of loans from the revolv-
11 ing loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25
12 U. S. C. 470) .

13 Pima cropping operations (tribal funds) : For continu-
14 ing subjugation and for cropping operations on the lands
15 of the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be available not
16 to exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived from these
17 operations and deposited into the Treasury of the United
18 States to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues are
19 hereby made available for payment of irrigation operation
20 and maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted
21 lands of said Pima Indians.

22 Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds) : For
23 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range
24 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$25,000, payable

1 from funds held by the United States in trust for the
2 respective tribes interested.

3 Support of Indian schools (tribal funds) : For the sup-
4 port of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes,
5 including care of Indian children of school age attending
6 public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for
7 Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and edu-
8 cation of deaf, dumb or blind, physically handicapped, de-
9 linquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may
10 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school rev-
11 enues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C.
12 155), not more than \$712,000: *Provided*, That payment
13 may be made from the date of admission for such tuition and
14 care of Indian pupils.

15 Vehicles: Applicable appropriations made herein for
16 the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for the pur-
17 chase of not to exceed one hundred passenger motor vehicles,
18 for replacement only, and such vehicles may be used for the
19 transportation of Indian school pupils.

20 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or
21 storm: To meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$35,000
22 of the appropriations made by this Act for education of
23 Indians, maintenance of buildings, reservation administra-
24 tion, the Alaska native service, and conservation of health
25 among Indians shall be available, upon approval of the

1 Secretary, for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies,
2 livestock, or other property of those activities of the Bureau
3 of Indian Affairs above referred to which may be destroyed
4 or rendered unserviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Pro-*
5 *vided*, That any diversions of appropriations made here-
6 under shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

7 Appropriations herein made for reservation administra-
8 tion, education of Indians, and conservation of health among
9 Indians shall be available for the purchase of supplies,
10 materials, and repair parts, for storage in and distribution
11 from central warehouses, garages, and shops, and for the
12 maintenance and operation of such warehouses, garages, and
13 shops, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for serv-
14 ices rendered or supplies furnished by such warehouses,
15 garages, or shops to any activity of the Bureau of Indian
16 Affairs.

17 Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Indian
18 Affairs shall be available for travel expenses and the pur-
19 chase of ice for official use of employees.

20 The following appropriations herein made for the
21 Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for hire, mainte-
22 nance, and operation of aircraft: "Management, Indian
23 forest and range resources"; "Suppressing forest and range
24 fires"; "Alaska native service"; "Navajo and Hopi serv-
25 ice"; and "Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds)."

1 Appropriations for "Salaries and expenses, reservation ad-
2 ministration" shall be available for the maintenance and
3 operation of aircraft.

4 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

5 Administrative provisions: Sums appropriated in this
6 Act for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for all
7 expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and
8 Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known
9 as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which
10 expenditures are authorized, including personal services in
11 the District of Columbia; disseminating useful information,
12 photographing and making photographic prints, and com-
13 pleting and distributing material, including recordings; ex-
14 amination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds
15 of overcollections and deposits for other purposes; litho-
16 graphing; engraving; printing and binding; hire of pas-
17 senger motor vehicles; maintenance and operation of air-
18 craft; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
19 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); for payment of
20 claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury,
21 or death, arising out of the survey, construction, operation
22 or maintenance of works by the Bureau of Reclamation;
23 payment for official telephone service in the field hereafter
24 incurred in case of official telephones installed in private
25 houses when authorized under regulations established by the

1 Secretary; payment of rewards, when specifically authorized
2 by the Secretary, for information leading to the apprehen-
3 sion and conviction of persons found guilty of the theft,
4 damage, or destruction of public property: *Provided*, That
5 no part of any sum provided for in this Act for operation
6 and maintenance of any project or division of a project by
7 the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation
8 of any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district
9 which has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and
10 is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment
11 of any charges due the United States, and no part of any
12 sum provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used
13 for the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with
14 the Bureau of Reclamation and are in arrears for more than
15 twelve months in the payment of any charges due from said
16 lands to the United States.

17 The following sums are appropriated out of the special
18 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the
19 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein
20 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-
21 diately:

22 GENERAL OFFICES

23 Salaries and expenses (other than project offices): For
24 expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1949, including
25 personal services in the District of Columbia, in the ad-

1 ministration and performance by other than project offices
2 of Bureau of Reclamation functions, \$3,161,472, to be
3 available for the purposes, among others, specified under
4 the head "Operation and maintenance administration", Bu-
5 reau of Reclamation, in the Department of the Interior
6 Appropriation Act, 1945, and reimbursable as to expendi-
7 tures for operation and maintenance administration to the
8 same extent as is provided under said head: *Provided*, That
9 in addition to the foregoing amount there may be trans-
10 ferred to this appropriation from other appropriations made
11 to the Bureau of Reclamation not to exceed \$6,000,000 for
12 work to be performed for the benefit of specific projects:
13 *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$50,000 of funds
14 available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be
15 used for salaries and expenses in connection with informa-
16 tional work: *Provided further*, That no part of any appro-
17 priation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this
18 Act shall be used for the salaries and expenses of personnel
19 whose activities include efforts to obtain power contracts
20 with customers who already have an existing adequate source
21 of power supply: *Provided further*, That not exceeding
22 \$45,341,615 of appropriations available for expenditure by
23 the Bureau of Reclamation during the fiscal year 1949 shall
24 be used for administrative personal services and other per-
25 sonal services: *Provided further*, That the total number of

1 employees in the Bureau of Reclamation holding a perma-
2 nent, temporary, or other appointment in grades CAF-9
3 and P-3, or above, shall not exceed three thousand two
4 hundred and fifty-one at any one time during the fiscal year
5 1949.

6 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

7 General investigations: For engineering and economic
8 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and
9 surveys, investigations, and other activities relating to re-
10 construction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjust-
11 ments of existing projects, and studies of water conservation
12 and development plans, such investigations, surveys, and
13 studies to be carried on by said Bureau either independently,
14 or in cooperation with State agencies and other Federal
15 agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal
16 Power Commission, \$3,000,000, which may be used to exe-
17 cute detailed surveys, and to prepare construction plans and
18 specifications for specific projects or parts of projects until
19 appropriations are available for construction thereof: *Pro-*
20 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available
21 for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project
22 report the estimates for which are not based upon current
23 prices and costs: *Provided further*, That the expenditure of
24 any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any
25 nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests

1 shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other
2 interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated
3 cost of such investigations;

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 Construction: For construction and continuation of con-
6 struction of the following projects in not to exceed the
7 following amounts, all to be reimbursable (except as other-
8 wise provided by law) under the reclamation law, to remain
9 available until expended for carrying out projects (including
10 the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein
11 authorized by Congress:

12 Santa Barbara County project, California, Cachuma
13 Unit, \$1,000,000, and in addition thereto the Commissioner
14 of Reclamation is authorized to enter into contracts in an
15 amount not in excess of \$1,500,000;

16 Paonia project, Colorado, \$471,000;

17 Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, \$1,400,000;
18 Anderson Ranch Dam, \$5,100,000;

19 Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho (for completing proj-
20 ect), \$1,136,000;

21 Minidoka project, Idaho: The limitation on the amount
22 available for surveys and preconstruction work in connection
23 with the North Side pumping division stated in the Interior
24 Department Appropriation Act, 1947, is increased from
25 \$100,000 to \$125,000;

1 Sun River project, Montana, \$45,000;

2 Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$1,200,000;

3 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$25,970;

4 W. C. Austin project, Oklahoma, \$320,000;

5 Deschutes project, Oregon, \$580,000, of which \$350,000

6 shall be available toward emergency reconstruction of Ochoco

7 Dam subject to allocations under section 7 of the Reclamation

8 Project Act of 1939, and repayment of reimbursable amounts

9 under terms satisfactory to the water users and the Bureau of

10 Reclamation;

11 Owyhee project, Oregon, \$150,000;

12 Odgen River project, Utah, \$34,000;

13 Provo River project, Utah, \$1,800,000;

14 Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$1,250,000;

15 Riverton project, Wyoming, \$1,750,000;

16 Shoshone project, Wyoming, Power division, \$430,000;

17 Total, construction, from reclamation fund, \$16,691,970.

18 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

19 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to
20 exceed \$2,312,880 from power and other revenues shall be
21 available for operation and maintenance;

22 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and
23 maintenance, \$116,000: *Provided*, That from accumulated
24 power revenues not to exceed \$32,000 shall be available for
25 the operation and maintenance of the commercial system,

1 and not to exceed \$78,000 shall be available to reimburse
2 the Colorado River Dam fund, All-American Canal, for
3 the cost of connecting the All-American Canal with the
4 Siphon Drop power plant, and for the repairs and better-
5 ments to such power plant, to be available for expenditure
6 for construction of said canal;

7 Central Valley project, California: For operation and
8 maintenance, \$210,875: *Provided*, That not to exceed
9 \$768,800 from power revenues shall be available for the
10 operation and maintenance of the power system;

11 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-
12 ceed \$150,000 from power revenues shall be available for
13 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

14 Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,
15 \$210,000;

16 Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and main-
17 tenance, reserved works, \$30,000: *Provided*, That not to
18 exceed \$395,000 from the accumulated replacement reserve
19 and current power revenues shall be available for the opera-
20 tion, maintenance, and rehabilitation of the commercial
21 system;

22 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to ex-
23 ceed \$159,000 from the power revenues shall be available
24 for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of the
25 commercial system; and not to exceed \$6,000 from power

1 revenues allocated to the Northport irrigation district under
2 subsection I, section 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924
3 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall be available for payment on behalf
4 of the Northport irrigation district, to the Farmers' irriga-
5 tion district for carriage of water;

6 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: Not to exceed
7 \$235,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
8 operation and maintenance of the power system;

9 Deschutes project, Oregon: For operation and main-
10 tenance, \$85,000;

11 Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-
12 nance, \$285,000;

13 Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and
14 maintenance, \$210,000: *Provided*, That revenues received
15 from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall
16 be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it
17 becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding or
18 other reasons within the terms of such leases;

19 Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed
20 \$1,600,000 from power revenues shall be available for
21 operation, maintenance, and replacements, including opera-
22 tion and maintenance of camp and other facilities turned
23 over by construction contractors, and similar facilities and
24 the furnishing of services related thereto;

25 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and main-

1 tenance, \$330,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000
 2 from power revenues shall be available for operation and
 3 maintenance of the power system;

4 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$200,000
 5 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
 6 and maintenance of the power system;

7 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
 8 tenance, \$92,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$56,000
 9 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
 10 and maintenance of the commercial system;

11 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
 12 tenance, \$69,700: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$95,300
 13 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
 14 and maintenance of the commercial system.

15 GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this
 17 Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United
 18 States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1949,
 19 on any reclamation project appropriated for herein under the
 20 reclamation fund, an amount in excess of the sum herein
 21 appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or
 22 obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year
 23 1949 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation fund for
 24 the fiscal year;

25 Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the

1 foregoing amounts for operation and maintenance projects
 2 shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the
 3 reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per
 4 centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any
 5 one of said projects, except that should existing works or
 6 the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered
 7 by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient to
 8 make necessary emergency repairs shall become available
 9 for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation from any
 10 of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

11 Total, from reclamation fund, \$30,604,997.

12 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

13 For continuation of construction of the following projects
 14 in not to exceed the following amounts to be immediately
 15 available, to remain available until expended for carrying
 16 out projects (including the construction of transmission lines)
 17 previously or herein authorized by Congress, and to be reim-
 18 bursable (except as otherwise provided by law) under the
 19 reclamation law:

20 Gila project, Arizona, \$2,240,000;

21 Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$18,000,000;

22 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California,
 23 \$190,000;

24 Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities,
 25 \$1,750,000; irrigation facilities, \$30,080,000; irrigation dis-

1 tribution system, \$1,000,000; power facilities, surveys,
 2 \$20,000, Shasta power plant, \$948,400, Keswick Dam,
 3 \$1,500,000, Keswick power plant, \$940,000; switch yards,
 4 \$3,250,000; transmission line, Shasta to Delta (Tracy)
 5 via Oroville and Sacramento, \$500,000; substation, Contra
 6 Costa, \$12,000; in all, \$40,000,400, no part of which shall
 7 be available for examination and surveys in connection with
 8 power facilities in any State other than the State of Cali-
 9 fornia;

10 Kern River project, California, \$40,000;

11 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$19,750,-
 12 000; .

13 Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$8,100,000;

14 Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation
 15 of construction and for other purposes authorized by the
 16 Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat.
 17 14), \$45,312,000;

18 Total, general fund, construction, \$133,632,400.

19 FORT PECK PROJECT

20 Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of trans-
 21 mission lines, substations, and other facilities as may be
 22 required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by
 23 the Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), \$990,000, to
 24 be immediately available and to remain available until
 25 expended.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

1 Missouri River Basin (reimbursable to the extent and
2 as provided in the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law
3 534)) : For the partial accomplishment of the works to be
4 undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to
5 section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law
6 534) and section 18 of the Flood Control Act of 1946
7 (Public Law 526) (including the construction of transmis-
8 sion lines and the purchase of power) and for continuing
9 investigations on the general plan of development, \$52,-
10 767,500, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
11 this appropriation shall be expended, either independently or
12 through or in cooperation with existing Federal and State
13 agencies: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropria-
14 tion shall be available or used to maintain or operate Canyon
15 Ferry Reservoir at a higher maximum normal pool eleva-
16 tion than three thousand seven hundred and sixty-six feet,
17 unless and until such time as the waters above the Hebgen
18 Dam have been completely utilized for irrigation purposes;
19 or for or in connection with the construction of the power
20 plant, power facilities, or transmission facilities in connec-
21 tion with the Canyon Ferry project, Montana, other than
22 excavating costs in connection with the construction of the
23 dam and foundation for a powerhouse.

1 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

2 Colorado River development fund (expenditure ac-
3 count) : For investigations of projects for the utilization of
4 waters of the Colorado River system in the four States of
5 the upper division, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder
6 Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940
7 (54 Stat. 774), \$500,000 from the Colorado River develop-
8 ment fund (holding account), the unobligated balance of
9 said amount at the end of the fiscal year to revert to the
10 fund: *Provided*, That the existence of this appropriation item
11 shall not preclude the use in any part of the States of the
12 Colorado River Basin of funds appropriated for general
13 investigations: *Provided further*, That no part of this ap-
14 priation shall be available for the preparation of any
15 comprehensive plan or project report the estimates for
16 which are not based upon current prices and costs.

17 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

18 Boulder Canyon project: For operation, maintenance,
19 and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other facilities,
20 of the Boulder Canyon project, \$1,500,000, payable from
21 the Colorado River dam fund, and the Secretary shall pay to
22 the Boulder City school district, out of the Colorado River
23 dam fund, as reimbursement for instruction during each
24 school year in the schools operated by said district of each
25 pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United

1 States, living in or in the vicinity of Boulder City, the sum
2 of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance
3 at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any
4 semester has been completed, under regulations to be pre-
5 scribed by the Secretary. Said payments for dependents of
6 those employees of the Bureau of Reclamation directly em-
7 ployed in the construction, operation, and maintenance of the
8 project shall be deemed a part of the cost of operation and
9 maintenance of said project under section 1 (a) of the
10 Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act (Act of July 19,
11 1940, 54 Stat. 774). Other such payments shall be deemed
12 nonproject costs. The Secretary shall submit to the Appro-
13 priations Committees annually a justification showing all
14 investments and expenditures made or proposed out of the
15 Colorado River dam fund, for the joint use of the project and
16 of other Federal activities at or near Boulder City. In the
17 proportion that such investments and expenditures were or
18 shall be for the use of such other Federal activities and not
19 related to the construction, operation, or maintenance of the
20 project they shall be deemed nonproject investments and
21 expenditures. The obligation under the provision of section
22 2 of the said Act to repay to the United States Treasury
23 advances and readvances to the Colorado River dam fund
24 which obligation is made the basis for computation of rates

1 under the provisions of section 1 of said Act, shall be dimin-
2 ished in the amount that nonproject investments or expendi-
3 tures are or have been made from said fund and the rates
4 computed pursuant to said section 1 of said Act shall reflect
5 such diminution.

6 ADVANCES TO COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

7 Boulder Canyon project: For continuation of construction
8 of the Hoover Dam and incidental works in the main stream
9 of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to create a storage
10 reservoir, and of a complete plant and incidental structures
11 suitable for the fullest economic development of electrical
12 energy from the water discharged from such reservoir; to
13 acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all
14 lands, rights-of-way, and other property necessary for such
15 purposes; and for incidental operations, as authorized by the
16 Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928
17 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), \$1,600,000, to be immediately
18 available and to remain available until advanced to the
19 Colorado River dam fund.

20 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For
21 continuation of construction of a diversion dam, main canal
22 (and appurtenant structures) located entirely within the
23 United States connecting the diversion dam with the Im-
24 perial and Coachella Valleys in California, and distribution
25 and drainage systems; to acquire by proceedings in eminent

1 domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other
2 property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental
3 operations as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project
4 Act, approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A);
5 to be immediately available, and to remain available until
6 advanced to the Colorado River dam fund, \$4,000,000:
7 *Provided*, That amounts heretofore or hereafter received
8 from the Republic of Mexico for temporary water service
9 by means of such works shall be applied against construction
10 costs, including incidental operations, and shall be available
11 for payment of the cost of such operations.

12 COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

13 For operating and maintaining the Colorado River front
14 work and levee system in Arizona, Nevada, and California;
15 constructing, improving, extending, operating, and maintain-
16 ing protection and drainage works and systems along the
17 Colorado River; controlling said river and improving, modi-
18 fying, straightening, and rectifying the channel thereof; and
19 conducting investigations and studies in connection therewith;
20 as authorized by Public Law 469, approved June 28, 1946;
21 \$1,050,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
22 That not to exceed \$25,000 of the foregoing appropriation
23 shall be available for maintenance work on the temporary
24 weir in the Colorado River below the heading of the diversion
25 canal for the Palo Verde Irrigation District of California.

1 ALASKAN INVESTIGATIONS

2 For engineering and economic investigations, and for
3 reports thereon, relating to projects for the development and
4 utilization of the water-power resources of Alaska, \$150,000,
5 which shall be available for, but not restricted to, services as
6 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
7 U. S. C. 55a), and rations and quarters for field parties
8 while away from inhabited communities in which such
9 facilities are available.

10 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclama-
11 tion, contained in this or any prior Act, which represents
12 amounts earned under the terms of a contract but remaining
13 unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose, regardless
14 of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided*, That the
15 incurring of any obligation prohibited by this paragraph shall
16 be deemed a violation of section 665 of title 31 of the United
17 States Code.

18 Interest heretofore or hereafter collected on sums in-
19 vested in power or municipal water features of any project
20 constructed or operated by the Bureau of Reclamation under
21 the authority of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, shall
22 be covered into the reclamation fund and shall not be
23 allocated.

24 Not exceeding six per centum of the construction ap-
25 propriation for any project under the Bureau of Reclamation

1 contained in this Act shall be available for construction work
2 by force account, or on a hired-labor basis.

3 The War Assets Administration or any other Federal
4 agency having ownership or custody thereof or interest
5 therein is hereby directed to transfer to the Davis Dam
6 project, without exchange of funds, the following described
7 interests and facilities, including spare parts, of the Basic
8 Magnesium project, Henderson, Nevada:

9 (a) The project's interest and equity in the part of
10 Hoover Dam power plant switchyard known as T-7A;

11 (b) Two 230-kilovolt transmission lines between the
12 said Hoover Dam power plant switchyard and the Basic
13 Magnesium project substation, including all two hundred
14 and thirty-kilovolt switching equipment at the terminal of
15 the lines at the Basic Magnesium project, together with
16 appurtenant permits, rights-of-way, or other interest in
17 realty;

18 (c) Three original seventy-five-thousand-kilovolt am-
19 pere, 230/13.8-kilovolt transformer banks and associated
20 low voltage switching equipment included within the zone
21 of differential protection for said transformers.

22 Upon transfer of the facilities herein described, the
23 Secretary shall determine the amount of their fair value
24 to the Davis Dam power system, and such amount shall
25 be included in the determination of construction investment

1 and other fixed charges which are required by section 9 of
2 the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, as amended, to be
3 considered in establishing rates for the sale of electric
4 power.

5 The Departments of Air Force, Army, and Navy, the
6 Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the War Assets Ad-
7 ministration are authorized during the fiscal year 1949 to
8 transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation aircraft engines,
9 parts, accessories, and other aircraft equipment, materials
10 and supplies, surplus to the needs of such agencies, as may
11 be required by said Bureau of Reclamation, such transfers to
12 be without charge therefor.

13 The War Assets Administration or other Federal agen-
14 cies having ownership or custody thereof or interest therein
15 is hereby directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation,
16 without exchange of funds, the following-described lands,
17 improvements, buildings, facilities, and interest:

18 (a) Government-owned real property, identified by the
19 War Assets Administration as Plancor 587, located at
20 Columbus, Stillwater County, Montana, consisting of approxi-
21 mately one and five-tenths acres of land and two garage-
22 shop and warehouse buildings located thereon containing
23 approximately thirty-four thousand four hundred square feet.

24 (b) Government-owned warehouse situated on land
25 owned by the Northern Pacific Railway Company and

1 leased to the Government, identified by the War Assets
2 Administration as Plancor 133, located at Columbus, Still-
3 water County, Montana, containing approximately eight
4 thousand square feet of floor space.

5 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

6 For salaries and expenses necessary for the Geological
7 Survey, including personal services in the District of Colum-
8 bia; purchase (not to exceed one hundred and forty-six
9 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles
10 and the maintenance and operation of aircraft; and exchange
11 of unserviceable passenger and freight vehicles as part pay-
12 ment for new freight vehicles; as follows:

13 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the
14 District of Columbia, and other expenses, \$237,350;

15 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the
16 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,
17 \$3,563,498, of which not to exceed \$505,000 may be ex-
18 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
19 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be ex-
20 pended in cooperation with States or municipalities except
21 upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of
22 the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount
23 as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its
24 share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the
25 Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of

1 the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That \$610,000
2 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation
3 with States or municipalities;

4 Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United
5 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,
6 including the printing of geologic reports, \$2,500,000, of
7 which not to exceed \$585,000 may be expended for per-
8 sonal services in the District of Columbia;

9 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the
10 mineral resources of Alaska, \$325,000, of which not to
11 exceed \$97,500 may be expended for personal services
12 in the District of Columbia;

13 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining
14 the water supply of the United States, its Territories and
15 possessions, investigating underground currents and artesian
16 wells and methods of utilizing the water resources, \$3,034,-
17 800, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended
18 for acquiring lands at gaging stations, and not to exceed
19 \$265,000 may be expended for personal services in
20 the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this
21 appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States
22 or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or
23 municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto,
24 in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological
25 Survey to perform its share of general water resource in-

1 vestigations, such share of the Geological Survey in no case
2 exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation:
3 *Provided further*, That \$2,000,000 of this amount shall
4 be available only for such cooperation with States or
5 municipalities: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds
6 appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for the pay-
7 ment, directly or indirectly, for the drilling of water wells
8 for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use: *Pro-*
9 *vided further*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of this appro-
10 priation shall be available for payment of the compensation
11 and expenses of the person appointed by the President
12 pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (Public Law 34), to
13 participate as the representative of the United States in the
14 negotiation of a compact between the States of Colorado and
15 Kansas relative to the division of the waters of the Arkansas
16 River and its tributaries: *Provided further*, That, notwith-
17 standing the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the
18 President is authorized to appoint a retired officer of the
19 Army as such representative without prejudice to his status
20 as a retired Army officer who shall receive such compen-
21 sation and expenses in addition to his retired pay;

22 Classification of lands: For the examination and classi-
23 fication of lands with respect to mineral character and water
24 resources as required by the public land laws and for related
25 administrative operations; for the preparation and publica-

tion of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for performance of work for the Federal Power Commission, \$243,400, of which not to exceed \$56,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals, \$120,000; for preparation of illustrations, \$32,950; and for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps, \$325,000; in all, \$477,950;

Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444), and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of minerals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum reserves, and for necessary related operations; and for every expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, travel, and the construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto, \$675,000, of which not to exceed \$78,600 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey

1 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative
2 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies,
3 \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury
4 not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year
5 1949 out of reimbursements received from cooperating
6 agencies;

7 During the fiscal year 1949 the head of any depart-
8 ment or independent establishment of the Government
9 having funds available for scientific and technical investiga-
10 tions within the scope of the functions of the Geological Sur-
11 vey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the
12 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,
13 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same
14 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein
15 may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per cen-
16 tum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey
17 may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but
18 no appropriation shall be increased more than 5 per centum
19 thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress in
20 the annual Budget;

21 In the event that the Director of the Geological Survey
22 deems it advantageous to the Government, the Geological
23 Survey is authorized to contract for the furnishing of topo-
24 graphic maps made from aerial photographs, or for the
25 making of geophysical or other specialized surveys;

1 The Geological Survey may acquire from the Depart-
2 ment of National Defense or from any disposal agency of
3 the Government without reimbursement or transfer of funds,
4 one aircraft for replacement only; including engines, parts,
5 accessory, and flying equipment.

6 In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey,
7 \$11,456,998.

8 BUREAU OF MINES

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
10 general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including
11 \$95,100 for personal services in the District of
12 Columbia, and \$65,000 for printing and binding, including
13 the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles
14 published in periodicals and journals, \$164,600.

15 Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investiga-
16 tion of mine accidents: For expenses necessary for the
17 investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-aid
18 methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety,
19 rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes
20 of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods
21 of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the
22 possible improvement of conditions under which mining
23 operations are carried on, the use of explosives and elec-
24 tricity, the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and
25 reports relating to mine accidents, and other investigations

1 pertinent to the mining industry; including the construction
2 of temporary buildings; equipment and supplies; printing
3 and binding of technical papers and reports; travel expenses
4 of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held
5 for the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining
6 and allied industries; and not to exceed \$93,800 for personal
7 services in the District of Columbia, \$1,165,000, of which
8 not to exceed \$500 may be expended for the purchase and
9 bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine-
10 rescue and first-aid work:

11 Control of fires in inactive coal deposits: For expenses,
12 without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as
13 amended, necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investi-
14 gate, control, and extinguish, on public lands and with the
15 consent of the owner on private lands, fires in inactive coal
16 deposits in the United States and its possessions, including
17 emergency and temporary contracts for personal services and
18 hire of vehicles and equipment necessary for the purposes
19 of this appropriation, purchase of not to exceed three passen-
20 ger motor vehicles; including the employment of personnel
21 without regard to civil-service requirements; \$250,000:
22 *Provided*, That the Director is authorized to accept money,
23 lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from
24 public or private sources and to prosecute projects in co-
25 operation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private:

1 *Provided further*, That the said Director is hereby authorized
2 and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners
3 of private property or with a State or its subdivision for
4 payment of a sum equal to one-half the amount of expendi-
5 ture to be made for control or extinguishment from funds
6 provided under the authorization of this Act except that
7 expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose in any pri-
8 vately owned operating coal mine shall be limited to investi-
9 gation and supervision.

10 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For expenses
11 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform the
12 duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941 (30
13 U. S. C. 4f) ; including not to exceed \$145,000 for personal
14 services in the District of Columbia; purchase in the District
15 of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, sta-
16 tionery and supplies; printing and binding of technical
17 papers and reports; operation, maintenance, and repair of
18 motor-propelled trucks and other motor vehicles for official
19 use and in transporting employees between their homes and
20 temporary locations where they may be employed and ex-
21 penses of employees in attendance at meetings and con-
22 ferences held for promoting safety and health in the coal-
23 mining industry; \$2,431,500.

24 Testing fuel: For expenses necessary to conduct inquiries
25 and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the

1 mining, preparation, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and
2 for investigation of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use
3 of the United States, with a view to their most efficient
4 utilization; to recommend to various departments such
5 changes in selection and use of fuel as may result in greater
6 economy, and, upon request of the Director of the Bureau
7 of the Budget, to investigate the fuel-burning equipment in
8 use by or proposed for any of the departments, establish-
9 ments, or institutions of the United States in the District
10 of Columbia, including printing and binding of technical
11 papers and reports; and not to exceed \$106,700 for personal
12 services in the District of Columbia; \$506,600.

13 Anthracite mining investigations: For expenses neces-
14 sary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic in-
15 vestigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment,
16 and use of anthracite coals; the employment of personnel
17 without regard to civil-service requirements; including items
18 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-
19 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; printing and
20 binding of technical papers and reports; and not to exceed
21 \$15,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
22 \$396,100.

23 Lignite research laboratory: For the construction and
24 equipment of a lignite research laboratory at Grand Forks,
25 North Dakota, as authorized by the Act of March 25, 1948

1 (Public Law 454), including necessary supplemental tracts
2 of land; not to exceed \$75,000 for employment, by contract
3 or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary
4 may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corpora-
5 tions thereof necessary to design and supervise construction
6 of said laboratory; and not to exceed \$7,500 for personal
7 services in the District of Columbia; \$200,000, to remain
8 available until expended, and in addition thereto the Secre-
9 tary is authorized to enter into contracts for this purpose in
10 an amount not exceeding \$550,000.

11 Synthetic liquid fuels: For expenses, without regard to
12 section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, necessary to
13 carry into effect the Act authorizing the construction and
14 operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid
15 fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products,
16 and so forth, approved April 5, 1944 (30 U. S. C. 321-
17 325), including construction and acquirement of camp and
18 laboratory buildings and equipment, personal services in the
19 District of Columbia (not exceeding \$100,000); printing
20 and binding; and purchase in the District of Columbia and
21 elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the
22 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the
23 Interior", \$7,250,000, to remain available until expended:
24 *Provided*, That these funds may be utilized to provide trans-
25 portation between the proposed plants and related facilities

1 and communities that provide adequate living accommoda-
2 tions of persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of
3 these plants; and for transportation to and from schools of
4 pupils who are dependents of such persons: *Provided further,*
5 That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary, the
6 transportation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines
7 may be pooled with that of school districts and other local
8 or Federal agencies for use in transporting persons engaged
9 in operation and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are
10 dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the
11 interest of economy the expenses of operating such equip-
12 ment may be shared.

13 Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and
14 technologic investigations concerning the mining, prepara-
15 tion, treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,
16 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions
17 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,
18 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; in-
19 cluding all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, printing
20 and binding of technical papers and reports, and not to
21 exceed \$40,000 for personal services in the District of
22 Columbia, \$403,300: *Provided,* That no part of this appro-
23 priation may be expended for an investigation in behalf of
24 any private party.

1 Investigation and development of domestic mineral
2 deposits, except fuels: For expenses necessary to enable the
3 Bureau of Mines to investigate, develop, and experimentally
4 mine, on public lands and with the consent of the owner on
5 private lands, deposits of minerals in the United States and
6 its possessions, including surface and subsurface investiga-
7 tions, laboratory tests, the construction, maintenance, and
8 repair of necessary camp buildings; core storage facilities,
9 mining structures and appurtenances, the lease of lands or
10 buildings; printing and binding of technical papers and
11 reports; and not to exceed \$45,000 for personal services in
12 the District of Columbia, \$1,560,000: *Provided*, That the
13 Director of the Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this
14 appropriation, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equip-
15 ment, and other contributions from public or private sources
16 and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies,
17 Federal, State, or private.

18 Coal investigations: For expenses necessary to enable
19 the Bureau of Mines to investigate known coal deposits in
20 the United States and its possessions; including purchase
21 of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation,
22 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; printing
23 and binding of technical papers and reports; and not to
24 exceed \$45,000 for personal services in the District of Co-
25 lumbia; \$300,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bu-

1 reau of Mines is authorized to carry on such investigations in
2 cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private:
3 *Provided further*, That the said Director is hereby authorized
4 and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners
5 of private property upon which exploration or development
6 work is performed for payment by such owners of a reason-
7 able percentage, as determined by the Secretary of the
8 Interior, of the total value of the minerals thereafter pro-
9 duced from such property.

10 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investiga-
11 tions and dissemination of information concerning the mining,
12 preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum and
13 natural gas, and for every expense incident thereto, including
14 purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other
15 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation
16 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and
17 printing and binding of technical papers and reports;
18 \$606,000, of which not to exceed \$44,000 may be expended
19 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

20 Mining experiment stations: For personal services,
21 printing and binding of technical papers and reports, and
22 other expenses in connection with the establishment, mainte-
23 nance, and operation of mining experiment stations, as
24 provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8),

1 \$1,385,000, of which not to exceed \$41,800 may be ex-
2 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 Metallurgical research and pilot plants: For expenses
4 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to conduct lab-
5 oratory, pilot plant, and demonstration plant tests to estab-
6 lish methods for more effectively utilizing the mineral
7 resources in the United States and its possessions, including
8 the lease of lands or buildings; research on and development
9 of processes for production and utilization of metals and
10 nonmetallic minerals; construction of buildings to house
11 laboratories, pilot plants, and demonstration plants; and
12 other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-
13 tion "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior";
14 printing and binding of technical papers and reports; and
15 not to exceed \$32,500 for personal services in the District
16 of Columbia; \$1,460,000: *Provided*, That the Director of
17 the Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this appropriation,
18 is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and
19 other contributions from public or private sources and to
20 prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies;
21 Federal, State, or private.

22 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For
23 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh
24 and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, and
25 other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, including

1 not to exceed \$175,000 for additions and improvements,
2 \$317,300.

3 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations, and
4 the dissemination of information concerning the economic
5 problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other
6 mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies
7 and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines
8 and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses,
9 reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices,
10 and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products
11 thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources
12 of the United States, including special statistical inquiries;
13 purchase of furniture and equipment; stationery and
14 supplies; and other necessary expenses not included in the
15 foregoing, \$708,500, of which not to exceed \$588,500 may
16 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

17 Helium utilization and research: For expenses necessary
18 to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investiga-
19 tions concerning resources, production, repurification, storage,
20 and utilization of helium, independently or in cooperation
21 with other agencies, public or private; including purchase of
22 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation
23 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$91,000,
24 of which not to exceed \$9,300 may be expended for personal
25 services in the District of Columbia.

1 Helium production and investigation: The sum made
2 available for the fiscal year 1949 in the Acts making appro-
3 priations for the Departments of the Air Force, Army, and
4 Navy for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines
5 shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1948,
6 for operation and maintenance of the plants for the produc-
7 tion of helium for military and naval purposes, including the
8 purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items
9 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-
10 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior" (not exceed-
11 ing \$5,000) ; printing and binding of technical papers and
12 reports; and \$46,500 for personal services in the District
13 of Columbia: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes,
14 as amended, shall not be construed to apply to this appropria-
15 tion, or to the appropriation for development and operation
16 of helium properties (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the
17 Act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164): *Provided*
18 *further*, That funds available for the production of helium
19 and the development of helium properties may be utilized
20 to provide transportation between helium plants and related
21 facilities and communities that provide adequate living ac-
22 commodations of persons engaged in the operation and main-
23 tenance of helium plants; and for transportation to and from
24 schools of pupils who are dependents of such persons: *Pro-*
25 *vided further*, That pursuant to agreements approved by the

1 Secretary, the transportation equipment available to the
2 Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school districts
3 and other local or Federal agencies for use in transporting
4 persons engaged in operation and maintenance of helium
5 plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons, and other
6 pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses of operat-
7 ing such equipment may be shared.

8 During the fiscal year 1949 the head of any depart-
9 ment or independent establishment of the Government
10 having funds available for scientific investigations within the
11 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the
12 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums
13 as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred
14 may be expended for the same objects and in the same
15 manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

16 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical
17 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,
18 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the
19 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be
20 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the
21 Bureau of Mines.

22 The Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the fiscal
23 year 1949, to sell directly or through any Government
24 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral
25 product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated

1 from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the
2 proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as
3 miscellaneous receipts.

4 The following appropriations herein made to the Bureau
5 of Mines shall be available for the maintenance, and opera-
6 tion of aircraft: "Operating rescue cars and stations and
7 investigation of accidents"; "Investigation and develop-
8 ment of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels"; and "Metal-
9 lurgical research and pilot plants".

10 Appropriations in this Act to the Bureau of Mines shall
11 be available for the purchase (not to exceed sixty for replace-
12 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

13 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses, including personal
15 services in the District of Columbia, necessary for the gen-
16 eral administration of the National Park Service, including
17 \$87,500 for printing and binding, \$737,818.

18 Regional offices: For expenses of regional offices,
19 \$615,290.

20 National parks: For administration, protection, main-
21 tenance, and improvement of national parks, including neces-
22 sary protection of the area of federally owned land in the
23 custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean
24 Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National
25 Park, Washington, \$3,658,163.

1 National monument, historical, and military areas: For
2 administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and
3 preservation of national monuments, historical parks, memo-
4 rials, historic sites, military parks, battlefields, and ceme-
5 teries, including not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way
6 easements across privately owned railroad lands necessary
7 for supplying water to the Statue of Liberty National Monu-
8 ment, and the maintenance of structures on the former Cape
9 Hatteras Light Station Reservation within the Cape Hatteras
10 National Seashore Recreational Area project, \$1,541,464.

11 Recreational areas: For administration, protection,
12 maintenance, and improvement, pursuant to cooperative
13 agreements, of areas devoted to recreational use which are
14 under the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies, \$273,495.

15 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For
16 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,
17 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of
18 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National
19 Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire,
20 storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or
21 emergency prevention of forest fires in areas administered
22 by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such
23 areas, including lands in process of condemnation for national
24 park or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with such
25 sums as may be necessary to be transferred from the fore-

1 going appropriations for the National Park Service, any such
2 diversions of appropriations to be reported to Congress in
3 the annual Budget.

4 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available in
5 one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That
6 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available
7 interchangeably and any such diversion of funds shall be
8 reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

9 Investigation and purchase of water rights: For the
10 investigation and establishment of water rights, including
11 the acquisition thereof or of lands or interests in lands or
12 rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights necessary
13 or beneficial in the administration and public use of areas
14 under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, to remain
15 available until expended, \$15,000.

16 Travel Division: For expenses necessary in carrying
17 out the Act of July 19, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 18), including
18 personal services in the District of Columbia; participation
19 by the Travel Division in international expositions and
20 conferences dealing with travel; and printing and binding;
21 \$60,000.

22 Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,
23 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational
24 demonstration areas, \$10,000.

25 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For

1 administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement
2 of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington
3 Memorial Parkway, monuments and memorials in the Dis-
4 trict of Columbia and area adjacent thereto, Lee Mansion,
5 Battleground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Park, Ches-
6 apeake and Ohio Canal, Federal parks in the District of
7 Columbia, and other Federal lands authorized by the Act
8 of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including the pay and
9 allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Act of
10 May 27, 1924 (43 Stat. 174), as amended, of the United
11 States park police force, purchase of revolvers and am-
12 munition, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for
13 police, guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per
14 diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Secretary
15 not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District
16 of Columbia, stenographic reporting service, carfare, and
17 newspapers (not to exceed \$100), \$774,150.

18 For investigations and studies of the recreational re-
19 sources and the archeological remains in the river basins of
20 the United States (except the Missouri River Basin),
21 including reports, recommendations, and plans, in cooperation
22 with the United States Corps of Engineers and the Bureau
23 of Reclamation pursuant to the provisions of cooperative
24 agreements, and including personal services in the District of
25 Columbia, \$122,954.

1 For the construction, reconstruction, improvement,
2 repair, and maintenance of roads, trails, utilities, and
3 buildings without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as
4 amended (16 U. S. C. 451), including personal services in
5 the District of Columbia, \$5,162,350, to remain available
6 until expended, including \$3,210,000 for roads and trails;
7 and \$1,952,350 for the construction and repair of buildings
8 and utilities not otherwise provided for.

9 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,
10 national monuments, and other reservations under the juris-
11 diction of the National Park Service, shall be available for
12 the giving of educational lectures therein and vicinity; for
13 the services of field employees in cooperation with such
14 nonprofit scientific and historical societies engaged in educa-
15 tional work in the various parks and monuments as the
16 Secretary may designate; for travel expenses of employees
17 attending Government camps for training in forest-fire pre-
18 vention and suppression and the Federal Bureau of Investi-
19 gation National Police Academy, and attending Federal,
20 State, or municipal schools for training in building fire
21 prevention and suppression; for necessary local transporta-
22 tion and subsistence in kind of persons selected for employ-
23 ment or as cooperators, serving without other compensation
24 while attending fire-protection training camps; and for offi-
25 cial telephone service in the field in the case of official

1 telephones installed in private houses when authorized under
2 regulations established by the Secretary.

3 Appropriations available to the National Park Service
4 shall be available for the purchase (not to exceed thirty for
5 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

6 The National Park Service is hereby authorized to
7 acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for three
8 years beginning July 1, 1948, from the Departments of the
9 Air Force, Army, and Navy, or the War Assets Adminis-
10 tration equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with
11 an appraised value of not to exceed \$3,000,000, from the
12 surplus stores of those agencies, for use in the areas admin-
13 istered by the National Park Service or by any office of that
14 Service in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii: *Provided*;
15 That the authorization in this paragraph shall not be con-
16 strued to deny veterans the priority accorded to them in
17 obtaining surplus property under the Surplus Property Act
18 of 1944, as amended.

19 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary in conducting investigations
22 and carrying out the work of the Service, including cooper-
23 ation with Federal, State, county, or other agencies or with
24 farm bureaus, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

25 General administrative expenses: For general admin-

1 istrative purposes, including personal services in the District
2 of Columbia, \$247,470, of which sum \$31,000 shall
3 be available for printing and binding, including the
4 purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles pub-
5 lished in periodicals and journals and the publication of
6 bulletins which shall be adapted to the interests of the people
7 of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion
8 of four-fifths of the bulletins to be delivered to or sent out
9 under addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
10 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress as they may direct.

11 Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair,
12 alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-
13 cultural stations, including the erection of necessary build-
14 ings and other structures; propagation and distribution of
15 food fishes and fresh-water mussels; development, recom-
16 mendation, and application of means, including the construc-
17 tion of devices, to assure natural propagation and maximum
18 survival of hatchery and other fishes; purchase, collection,
19 and transportation of specimens and other expenses inci-
20 dental to the maintenance and operation of aquarium,
21 \$1,800,525, including not to exceed \$1,500 for purchase of
22 land adjoining the San Angelo, Texas, fish cultural station
23 and expenses incident thereto.

24 Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For operation
25 and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclama-

tion and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the preparation of designs, and for determining the requirements for fishways and other fish protective devices at dams constructed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Commission, \$36,300.

Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith, and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from such resources, including not to exceed \$20,000 to investigate and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes as authorized by joint resolution of August 8, 1946, Public Law 672; maintenance, repair, improvement, equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological stations; the construction of salmon-counting weirs, and the improvement of salmon-spawning streams in Alaska; \$1,025,000.

Commercial fisheries: For collection and compilation of fishery statistics and related information; conducting investigations and studies of methods and means of capture, preservation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants and products thereof, including investigation, study and research with respect to the utilization of packed sardines and the development of methods and procedures which should be employed in improving the quality and appearance of

1 packed sardines; maintenance, repair, alteration, improve-
2 ment, equipment, and operation of laboratories and vessels;
3 and enforcing the applicable provisions of the Act authoriz-
4 ing associations of producers of aquatic products (15 U. S. C.
5 521) ; including contract stenographic reporting services,
6 \$495,000.

7 Investigation, exploration, and development of Pacific
8 fisheries: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions
9 of the Act of August 4, 1947 (Public Law 329), authorizing
10 the exploration, investigation, development, and maintenance
11 of the fishery resources and the development of the high-seas
12 fishing industry of the Territories and island possessions of the
13 United States in the tropical and subtropical Pacific Ocean,
14 and intervening areas; printing and binding; temporary
15 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
16 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; employment of officers and crews
17 of vessels in accordance with policies and wage scales ap-
18 proved by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of section
19 606 of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946 (5 U. S. C.
20 946) ; and payment of subsistence allowances to officers
21 and crews of vessels at rates approved by the Secretary;
22 \$1,000,000.

23 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,
24 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, informa-
25 tion on the fishery industry, market supply and demand,

1 commercial movement, location, disposition, and market
2 prices of fishery products, \$143,000.

3 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and
4 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,
5 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of
6 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,
7 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence
8 of employees while on said islands; contract stenographic
9 reporting service; and construction of airplane base facilities
10 at Anchorage, Alaska; \$1,228,000.

11 Alaska fur-seal investigations: For investigations of
12 Alaska fur seals pursuant to the Act of February 26, 1944
13 (16 U. S. C. 631i), \$50,000.

14 Enforcement of Black Bass, Whaling Treaty, and Sock-
15 eye Salmon Acts: For enforcement of the Act of July 2,
16 1930, as amended, and the Act of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C.
17 851-855, 901-915); and for carrying out the provisions of
18 the Act of July 29, 1947 (Public Law 255), and of Execu-
19 tive Order No. 9892; \$37,400.

20 Wildlife resources and management investigations: For
21 investigations of wild game, wild fur animals, and other wild-
22 life resources, causes of their depletion, and of means of
23 securing a maximum sustained yield therefrom; for investiga-
24 tions of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under

1 section 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C.
2 581) ; for investigations of damage by birds to agricultural
3 and horticultural crops, and developing and applying meth-
4 ods for control of such damage; and for investigations of the
5 wildlife resources of the Territory of Alaska, \$325,450.

6 Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For
7 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-
8 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-
9 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other
10 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and
11 other diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law
12 (7 U. S. C. 426), including not to exceed \$3,000 for the
13 purchase of printed bags, tags, and labels; and for repairs,
14 additions, and installations in and about the grounds and
15 buildings of the game-management supply depot and labora-
16 tory at Pocatello, Idaho, including purchase, transportation,
17 and handling of supplies and materials for distribution from
18 said depot to other projects, in accordance with the pro-
19 visions of the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C.
20 667), \$1,000,000.

21 Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of
22 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,
23 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the
24 convention between the United States and the United Mexican
25 States (16 U. S. C. 703-711) ; for cooperation with local

1 authorities in the protection of migratory birds, including
2 necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act
3 for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668-668d);
4 for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act ap-
5 proved March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394),
6 and for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved
7 May 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary
8 investigations, \$353,834, of which not to exceed \$10,000
9 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the
10 purpose of securing information concerning violations of the
11 laws for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made
12 available.

13 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement
14 of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C.
15 192-211), \$175,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may
16 be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose
17 of securing information in connection with and for the prose-
18 cution of violators of the law for the enforcement of which
19 this appropriation is made available.

20 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the
21 administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and
22 bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of
23 game introduced into suitable localities on public lands,
24 under supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including
25 construction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for ani-

1 mals, landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines.
2 rockwork, bulkheads, repair of damage to public roads within
3 reservation areas occasioned by authorized operations of the
4 Fish and Wildlife Service, and other improvements necessary
5 for economical administration; for the purchase, capture,
6 and transportation of game for national reservations; for
7 the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the
8 Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; not exceeding \$5,000
9 for the repair and painting of dwellings and other buildings
10 on the Chinsegut National Wildlife Refuge; and for carrying
11 out the provisions of the Act approved August 5, 1947
12 (Public Law 361, Eightieth Congress), \$1,210,000, and
13 in addition thereto an amount equal to 75 per centum of
14 the net proceeds received during the fiscal year 1948 under
15 the provisions of section 401 of the Act of June 15, 1935
16 (16 U. S. C. 715S), which additional amount may be expended
17 also for the enforcement of the Migratory Bird
18 Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended.

19 River basin studies: For investigations and studies to
20 determine the effects on fish and wildlife resources of proposed
21 developments of river basins of the United States
22 (except the Missouri River Basin), and for the preparation
23 of reports thereon in accordance with the Act of March 10,
24 1934 (16 U. S. C. 661-666), as amended, \$100,000.

25 In all, salaries and expenses, \$9,226,979.

1 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

2 For carrying into effect section 4 of the Act of March
3 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), an amount
4 equal to the sum received during the fiscal year 1949
5 from the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted
6 monthly and to remain available until expended.

7 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

8 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September
9 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), an amount
10 equal to the sum credited during the fiscal year 1948
11 to the special fund created by said Act: *Provided*, That
12 not exceeding 35 per centum of the amount allocated to
13 any State shall be available for the construction of
14 improvements.

15 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$9,226,979, and in
16 addition thereto, funds made available under the Migratory
17 Bird Conservation Fund and the fund for Federal Aid in
18 Wildlife Restoration, of which amounts not to exceed
19 \$1,113,862 may be expended for departmental personal
20 services, including such services in the District of Columbia.
21 Funds available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife
22 Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed
23 fifty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; pur-
24 chase (not to exceed two), maintenance, and operation of
25 aircraft; the installation and operation of telephones in

1 Government-owned residences, apartments, or quarters
2 occupied by employees of the Fish and Wildlife Service;
3 providing by purchase, construction, or otherwise, facilities
4 incident to such public recreational uses of wildlife refuges
5 as are not inconsistent with the primary purposes of such
6 refuges; newspapers (not to exceed \$100), plans and
7 specifications for vessels, or for contract personal services
8 for the preparation thereof without regard to section 3709,
9 Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ; and rations
10 for officers and crews of vessels or, in lieu thereof, com-
11 mutation of rations at not to exceed \$1.50 per man per
12 day; and for the expenditure from appropriations available
13 for the purchase of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option
14 to purchase any tract of land. Reimbursements for the cost
15 of supplies and materials and the transportation and handling
16 thereof issued from central warehouses authorized to be estab-
17 lished by the Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667) , may
18 be credited to the appropriation current at the time supplies
19 and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued, or at the time
20 such reimbursements are received. Not to exceed 5 per
21 centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses of the Fish
22 and Wildlife Service shall be available interchangeably for
23 expenditure on the objects included within the general ex-
24 penses of said Service, but no more than 5 per centum shall
25 be added to any one item or appropriation. The Depart-

1 ments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy, the Coast
2 Guard, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the War
3 Assets Administration are authorized to transfer to the Fish
4 and Wildlife Service aircraft for replacement purposes only
5 (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same
6 locations), and such other equipment, materials, and supplies
7 (with an appraised value of not to exceed \$500,000), surplus
8 to the needs of such agencies, as may be required by said
9 Service, such transfers to be without charge therefor; and in
10 addition the Departments of the Army and Navy, the Coast
11 Guard, and the Maritime Commission are authorized to trans-
12 fer without charge therefor vessels for replacement purposes
13 only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the
14 same locations) marine engines, parts and accessories surplus
15 to the needs of such agencies: *Provided*, That the authoriza-
16 tion in this paragraph shall not be construed to deny to
17 veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus
18 property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as
19 amended.

20 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

21 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

22 For necessary expenses of the offices of the Governor
23 and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and
24 Secretary; printing and binding; purchase of one passenger
25 motor vehicle, for replacement only, at not to exceed \$1,800:

1 maintenance, repair, and preservation of Governor's house
2 and grounds; \$62,785, to be expended under the direction
3 of the Governor.

4 Legislative expenses: For salaries of members of the
5 legislature, \$36,000; mileage of members, \$12,000; in all,
6 \$48,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor
7 of Alaska.

8 For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,
9 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures
10 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
11 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
12 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

13 Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons
14 legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation
15 and travel expenses of medical supervisor, and temporary
16 medical consultants, transportation, burial, and other ex-
17 penses, \$400,000: *Provided*, That authority is granted to
18 the Secretary to pay from this appropriation to the Sani-
19 tarium Company, of Portland, Oregon, or to other contract-
20 ing institution or institutions, for the care and maintenance
21 of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year 1949:
22 *Provided further*, That so much of this sum as may be
23 required shall be available for all necessary expenses in
24 ascertaining the residence of inmates and in returning those
25 who are not legal residents of Alaska to their legal residence

1 or to their friends, and the Secretary shall as soon as prac-
2 ticable, return to their places of residence or to their friends
3 all inmates not residents of Alaska at the time they became
4 insane, and the commitment papers for any person hereafter
5 adjudged insane shall include a statement by the committing
6 authority as to the legal residence of such person.

7 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
8 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$100,000,
9 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures
10 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
11 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
12 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

13 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
14 tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of
15 Alaska, to be expended under the provisions of the Act ap-
16 proved June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), including
17 surveys and plans for new road construction; services as au-
18 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
19 U. S. C. 55a), for the preparation of plans and specifica-
20 tions for buildings; and printing and binding, \$8,500,000,
21 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That in addi-
22 tion to the amount herein appropriated the Secretary or,
23 at his request, the Commissioner of Public Roads, Federal
24 Works Agency, is hereby authorized to incur obligations
25 and enter into contracts for additional work, materials, and

1 equipment not exceeding a total of \$5,000,000: *Provided*
2 *further*, That in the operation of the facilities of the Alaska
3 Road Commission, the Departments of the Air Force, Army,
4 and Navy, or any other agency of the United States having
5 title thereto is authorized to transfer, regardless of present
6 location and without charge to the Alaska Road Commission,
7 materials, road and bridge, and other necessary equipment,
8 spare parts, shop facilities and machinery, supplies and build-
9 ings surplus to its needs and which is deemed essential by
10 the Department of the Interior for the construction, im-
11 provement, and maintenance of the Alaska road system:
12 *Provided further*, That the authorization in this paragraph
13 for transfer of surplus property to the Alaska Road Com-
14 mission shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority
15 accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under the
16 Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

17 The Alaska Railroad: In addition to all amounts received
18 by The Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1949, there
19 is hereby appropriated \$15,000,000 which amounts shall be
20 available, and continue available until expended, for the
21 payment of obligations incurred under the contract authori-
22 zation in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948,
23 and for expenses necessary for the authorized work of The
24 Alaska Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and im-
25 provements of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation

1 of river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its
2 tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of ocean-
3 going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrange-
4 ment with other branches of the Government service, for the
5 purpose of providing additional facilities for the transportation
6 of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary, for
7 the benefit and development of industries and travel affecting
8 territory tributary to The Alaska Railroad; maintenance and
9 operation of lodges, camps, and transportation facilities for the
10 accommodation of visitors to Mount McKinley National Park;
11 payment of amounts due connecting lines; payment of com-
12 pensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
13 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
14 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed
15 \$6,575 of this fund shall be available for personal services
16 in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1949, and
17 no one other than the general manager of said railroad, and
18 one assistant general manager at not to exceed \$10,000
19 per annum, shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund
20 of more than \$8,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
21 \$20,000 of such fund shall be available for printing and
22 binding: *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount
23 herein appropriated the Secretary of the Interior is hereby
24 authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts for
25 additional work, materials, and equipment not exceeding a

1 total of \$6,700,000: *Provided further*, That in the
 2 operation of the facilities of The Alaska Railroad, the
 3 Department of the Army or any other agency of the
 4 United States Government having title thereto is author-
 5 ized to transfer regardless of present location and without
 6 charge to The Alaska Railroad, materials, roadway and bridge
 7 maintenance, and other necessary equipment, locomotives
 8 and spare parts, shop facilities and machinery, supplies, roll-
 9 ing stock, buildings, and docks, surplus to its needs and which
 10 may be certified by the Department of the Interior as
 11 necessary for the improvement, maintenance, or operation of
 12 The Alaska Railroad: *Provided further*, That the authoriza-
 13 tion in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to The
 14 Alaska Railroad shall not be construed to deny to veterans
 15 the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property
 16 under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

17 The following appropriations herein made shall be avail-
 18 able for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft:
 19 "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary, Territory
 20 of Alaska"; "Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges,
 21 and trails, Alaska"; and "Alaska Railroad appropriated
 22 fund".

23 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

24 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the
 25 Secretary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary

1 \$7,342, and the private secretary to the Governor, \$4,996;
2 for printing and binding; travel expenses of the Governor;
3 and \$935 for temporary clerk hire; \$25,600, to be ex-
4 pended by the Governor.

5 Legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii: For compen-
6 sation and mileage of members of the Legislature of the
7 Territory of Hawaii as provided by the Act of June 27,
8 1930, \$47,200.

9 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

10 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident
11 to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.
12 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), printing
13 and binding; repair, preservation and care of Federal build-
14 ings and furniture, purchase of water, and other necessary
15 miscellaneous expenses, purchase of not to exceed three
16 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and not to
17 exceed \$6,000 for personal services, household equipment
18 and furnishings, fuel, ice, and electricity necessary in the
19 operation of Government House at Saint Thomas and Gov-
20 ernment House at Saint Croix, \$205,050, to be expended by
21 and under the direction of the Governor.

22 For necessary expenses of the agricultural station in
23 the Virgin Islands, \$46,300, to be expended by and under
24 the direction of the Governor.

25 Municipal governments: For defraying the deficits in

1 the treasuries of the municipal governments because of the
2 excess of current expenses over current revenues for the
3 fiscal year 1949, municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint
4 John, \$15,120, and municipality of Saint Croix, \$134,880;
5 in all \$150,000, to be paid to the said treasuries in monthly
6 installments.

7 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

8 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made shall be available
9 for the purchase of vehicles generally known as quarter-ton
10 or half-ton pick-up trucks and as station wagons without
11 such vehicles being considered as passenger motor vehicles.

12 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
13 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year
14 1949 in the field service of the Department for periods of
15 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by
16 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

17 SEC. 4. Appropriations herein made for the following
18 bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attend-
19 ance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions
20 of members of societies or associations concerned with their
21 work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of
22 the Secretary, \$600; Oil and Gas Division, \$100; Bureau
23 of Land Management, \$300; Bureau of Indian Affairs,
24 \$1,000; Bureau of Reclamation, \$6,000; Geological Survey,
25 \$2,000; Bureau of Mines, \$4,000; National Park Service,

1 \$1,000; Fish and Wildlife Service, \$1,750; and soil and
2 moisture conservation operations (all bureaus), \$500.

3 SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this
4 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
5 who engages in a strike against the Government of the
6 United States or who is a member of an organization of
7 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
8 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
9 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
10 of the Government of the United States by force or violence,
11 or who is a member of any labor organization the officers of
12 which have not complied with the requirements of subsection
13 (h) of section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act as
14 amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947:
15 *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be
16 considered prima facie evidence that the person making the
17 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
18 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United
19 States, is not a member of an organization of Government
20 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
21 ment of the United States, or that such person does not
22 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
23 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
24 States by force or violence, or that such person is not a
25 member of any labor organization the officers of which have

1 not complied with the requirements of subsection (h) of
2 section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act as amended
3 by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947: *Provided*
4 *further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the
5 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
6 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
7 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
8 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
9 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
10 by force or violence, or who is a member of any labor organ-
11 ization the officers of which have not complied with the
12 requirements of subsection (h) of section 9 of the National
13 Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor-Management
14 Relations Act, 1947, and accepts employment the salary or
15 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
16 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
17 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
18 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
19 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
20 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided*
21 *further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood,
22 storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for
23 periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and
24 wages without the necessity of inquiring into their member-
25 ship in any organization.

1 SEC. 6. No part of any appropriation contained in
2 this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of
3 wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance
4 of any new administrative function or the enforcement or
5 issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the estab-
6 lishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as de-
7 scribed in Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated
8 March 15, 1943.

9 SEC. 7. Limitations on amounts to be expended for per-
10 sonal services under appropriations in this Act shall not apply
11 to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of Decem-
12 ber 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-d).

13 SEC. 8. Appropriations herein made shall be avail-
14 able for payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary,
15 for library membership in societies or associations which
16 issue publications to members only or at a price to members
17 lower than to subscribers who are not members.

18 SEC. 9. Appropriations in this Act shall be avail-
19 able for health service programs as authorized by law (5
20 U. S. C. 150).

21 SEC. 10. Not to exceed a total of \$750,000 of the
22 appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for
23 expenditure for the compensation of employees engaged in
24 personnel work: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section

1 employees will be considered as engaged in personnel work
2 if they spend half time or more on personnel administration
3 consisting of recruitment and appointments, placement, posi-
4 tion classification, training, and employee relations.

5 SEC. 11. Appropriations in this Act shall be available
6 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
7 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

8 SEC. 12. In purchasing lawbooks, books of reference,
9 and periodicals, and in completing broken sets, the Secretary
10 or his duly authorized representative may exchange similar
11 items and apply the exchange allowances in such cases in
12 whole or in part payment therefor.

13 SEC. 13. Where appropriations in this Act are available
14 for expenditure for services as authorized by section 15 of
15 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), such expendi-
16 tures shall be at rates not exceeding \$35 per diem for
17 individuals (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be
18 approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget).

19 TITLE II—SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSION

20 Sums totaling \$560,197 for construction of the Havre-
21 Shelby transmission line, Havre substation, Rudyard sub-
22 station, Shelby substation, Milk River District, Fort Peck
23 project, Montana, contained in the "Interior Department

1 Appropriation Act, 1947", and the "Interior Department
2 Appropriation Act, 1948", under the heading "Bureau of
3 Reclamation", are hereby carried to the surplus fund and
4 covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of
5 this Act.

6 This Act may be cited as the "Interior Department
7 Appropriation Act, 1949".

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80TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 6705

[Report No. 2038]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JENSEN

MAY 26, 1948

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 28, 1948 -
For actions of May 27, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 96

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Interior appropriation bill. Senate committee favorably re-
ported Brannan nomination. Senate committee approved oleo-tax repeal bill.

HOUSE

1. **INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL.** Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6705 (pp. 6769-815). The amendments agreed to included:

By Rep. Jensen, to make \$126,000 of the water conservation and utilization funds available to complete the Buford-Trenton project, N. Dak. (p. 6801).

By Reps. Jensen, and Fenton, to strike the prohibition against using these funds for personnel who are members of a labor organization which has not signed an anti-communist affidavit. He said the "language which we seek to strike out goes farther than can be properly justified...Those who have taken an active interest in this matter, both those for it and opposed to it, feel it is proper that the language be stricken." (pp. 6801-2, 6805, 6806.)

By Rep. Miller, Nebr., providing that "no moratorium or stop order that may be issued by the President can abrogate in whole or in part the use of any appropriation for reclamation or flood-control projects as provided for in this legislation" (p. 6804).

By Rep. Elliott, Calif., to require the Commissioner of Reclamation, Assistant Commissioner, and Regional Director to have at least 10 years of engineering and administrative experience; by a 59-32 vote (pp. 6807-9).

Rejected an amendment by Rep. Muhlenberg, Pa., to strike out the prohibition against funds for the Jackson Hole Monument, part of which was formed by national-forest lands (pp. 6809-10).

SENATE

2. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported favorably on the nomination of Charles F. Brannan to be Secretary of Agriculture (p. 6726).
3. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. The "Daily Digest" states that the Finance Committee approved for reporting with amendment (but did not actually report) H.R. 2245, the oleomargarine-tax repeal bill, and that the amendment approved by the committee "would provide that no person shall serve colored oleomargarine in a public eating place unless each serving was labeled to identify it as oleomargarine, and a notice that the eating place was serving oleomargarine would have to be prominently displayed" (p. D548).
4. DISPLACED PERSONS. Continued debate on S. 2242, to authorize admission within 2 years of 200,000 displaced persons for permanent residence in the U.S. (pp. 6727-8, 6740-53, 6753-62).
5. EMERGENCY POWERS. Sen. Flanders, Vt., requested unanimous consent to consider H.R. 6659, to provide for a temporary extension of certain allocation and import-export control powers, but Sen. Taft, Ohio, objected (p. 6740).
6. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Sen. Eastland, Miss., spoke in favor of the extension of the Trade Agreements Act and inserted Howard Suttle's (reporter) article on the subject (pp. 6753-4).
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., announced the legislative program for Fri., May 28, as follows: Conference report on S. 110, relative to carrier agreements; Treasury-Post Office appropriations; and H.R. 6659, extension of certain allocation and import-export control powers (pp. 6764-5).
8. PERSONNEL. H.R. 4426 authorizes the Weather Bureau to grant extra pay to employees of other Government agencies for taking and transmitting meteorological observations; but does not include the other provisions mentioned in Digest 93.

BILLS INTRODUCED

9. MINERALS. S. 2758, by Sen. Ecton, Mont. (for himself and Sens. Hayden and McFarland, Ariz.), to stimulate the production and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals, and minerals and for the establishment within the Interior Department of a Mine Incentive Payments Division. To Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. (p. 6727.)
10. TRANSPORTATION; GRAIN. H.R. 6725, by Rep. Lenke, N. Dak., to amend part I of the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to establishment of uniform per-mile rates for the transportation, by railroad or by railroad and water, of grain and grain products. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce. (p. 6817.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. FARM PRODUCTION. Rep. Talle, Iowa, inserted an article from the bulletin of the Corn Industries Research Foundation, "Agricultural Giant--Iowa," which discusses farm production and soil conservation activities in Iowa (p. A3524).
12. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bennett, Mo., in favor of H.R. 6554, to provide for the retirement of Government employees at age of 50 after 20 years of service in the apprehension, investigation, or detention of persons suspected

THE JENKINS BILL

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the distinguished gentleman from Delaware [Mr. Boggs] and the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BENNETT] have made an attack on the bill of which I have the honor of being the author. As far as I know, they are the only two Congressmen who are opposed to it.

This bill which has attracted Nation-wide attention is H. R. 5645—and is commonly referred to as the Jenkins bill.

This bill has Nation-wide support which it deserves. It is supported by the Members from about 40 out of the 48 States. There may be some half-hearted opposition from some Members from the States of Delaware and Missouri.

Forty out of the forty-eight States have laws which levy a tax on cigarettes. At the present time there is a heavy traffic of cigarettes from these 8 States which do not have a cigarette tax law into the States that do have laws levying a tax on cigarettes. In other words there is a big bootleg traffic of cigarettes into the 40 States which have tax laws for these bootleg cigarettes all sold in the tax States in violation of the law free of taxes. The tax States lose about \$30,000,000 annually by reason of these bootlegging practices. This bill provides that a person shipping cigarettes in interstate commerce must notify the taxing authorities in the State into which cigarettes are shipped, giving him information as to whom the cigarettes were shipped and the amount and value of the cigarettes. From this information the taxing officer can locate such cigarettes and compel the person to whom they were shipped to pay the proper tax.

This bootlegging of cigarettes must be stopped. They should bear a tax just as all other cigarettes sold in that State pay a tax. The Jenkins bill will and should pass by an overwhelming majority.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

BEVIN SKULDUGGERY

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, Great Britain argues that for the United States to give a loan to Israel jeopardizes Arab peace.

That is unabashed cheek. A British general personally commands the British-financed, officered, and equipped Arab Legion—really a British army—that is now bombing the holy places in Jerusalem and refuses to cease fire.

Britain feeds money into the Arab maw to destroy the state of Israel, now recognized by nine countries.

She arms and inflames the Arabs and then unabashedly complains when aid is offered her victims.

Bevin castigates President Truman's expressed desire financially to aid Israel for defense and resettlement of DP's.

That is hutzpa—Hebrew for "nerve"—like a man who murders his parents and

then asks for clemency on the ground that he is an orphan.

Bevin is guilty of arrant knavery. He gives comfort to the enemies of peace and the saboteurs of the United Nations.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 83]

Anderson, Calif.	Harness, Ind.	Murray, Wis.
Andrews, N. Y.	Hartley	Nicholson
Bell	Harvey	Norton
Bennett, Mich.	Heffernan	O'Hara
Bland	Hendricks	Owens
Bloom	Hollifield	Pfeifer
Boykin	Jennings	Ploeser
Buckley	Johnson, Okla.	Potter
Bulwinkle	Johnson, Tex.	Powell
Carroll	Jones, N. C.	Rayburn
Chapman	Kearns	Rich
Clark	Kefauver	Riley
Clippinger	Kersten, Wis.	Rivers
Cotton	Kilday	Robertson
Coudert	King	Scoblick
Cravens	Landis	Scott, Hardie
Dawson, Ill.	Lane	Scott,
Dingell	Lesinski	Hugh D., Jr.
Dirksen	Ludlow	Sheppard
Dolliver	Lusk	Short
Dorn	Lyle	Sikes
Doughton	McDonough	Simpson, Pa.
Douglas	McDowell	Smith, Me.
Eaton	Macy	Somers.
Engle, Calif.	Meade, Ky.	Stigler
Fellows	Meade, Md.	Stratton
Fernandez	Meyer	Thomas, N. J.
Fuller	Miller, Calif.	West
Gathings	Miller, Conn.	Whitaker
Gwynne, Iowa	Mitchell	Williams
Hall	Morrison	Wilson, Tex.
Edwin Arthur	Mundt	Wood

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 336 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two resolutions.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include editorials in each.

Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, to include in one an editorial by Frank C. Waldrop and in the other a report to the House on the case of Mrs. Earl Browder.

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. DEANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address.

Mr. BENDER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SCHWABE of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. KLEIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include extraneous matter in each.

Mr. TEAGUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and to include extraneous matter in each.

Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two articles.

Mr. KENNEDY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two articles.

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. KUNKEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by Senator MARTIN.

TREATMENT OF SEXUAL PSYCHOPATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6071) to provide for the treatment of sexual psychopaths in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 4, line 25, and page 5, line 1, strike out "of committing any other unnatural or perverted sexual act with any other person or animal" and insert "of having carnal copulation in an opening of the body except sexual parts with another person."

Page 5, line 15, after "be", insert "": *Provided*, That the accused, on motion, shall be entitled to be furnished with a bill of particulars, setting forth the particular acts which constitute the offense charged."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 615 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill or any provisions contained therein are hereby waived.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes of the time to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], the ranking member of the Committee on Rules. I would appreciate it if the gentleman would permit any Member who desires time to speak out of order to speak first, so that we may devote the remainder of the time to a discussion of the bill.

Mr. SABATH. I always try to comply with any request from the gentleman from Ohio, and I shall with pleasure accede to the gentleman's request at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Foreign Service Officer Thomas C. Wasson, a gallant public servant, who was slain in line of duty on May 22, 1948, at Jerusalem.

Consul General Wasson was a native of Great Falls, Mont., and he listed New York City as his permanent home, but he was a one-time resident of my district, where he owned a farm in the county of Chesterfield. He had numerous friends in and around the city of Richmond who mourn his untimely death.

A veteran of World War I with overseas service, Mr. Wasson was studying Greek in Athens in 1920 when he met the late Alexander W. Weddell, who was stationed there in the American consular service. Mr. Weddell persuaded Mr. Wasson to enter the Foreign Service, which was the beginning of a notable diplomatic career. Melbourne, Naples, Florence, and Paris were among the foreign posts at which Mr. Wasson served with distinction.

It was my privilege to meet Mr. Wasson in Athens last fall when I visited that city, as a member of the House Appropriations Committee. After a quarter century he had returned to the place where he had entered the Foreign Service. He was an ideal officer. Although you were impressed with his efficiency and skill in handling details, his calm and quiet manner relieved you of the feeling that you were encroaching on his time, and with all there was a graciousness about him that few men possess. He shared with me one of the rich experiences of my life when the two of us climbed up Mars Hill and stood together at the spot where the Apostle Paul delivered his famous oration to the Athenians.

Known among his associates for his personal courage, Mr. Wasson accepted his assignment to the hazardous Jerusalem post with the full knowledge of the dangers which it involved. While visiting in Richmond, Va., in March, he told a friend he had obtained two bullet proof vests which he planned to take to Jerusalem. He was quoted as having said to another, "I have a helmet down to my waist and wish it was all the way to the ground." Nevertheless, when the Department of State informed him that he was being considered for the post because of his record of courage and good judgment, he expressed appreciation of the confidence which the Department had shown in him and of the opportunity to serve his country at this extremely perilous post.

It was Mr. Wasson's function as consul general to keep this Government fully and accurately informed of developments in Jerusalem and Palestine, and also to protect the lives and property of American citizens there. He was assiduous in carrying out these responsibilities, showing great ability and resourcefulness. The performance of his duties required

him to maintain constant personal contact with Arab and Jewish leaders, daily passing through bullet-swept streets and battle lines with no protection other than the American flag on his car.

In addition, Mr. Wasson was a member of the three-man United Nations Security Council Truce Commission, to which he had been appointed by the President as the representative of the United States. It was while he was returning to his office from a meeting of this Commission of May 22 that Consul General Wasson was struck down by the bullet of an unknown sniper. Members of the consulate general staff carried him from the street to the safety of the office where he received immediate medical attention, but he died the following day.

His tour of duty in Jerusalem was not the first time that Mr. Wasson served his country at grave risk to his life. He was awarded the Medal for Freedom for his services as consul at Dakar, French West Africa, where he was under fire during World War II, as he established and maintained our Foreign Service post throughout the extremely delicate period of the German occupation of France.

The death of this devoted public servant in line of duty reflects great credit upon the Foreign Service which he loved. His heroic sacrifice is an inspiration to his colleagues in the service who are frequent companions of danger as they man their posts in every corner of this troubled world. The flag is still flying at Jerusalem as the staff of the consulate general carries on with courage, restraint, and dedication to duty.

One other servant of this Government at Jerusalem, Herbert M. Walker, of the United States Navy, has also lost his life, and still another, Thomas Gannon, has been wounded.

To Thomas C. Wasson and the men and women of his mold in the Foreign Service, we owe a debt of gratitude for their loyal, devoted, and patriotic service to our country under difficult, trying, and hazardous circumstances.

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON of California. It was my great privilege while traveling through Greece last year with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] to meet and know Thomas Wasson. He was a fine public servant. He died in the front line of duty, just as any American soldier.

Mr. GARY. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'Ewart].

Mr. D'Ewart. Mr. Speaker, I am very much interested in what the gentleman has said about the late Thomas C. Wasson.

Mr. Wasson was a native of Great Falls, Mont., which is one of the principal cities in the district I have the honor to represent. He was the son of the Reverend E. A. Wasson, who was pastor of the Episcopal Church in Great Falls at the time the late consul was born. Although the family left Great Falls when the boy was quite young, they

are remembered by many of our older citizens.

We join the Nation in its pride in the courageous action of Thomas C. Wasson, and we wish to extend the sympathy of the people of his native place to his widow, his children, and his bereaved parents.

(Mr. D'Ewart asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JARMAN].

(Mr. JARMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, it becomes my sad and very unhappy duty to announce to the House something that I know will strike grief, particularly to the hearts of those who preceded me here. I just learned with the deepest regret of the passing of my distinguished predecessor, Hon. William B. Oliver, this morning. Many of you called him and referred to him as Buck Oliver. His passing marks the end of a long life and fruitful life of public service. I believe he was 81 years old. Most of his life was devoted to the public service. Before entering the Congress he served for many years as solicitor or prosecuting attorney of my judicial circuit. Then he became dean of the Law School of the University of Alabama from which position he was elected to Congress 22 years before his retirement. He was only opposed twice for Congress. When he came here, he defeated the lovable and distinguished lamented former Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. William B. Bankhead, who came to the House 2 years later representing a new congressional district.

Then, he had another unsuccessful opponent 20 years later, 2 years after which he retired.

I need not call the attention of those who knew him and loved him here to his great ability, his lovable personality and his valuable and constructive service to the country. He was very generally loved. I know not only the people of the Sixth Congressional District of Alabama and all of Alabama generally, but those who served with him here will share my deep grief over his passing, even at such a ripe old age. I am equally confident that you will all wish to join me in expressing our deep sympathy to Mrs. Oliver and the other bereaved ones.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JARMAN. I yield.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, the hearts of all Alabamians have been saddened today by the news of the passing of the Honorable William Bacon Oliver, former Member of Congress, who represented the Sixth District of Alabama for 22 years, retiring voluntarily in January 1937. It would be possible for one to memorialize indefinitely on the contributions Congressman Oliver made to our State and Nation. He was a forceful and most competent educator. As an attorney at law, he was a gifted and learned barrister. In Congress where

he served for so long as a member of the House Appropriations Committee, Mr. Oliver rose to the rank of a true statesman. To those of us who were privileged to know Mr. Oliver personally and had a full opportunity to witness his superlative qualities, our sentiments are best expressed in those memorable lines:

Should you go first and I remain,
One thing I'd have you do:
Walk slowly down the path of death,
For soon I'll follow you.
I'll want to know that each step you take
That I may walk the same,
For some day down that lonely road
You'll hear me call your name.

(Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JARMAN. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Everyone who served with or knew Buck Oliver, as we endearingly called him, agrees with everything the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JARMAN] has said. Buck Oliver was not only respected but highly esteemed. He was one of the outstanding Members of this body. I remember when I first came here, he was one of a group of mental giants who were gathered around Jack Garner, and as a young Member of this body, I learned much by my association with them. Buck Oliver was one of the most able and eloquent speakers I ever listened to, and I can picture him now in the well of this House forcibly expressing his views in that eloquent manner of his.

I am deeply grieved to learn of his passing, and I join with my friend and the Alabama delegation in expressing my deep sympathy to the loved ones he leaves behind.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JARMAN. I yield.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I learn with the deepest regret of the passing of Mr. Oliver. He had a distinguished service in this chamber, approximating a quarter of a century, and retired voluntarily over the earnest protests of his friends and colleagues here in the House and in his congressional district.

It was my pleasure and privilege to serve with him on the same committee and subcommittee and to have him as my first subcommittee chairman.

He left an indelible impress upon all who were fortunate enough to be associated with him and I shall remember always with appreciation the lessons learned under his wide and gracious tutelage.

He was an eminent lawyer, had enjoyed a wide and selective practice and had served as dean of the University of Alabama before coming to Congress. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, a man of ripe scholarship and one of the most eloquent men to serve in the House within my recollection.

He took his duties seriously and was assiduous in committee work and gave unstintingly of his time and exceptional talents to the exacting requirements of his service in the House.

He was a man of lofty ideals and strength of character, tactful, considerate, and courteous, and generous in his friendships. He measured up in every respect to the high standards of his native State which has sent more than its share of able and distinguished statesmen to the two Houses of Congress. His State is honored and the annals and traditions of the House of Representatives enriched by his service here.

I join with those here who knew and loved him in extending deepest sympathy to those of his family he leaves behind.

(Mr. CANNON asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JARMAN. I gladly yield to the dean of the Alabama delegation.

Mr. HOBBS. I want to thank the distinguished gentleman who so ably represents the Sixth District for the announcement he has made and the way he has made it. There is nothing more that could be added in tribute to our friend.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the same permission which has been granted the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS] may be extended to the other seven members of the Alabama delegation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, "Buck" Oliver, as he loved to be called and was known to millions, has passed on to his reward.

He was born in Eutaw, Greene County, Ala., May 25, 1867, and after a life dedicated to and spent in service lovingly rendered his God, family, friends, State, and Nation he entered his eighty-second year day before yesterday.

A dutiful and devoted son, he lavished a wealth of tender care on his great mother.

Alabama has at least her share of great lawyers, but few have equaled, fewer still surpassed, him in his knowledge of the law, his ability to impart that knowledge, or in his devoted service to his clients. His standing with the highest rank in his chosen profession, as practitioner, solicitor of his circuit, dean of the Law School of the University of Alabama, and Congressman is secure.

There was no lack of appreciation of another outstanding Alabamian, William B. Bankhead, when the battle of giants for the congressional seat William B. Oliver was to occupy for 22 years, was decided in favor of the older competitor, and no man was more delighted than was Congressman Oliver when his younger, erstwhile opponent but friend, joined him 2 years later as colleague in Congress, representing a newly created district. They each served with fidelity and distinction, and it was the happy privilege of the senior to nominate the junior and to aid in his election as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Having been born and reared in one of the strongholds of democracy, outstanding even in Alabama, it was only natural

that William B. Oliver should have become a Democratic warrior. He was a Democrat without apology, but too much of a gentleman ever to give offense to political foes even in the fiercest fights. His was a perfect voice, and his skill in using it, made his forensic ability both feared and admired. He was a wise counselor, a tried, true, and trusted leader.

The Presbyterian Church, of which he was a devout member, chose and kept him an elder. He was one of the few laymen ever elected moderator of the highest church court of his State—the Synod of Alabama.

So, he may truly say:

I have fought a good fight,
I have finished my course,
I have kept the faith.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 615 makes in order the bill H. R. 6705 under a rule which will waive all points of order against the bill or any provisions thereof. This rule is necessary, in the opinion of the Rules Committee and the Appropriations Committee, in order that points of order may not be made against certain provisions which, very frankly, are nothing more nor less than legislation on an appropriation bill; legislation, however, that I have been informed has the approval of the legislative committees involved, such as the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. WELCH. What did I understand my friend to say with reference to approval by the Committee on Public Lands of this rule?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. No; I meant to say I understood there was no objection from any of the committees which might have an interest in this bill to a rule waving points of order.

Mr. WELCH. I am sorry to differ with my esteemed friend, but no member of the Committee on Public Lands, including the chairman, had any knowledge that the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior was going before the Rules Committee to ask for a waiver of all points of order.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am sorry if the committee did not discuss it with the gentleman, and notify him that they were appearing before the committee asking for this rule. I have simply stated the information which has been given to me.

Mr. WELCH. If I may say a word further—

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WELCH. I have great respect for the acting chairman of the Committee on Rules who is now presenting the rule to the House. Personally I resent very much waiving all points of order against certain provisions which should be considered by the appropriate legislative

committee. It is an infringement on the legislative committee of this House by a Subcommittee on Appropriations. As chairman of the Committee on Public Lands I resent it very much.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am happy to have the statement of the able gentleman from California, chairman of the great Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WELCH. Without any intention of criticizing the gentleman from Ohio, these provisions, in my judgment, are legislative provisions and as such fall within the province of legislative committees, not a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I think the gentleman has made his point very clear.

Let me say that in the final analysis the Committee on Rules does have the responsibility of deciding whether or not a rule waiving points of order shall be granted on any measure, and the Rules Committee has granted this rule on the basis of information which has been furnished it.

I am very sorry to learn, and it is the first information of that nature I have had, that the gentleman from California was not consulted by the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations prior to the time they appeared before the committee.

Mr. WELCH. Not only was the chairman of the committee not consulted, but no other member of the committee was consulted.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am sorry, I cannot yield further. I am sure that the gentleman would not want to speak for every member of the committee unless he has consulted each individual member and knows for a certainty that they have not talked to any of the members of the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations.

Let me go a little further, if I may, in regard to this bill and rule. The language in the bill, upon which the rule waives points of order, has been carefully drawn in an effort to prevent certain abuses which have constantly occurred in the Reclamation Service and other branches of the Interior Department. A special subcommittee of this House headed by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES] and of which the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] is another member, has been making an investigation which discloses activities and actions in the Department of Reclamation that, to say the very least and to be charitable, are reprehensible. In my opinion some of the things that have been done, and which this bill attempts to correct, have been criminal, and if we had the proper enforcement of law some of those responsible for these abuses would now be under prosecution or in prison.

Let me say further that this bill does not go nearly as far in meeting the situation as the special subcommittee, which has been investigating the whole matter, requested the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations to go. This bill is rather a compromise. The chairman of the subcommittee has been very zealous in an attempt to make certain

that the proper rights, interests, and privileges of those employed in these agencies have been protected.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman from Ohio has just mentioned the fact that abuses to no end have been carried on in the Interior Department which should have been corrected a long time ago by legislation. I want to say that the reason we found ourselves compelled to put some language in this bill, to which the chairman of the Public Lands Committee has objected, is because of the fact that he as chairman of that committee has refused to act and to do something about bringing out the legislation that would correct those abuses.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. As I understand it, there have been all sorts of abuses and attempts to evade the will of the Congress in reference to the appropriations that have been made by transferring funds here, there, and everywhere. All sorts of propaganda and political activity have been engaged in—certainly types of activity this House as a whole would not approve.

Mr. Speaker, it is necessary this rule be adopted. Under it the bill is open for amendment. You can strike out any provision of the bill you may wish to strike out, you can add any amendment to the measure you may wish to add. All this rule does by waiving points of order is to permit the House to work its will and to prevent one individual Member of the House from striking out some important provision of the bill on a point of order. Under this rule the majority of the membership of this body, rather than one individual, may make the decision as to what the measure shall contain when it leaves the House of Representatives on its way to the Senate. I do not believe that is an unreasonable request on the part of the subcommittee. It is only fair, on an important measure like this, especially where there has been so much smoke and so many charges and countercharges, that the entire House be permitted to pass upon the different issues contained in this measure.

As I said before, you can change the bill as you see fit, by amendment, under this rule.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, once more the Committee on Appropriations is violating the established rules of the House by bringing in legislation in an appropriation bill. I have at all times tried to protect the legislative committees of this House that have jurisdiction of legislation that is frequently inserted and embodied in appropriation bills. The rule before us waives points of order, and naturally points of order that could have been made against the legislation, which is not properly the function of the Committee on Appropriations, would have been sustained. But, under this rule anything and everything that has been embodied in this appropriation bill concerning legislation will remain in the bill, unless the committee or the House later on will see fit to eliminate it, and I hope that it will.

There are some provisions in this bill that have no place in this legislation, and later on some of the Members will call attention to it, especially to section 5 on page 96, which still further restricts the Government employee and subjects him to fine and imprisonment if, by chance, he may not have the influence with his union to control its actions, if they fail to comply with some of the provisions under the drastic antilabor legislation that you have passed here to destroy organized labor and the rights of laboring men of this Nation. I feel this proposed drastic provision is unwarranted because it is my opinion that Government employees are the most loyal and patriotic citizens of our country. I shall do everything in my power to eliminate the provision. Well, as I said, the other gentlemen will call attention more clearly to the unfair, unjustifiable, and unwarranted provisions in this bill. It has no business in an appropriation bill whatsoever. Oh, I know that other committees have violated the rules of the House the same as this committee has, but two wrongs never make a right.

Now, as to the bill before us I will say this, that it provides for about \$112,000,000 more than for the fiscal year 1948. I am informed, and I know properly so, that the Democratic members of this committee have tried to see that some of the departments that are serving the Nation well, with splendid records, were not actually handicapped and destroyed, as it was the intention originally of the majority.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to take a great deal of time, having promised to help to bring about the enactment of some legislation that has not been called up. We have quite a program, and I believe that we still have time to pass some of the legislation. When they ask me not to take too much time, I do not know whether they had in mind to save time to bring up (1) the housing bill that has been bottled up by the Committee on Banking and Currency, depriving our ex-servicemen of decent homes. I also wonder whether you will decide to bring in (2) legislation that would stop the constant increase in the cost of living. Despite the fact that you have promised the people that you will hold down the prices of food and necessities of life, they have steadily increased.

I wonder whether you plan to consider (3) legislation that is generally recommended, namely, the living wage for the Government and postal employees; whether you are going to bring in (4) the world health organization bill, that the country demands, or (5) the social-security bill, that has been recommended and recommended by President Truman, or whether you are going to consider (6) the bill allowing the admission of a limited number of the unfortunate and long-suffering displaced persons which would save the Government millions of dollars, and whether you are going to bring in other legislation that might be in the interest of the people.

In the hope that you intend to do so, I shall not use more time, to give you a chance to bring in here some of these

bills. However, in view of your past record, I fear very much that you will not do anything that would be in the interest of the American people, in the interest of the ex-servicemen, in the interest of the housewives, and in the interest of the white-collared people. Failure on your part will eliminate your dreams of victory in 1948, because the American people will hold you responsible for the failures. And before I conclude, when will you bring in (7) the fair employment bill, that you promised the American people 2 years ago and again last year you would enact into law. I am sorry that up to now you have disregarded the rights of the people, especially those of the common man.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO].

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to call the attention of the House to the language on page 96 of the bill. In line 10 we find the following language:

Or who is a member of any labor organization the officers of which have not complied with the requirements of subsection (h) of section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947.

That language is the Keefe amendment. That is bad enough, but adding more violence to the antilabor violence of the Keefe amendment we find the following:

and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure there is not a single legislative committee of this House that would have written this kind of a statute.

What this language means is simply that if a Federal employee belongs to a union whose officers have not filed the so-called anti-Communist oath, and that member receives or accepts a salary, he shall be subject to the penalty of \$1,000 fine, and not more than 1 year imprisonment. I do not believe there is a single Member of the House who upon the exercise of considered judgment on this matter would be willing to go that far. To have a rule waiving all points of order to this particular language is about the most extreme illustration of arrogance on the part of any committee in the 12 years that I have been a Member of the House of Representatives. Certainly if we did not have this rule waiving points of order, this language would go out on a point of order. It does not belong here. It should never have been put in. Why should this language be protected by a rule waiving all points of order?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield.

Mr. WALTER. As a matter of fact, I think the language goes much further

than the gentleman has indicated. Suppose a man joins a labor union subsequent to the time that the head of the union refuses to sign the non-Communist affidavit, and he subsequently is paid. Is he not then liable to imprisonment?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Definitely. There is no question about that. I thank the gentleman for his observation.

This is one of the most extreme anti-labor provisions that has ever been presented to the House of Representatives. Yet the Committee on Rules has granted the rule waiving all points of order. This language is not only subject to a point of order, but I think is subject to the censure of all decent Americans.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I was very much interested in the remarks made by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], and which he frankly admitted were made in good faith and which conveyed to the House the impression that other standing committees of the House were either expressly in favor of the action taken by the Committee on Appropriations in writing legislation into this bill or that they did not object thereto. I was also very much interested in what the gentleman from California, my friend [Mr. WELCH] had to say. He is one of the few shining lights on the Republican side of the House so far as a progressive outlook is concerned. I would like to investigate this matter further because it gives off a strange odor as the result of the observation of the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH]. It is the odor of the power lobby. May I ask the gentleman from California if he will explain just how the legislative provisions written into this bill in relation to the Bureau of Reclamation affect the interests of the people who are being served? In other words, what would be the effect of this under existing progressive legislation and the conditions that now exist?

Mr. WELCH. The effect will be harmful, if not destructive.

Mr. McCORMACK. The effects will be destructive in what direction?

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. If the gentleman will indulge us a moment. When the gentleman got up and started to speak, I became suspicious also because the gentleman is interested in this.

Will the gentleman from California answer one more question? Destructive in what way?

Mr. WELCH. Destructive in the same manner that what is known as the original Rockwell bill, which prohibited the use of interest components on hydroelectric power for the development of irrigation and reclamation projects in the West. That bill, as you will recall, was amended in committee; reported by unanimous vote from the Committee on Public Lands of this House, and it withstood every assault made to amend and emasculate it, and finally was recommended and amended. The bill as

amended was sent to the Senate, and it has been wrapped up in moth balls in the Senate and has not been considered. This rule will make possible the very thing that was done over the unanimous vote and wish and will of the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. McCORMACK. The provisions of this bill are detrimental to the best interests of the average person?

Mr. WELCH. To every multiple reclamation and irrigation project throughout the West. I stand on that statement.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I wish the gentleman would be specific and tell us just how this bill would be destructive to the development of the West. Please be specific. The gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH] is the only man from the West that I know of in either party who is objecting to this bill in any way, shape, or form. I wish the gentleman would be specific.

Mr. McCORMACK. I would like to get the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH] into a debate with the gentleman from Iowa because I think he would knock the gentleman from Iowa for a goal, so I will yield to him for the purpose of telling the gentleman why he thinks this is an iniquitous provision in this bill.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. WELCH. I have stated that if the purpose of this rule and bill is carried to its logical conclusion, it will retard, if not prevent, further development of irrigation and reclamation projects in the West, particularly multiple projects.

Mr. JENSEN. Is that the gentleman's answer? The gentleman has not stated specifically what this bill would do in the way of destroying anything.

Mr. WELCH. My answer is clear.

Mr. JENSEN. Well, it certainly is not an answer. Tell us why it is destructive. Tell us what it does and what it does not do in any one instance. Maybe the gentleman from New York would like to tell us.

Mr. McCORMACK. It seems very strange that we have a standing committee definitely sidetracked. This is an unusual situation. It appears to me it is a continuance of the efforts of the power lobby to get an advantage, which they have been carrying on rather successfully for the past 2 years.

I hope this matter during general debate will be explored, so that the Members will be given the benefit of just what the legislative provisions in this respect will bring about.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH].

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Public Lands, of which I am chairman, has been brought into this rule now pending before the House.

May I, in the few minutes allotted me, give this House a brief history of the Committee on Public Lands, which consists of six former legislative committees. It was created under the Reorganization Act of 1946. During its brief existence 615 bills have been referred to the committee, of which 249 have been reported to this House. Twenty-eight bills are now before the President. Forty-eight bills are now before the Senate. Thirty-three bills are now before this House. That is part of the work of the Committee on Public Lands. One hundred and nine bills have become public laws; 29 bills have become private laws.

Mr. Speaker, under the Reorganization Act the Committee on Public Lands, like other legislative committees, could have employed a staff of four so-called experts. The members of the committee of which I have the honor to be chairman are all experts in their particular lines and we therefore have not found it necessary to employ a full staff of professionals. As a result, we have saved \$100,000 of the people's taxes, a record of which the committee is justly proud.

Despite these facts, and they are facts and will stand any test you care to apply to them, the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior Affairs aims, by indirection, through this rule, by writing legislation into an appropriation bill, to do what it could not do through the duly authorized legislative Committee on Public Lands, as it applies to multiple irrigation and reclamation districts of the West.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Ohio yield to me some more time?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I will help the gentleman out some.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I had not intended to take time on the rule, but things have been said here today that make me hurt inside, to think that such language could be used against some members of our committee at a time when no other committee in Congress has given so much time in conducting hearings—weeks, yes, into the months—as has this Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations. I know of no committee of the House in the nearly 12 years I have been a Member that has listened so patiently to anybody who wanted to testify.

My colleague from California threw a challenge out here as though he were the only man who ever conserved a dollar on a committee or brought legislation to the floor that resulted in the saving of money. I could name a number of committees that have from time to time made such savings as to make the \$100,000 the gentleman speaks of appear as chicken feed. I am not saying it boastfully, but I brought three separate bills to this House that saved between \$13,000,000 and \$14,000,000 each and every year in the handling of Government rec-

ords. We should not permit anyone to abuse the members of this committee. They have done a good job. The State of California, from which both Mr. WELCH and I come, receives \$40,000,000 of funds for reclamation, irrigation, and power facilities that the committee has provided as a result of the hearings and information presented to them. As one member, I want to congratulate the committee for bringing in a good bill—as good as could be presented at this time—and I know that it will pass the House before we adjourn today.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield three additional minutes to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I want to take up for a minute or two this provision on pages 95 and 96 of the bill relative to the loyalty oath required of officers of labor unions. I think my position is well known in unswerving activity and advocacy of regulatory labor legislation. I do not think anyone will question that. But I do think it is highly important that such legislation should not be restrictive, unfair, and unjust.

If you will read this section, and I hope you will, those of you who like myself have striven for proper regulatory labor legislation will reach the same conclusion I have reached that this is a very bad provision, that it is a very repressive provision and ought to be either amended or stricken from this bill.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I think it only fair to say to the membership of the House, and as the gentleman from Virginia well knows, when this bill was before the Rules Committee there was serious question raised by a number of members of the Rules Committee on both sides of the table as to this particular section of the bill. Attention was called to the fact it could be stricken out by amendment on the floor of the House and that some of the members of the Rules Committee would support such an amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I want to call the attention of the Members that it should be amended or entirely stricken out. It is most drastic. As a matter of fact, if you will look at page 95, a man who is entirely innocent by his association with an organization that has failed without his knowledge to sign this oath can be convicted of a felony and sent to the penitentiary, while, as I say, he might be perfectly innocent.

When this same provision was up for consideration in another bill, I suggested some corrective language, which was voted down; but I do hope that the Members in charge of this bill, and I am sure they will, will during general debate consider an appropriate amendment to this bill to modify it so as to take out this very restrictive and very unjust provision.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, as the concluding speaker in support of this rule, I want to again point out that this

rule simply waives points of order. It does not in any way interfere with the right of the House to amend the measure as it may see fit. As I said, when the gentleman from Virginia yielded to me a moment ago on this particular section of the bill relative to membership in a labor union where an officer has failed to take the anti-Communist oath, there was a grave question in the minds of various members of the Rules Committee as to the advisability of this particular portion of the bill or this section; however, it was believed by a heavy majority of the Rules Committee it was so necessary and vital to waive points of order on other provisions of the bill, that might otherwise be subject to a point of order, that the rule should be granted notwithstanding this particular provision being included in the measure, with the thought that the House, in its wisdom, could amend that particular section, could strike it out entirely, or do with it as the Members wished.

Again, I call attention to the fact that the only thing this rule does is to permit the House to work its will by a majority vote rather than to permit one individual Member, by making a point of order, to strike out important legislative provisions.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on House Administration:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the Commission of Fine Arts of their activities during the period July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1948.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 27, 1948.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 2½ hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House

on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6705, with Mr. MICHENER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Chairman, at the outset I desire first to pay my regards and appreciation to the members of this committee. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FEN-ron] has been very diligent in attending meetings, and being the son of a coal-mine inspector, and having grown up in the coal-mining region, and having a great interest in mines and mining of every kind, I requested him to take charge of matters dealing with the Bureau of Mines. He has done a very fine job. He traveled for months inspecting mines and laboratories all over the country, and I have nothing but the highest praise for the work he has done and I want to thank him. To the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN], having considerable interest in the Territories and having traveled considerably, I assigned the task of taking charge of items relating to our government in the Territories. He has taken a great interest in that.

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] has been very active in affairs pertaining to the Indians for many, many years. Coming, as he does, from the State of Oklahoma, which has a large Indian population, he has learned a lot about Indian affairs, and when he came on the committee this year I requested him to take charge of matters dealing with Indian affairs.

The gentleman from Oklahoma has worked hard and long in straightening out a lot of the things that need to be straightened out in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and I am sure that the things he has done will show results.

The members of the committee on the minority side, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL], and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] are all fine, upstanding men, who have cooperated to the fullest extent. I have high praise for every one of them, and I want them to know that I appreciate their work and the cooperation they have given me, and the fine attitude they have taken.

Mr. Chairman, we have two clerks on the committee. The chief clerk, Mr. William Duvall, has been with the committee 20 years. He knows the Interior Department from A to Z. Because of his work and the things he helps us do he is simply indispensable. He is always on the job, and I tell you it takes a lot of work and long hours of work and figuring to carry on the work of this committee. His assistant, Bert Skinnard, started with the committee this year and has done a magnificent job. We thank both of them.

Mr. Chairman, we sat in committee for 11 weeks of hearings from 10 until 6 every day, 5 days a week, listened to 400 or more witnesses, and tried to get the information that was necessary for the committee to have in order to straighten

out a lot of things that have been going on in the Interior Department which needed straightening out. We think the bill we have brought here today, if put into effect, and the language we have in the bill, if enacted, will improve the service the country is getting from the Reclamation Bureau and other bureaus throughout the entire Interior Department.

A lot was said about certain provisions in this bill. Of course it was necessary to put in this bill provisions which you could call legislation, I presume. However, many of them are limitations on appropriations. I am sure that anyone who could have sat with us on the committee and heard the testimony we heard would have agreed that we were justified in putting these provisions in the bill. I am not apologizing for any of them. I am not apologizing for the language which the gentlemen who spoke on the rule called attention to and opposed, because I think the time has come when we cannot tolerate a lot of these un-American activities which are going on. If they are allowed to go on much longer, no legislation will stop them. Certainly I want to stop these radical groups from destroying everything we hold dear in America by legislation rather than wait until the time comes when we may have to stop them with bullets.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. The bill is subject to amendment at any place, is it not?

Mr. JENSEN. Certainly it is.

Mr. Chairman, I shall now explain as best I can in the time I have the amount we have allowed for the different departments. Congressmen FENTON, SCHWABE, and I traveled 9,500 miles by automobile last fall through the Western States. The trip took 7 weeks. We talked to thousands of people in and out of the Department and in every walk of life. There was much complaint. They complained mostly about the fact, it seems, that the Reclamation Bureau and other bureaus had transferred funds from their particular project and spent it some place else and that their project had suffered accordingly. So the committee has seen fit to earmark and designate specifically where much of the money in the bill should be spent. I am sure there is not a Member of the Congress who is not anxious, willing, and ready to help appropriate money to do everything necessary for the orderly development of the Western States and for the conservation of our natural resources, both in the United States and in the Territories.

We hear a great deal of talk about some of us being stooges for this or that organization for private utilities, and for other private interests. As I have said many times before, this committee, not a single member of it, Democrat or Republican, is stooging for anybody but the American people, the taxpayers of America—the good people of America. I resent any such accusation to the very limit of my feeling. I know every member of this committee feels the same way. I am sure there is not a member of the

committee on either side of the aisle who has any other purpose than to do a good job for the American people and help develop the west in an orderly, business-like manner.

The bill as it came from the Budget Bureau contained estimates totaling \$459,970,835. The bill as it comes to the floor of the House has been reduced to \$375,677,591, or a reduction of \$84,293,244. That reduction is about 18.3 percent. I do not know how some people figure. I saw in the newspapers where they said it was only a reduction of 12 percent plus.

I would like to mention one other thing in connection with construction funds for the Bureau of Reclamation. I do not think many people realize that there was a \$90,000,000 carry-over from 1947 to 1948 in the Bureau of Reclamation alone. This year there is an estimated carry-over of approximately \$27,000,000 from 1948 to 1949 in the Bureau of Reclamation. Consequently it is necessary to appropriate more money to carry on these projects, many of which, especially the large ones, are at the peak of their construction. So last year we appropriated all together, counting carry-overs from the 1947 fiscal year, an amount which would bring the available money for 1948 for reclamation up to around \$218,682,000. This year we have an estimated approximate carry-over of nearly \$27,000,000. We are appropriating approximately \$210,000,000. So we will have available money for reclamation, for the fiscal year 1949, \$237,000,000.

Of course, there is another thing that must be taken into consideration. That is the fact that the Bureau has been spending the 10-percent hold-back money, which is held back each year by the Government on contracts. On the first half of each contract there is 10 percent held back to guarantee proper performance of the contract. That money has been spent by the Bureau, and has not been held in reserve for the contractor, nor has it been taken out of the appropriated funds. We discovered that was the case, so the committee asked the Bureau to give us some facts as to how much these hold-backs would amount to up to June 30, 1949, which is the end of the year for which we are appropriating. We learned that it would be around \$16,000,000, and if we appropriated the whole sum that would have been included. We have reduced the appropriation for the Reclamation Bureau around \$51,000,000. Consequently, it was estimated that the hold-backs would amount to about \$14,000,000, which we have provided must be paid out of the money we have appropriated in this bill for reclamation. So it reduces the amount to that degree, which Reclamation will have available to spend this year.

We feel it is only fair that we do that, because the money has already been spent on the project. To again appropriate more money to pay for this work in a separate item, I think would be bad legislation. So we are requiring that this hold-back money be paid from the funds herein appropriated.

I wanted to explain that so that everyone will understand that projects will be affected to the degree of the hold-backs which have not been paid, and which must be paid out of this appropriation.'

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. As a matter of fact, that is the common practice in municipal contracts. We have always looked at money appropriated for a specific purpose as a trust fund. Therefore, they have no right to dip into that and use it for other purposes.

Mr. JENSEN. Absolutely.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. That is the view of this committee, that that is a trust fund and should not be used for any other purpose but the contract for which it was set aside?

Mr. JENSEN. That is correct.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. How else can the Congress control funds unless you follow this procedure?

Mr. JENSEN. That is what we asked the Bureau. They said, "Oh, we have been doing that for a long time." We asked them for the authority to do it. So they cited a colloquy between former Congressman Byrns, who was then chairman of the Deficiency Committee in the year 1932, and Henry Kaiser. Henry Kaiser had a contract with the Reclamation Bureau. Congressman Byrns stated in this colloquy that there was such a deficit, meaning a Federal deficit, that the Congress might not feel inclined to appropriate this 10-percent item. So nothing was done further than that. But the Bureau took that colloquy between Congressman Byrns and Henry Kaiser as having the weight of law.

Mr. HORAN. I might say to the gentleman that I do not want any loose fiscal policy or operation interfering with the sound and progressive development of my State in the West.

Mr. JENSEN. I am sure of that, and I am sure that is the feeling of everybody in the West. They want the West developed in an orderly and businesslike manner. I am sure that the Western people are willing to pay that part of the development of the West which can be justly charged to them.

There are a number of things that the committee did not reduce, a number of items which in the judgment of the committee should not be touched, such as the \$15,000,000 requested by the Department for the rehabilitation of the Alaska Railroad and an item of \$8,500,000 plus for the construction and servicing of highways in Alaska, and a million or two for the building of facilities in Alaska to cope with the terrible tuberculosis situation that exists up there among the natives. I believe no one in Congress or in America would want to reduce any of these appropriations. Likewise, the appropriations for transmission lines in Washington which affect the Hanford atomic energy plant, \$22,000,000 in cash and contract authorizations for the Bureau which the Bonne-

ville Power Administration contends has to do with the Hanford project. I believe no one in this House or in the committee wants to tamper with anything that might be detrimental to the work of the Hanford project. So there were a few items we could not touch.

As far as personal services are concerned, it is true that the committee has limited personal services in the Bureau of Reclamation to the amount that will be expended in the fiscal year 1948, but it will be necessary for the Bureau of Reclamation to pay terminal leave out of that \$45,000,000, to pay in-grade promotions out of that \$45,000,000; in fact, to pay everything pertaining to personal services out of that \$45,000,000. The Committee possibly would have been justified in making further reductions in the personal services with so much inefficiency in some parts of the Bureau, but we do not like to penalize the people of the West or the people who are directly interested in these appropriations just because some of the administration is not up to what we expect. After all, we are dealing with the production of power, of metals and minerals which we need in this country, and which certainly we would need in an emergency. So we have not felt justified in reducing the personnel of the Service to the degree that some folks might feel it should have been reduced. Another thing to be remembered is that many of these projects are just at the peak of construction: Davis Dam, Central Valley, Colorado-Big Thompson, the Columbia River Basin, and the Missouri Valley project.

I may say that the territory affected by those five projects covers about one-fourth of the entire area of the United States. For this reason it is going to take more personnel services, more engineering and more administration to carry on these projects in the year 1949 than it has in the past, but we are sure we have furnished enough money so that they can carry on in an orderly, businesslike manner.

In this reclamation program we are irrigating approximately a million acres of land for the benefit of veterans—homesteads—on which the veterans are anxious to live. They have filed on these homesteads. Many of them have already gone on the irrigated lands which we have made available to them by reclamation and irrigation. In the Columbia River Basin alone veterans will have preference for homesteads on approximately 500,000 acres of that land. We do not want to wait until the veteran gets so old he cannot farm before he is located on a homestead. So we try to make enough money available here to bring the project forward as fast as is economically feasible so that those veterans who did such a wonderful job for the American people in bringing the last World War to a successful conclusion may benefit. Certainly they are entitled to that consideration. If we do not appropriate sufficient funds to carry on those projects, then many of these veterans are going to be too old to get out and do the hard job of farming that is necessary on irrigated land. I do not think there are many people in the coun-

try as a whole who would want to cut those projects out that I have mentioned, which are for our national defense and for the good of the veterans.

Mr. Chairman, we have made a thorough report on this whole undertaking consisting of some 72 pages. I think I shall simply say that anyone who is interested and will take the time to read this report will see that the committee has done a good job, not only in furnishing money for the development of the West, but also for everything else pertaining to the development of the whole country, the development of our national resources, and so forth.

I would like to refer briefly to the Bureau of Mines. Who wants to cut too deeply in funds required for the Bureau of Mines when we need all of these critical minerals, metals, and oil? We have no stock piles of any consequence today. The Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey also have done a grand job in locating these new deposits of oil and metals and minerals. We have reduced them some. But I wonder if there is anybody in this House or in the country who would like to reduce them to the point where they could not operate effectively for the good of the Nation?

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I note particularly the last remark that the gentleman made in regard to the firm support of the mining industry in this bill, and I want to add my approval of that, too. I want to say to the gentleman that I recognize, although not being a member of the committee, how earnestly this subcommittee has worked. I recall coming before the committee late one day and having to wait 2 hours until a dozen other witnesses were heard, but the gentleman and his committee remained long after hours to hear my constituents, for which I want to express appreciation. I notice the earmarking of \$200,000 for aerial pellet seeding to further soil-conservation work, as indicated on page 7 of the report, which I want to express approval of. I want to ask the gentleman this question:

I notice in regard to the appropriation for the management of the All-American Canal that the budget had asked for \$216,000, which was not allowed, but there is another provision in the bill concerning the management of the All-American Canal. Can the gentleman explain that a bit further? Is the All-American Canal to be under the management of the Government for the coming year?

Mr. JENSEN. We consolidated that item with the construction item, and it will carry on just as before.

Mr. MURDOCK. There is no danger then that the All-American Canal and the Imperial diversion dam will be taken over and turned over to private management?

Mr. JENSEN. No, not as far as I know. That is going to take some further legislation.

Mr. LEFEVRE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LEFEVRE. I notice there is an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for the Alaska Railroad.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. LEFEVRE. Is that for extending the line, or rebuilding it?

Mr. JENSEN. That is for rehabilitation. There is no extension.

Mr. LEFEVRE. No extension?

Mr. JENSEN. Simply rehabilitation. As the gentleman knows, the railroad got into terrible shape during the war.

Mr. LEFEVRE. I know that. I visited Alaska last summer.

Mr. JENKINS. It was necessary to either tear the road up and discontinue it, or rehabilitate it and get it in some kind of shape. A year ago last winter the derailments of freight cars averaged one and one-half derailments a day, and it is a mystery that many lives were not lost, though some were lost.

Mr. LEFEVRE. I think that is a very important thing to do.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GEARHART. I feel that I would be remiss in the performance of my duties as a Member of this body if I did not rise at this time to express my admiration and my very high respect for the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, of which the gentleman who now occupies the floor is the distinguished chairman, for, indeed, there has occurred during his incumbency as chairman a most encouraging change in procedure and in result. The days of blind bag-grabbing appropriations are over. Because of the insistence upon evidence of the necessity as a justification for an appropriation, the fiscal affairs of the Republic are in better shape than they have been in years—and public confidence grows apace.

The gentleman from Arizona a moment ago called attention to the fact that the subcommittee habitually sat long hours in order to hear everyone desiring to be heard, the humblest of our citizens being accorded the same careful consideration that is extended to the famous figures of high influence who frequent Capitol Hill. And I can add that in my presentations of the various projects in which I am interested my personal experience has been similar. Though I have seldom received as much as I have asked for, I have never known a committee that was more earnest in its efforts to find the right answers to the very difficult problems with which it deals. I just cannot speak in too high praise or in words of greater respect concerning the gentleman and his fine committee for what I regard as an outstanding public service.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. He is very kind. I know every member of the committee will appreciate what he has said.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. I, too, want to commend the chairman and the members of this subcommittee for the excellent work they have done. They visited many of these projects in the West. I know they came through my district, the Columbia Basin area, and were most diligent in attempting to see for themselves on the ground the various problems with which we are faced. I am sure they have done an excellent job.

May I ask the gentleman if it is not true that in connection with the Bonneville administration, which he discussed a moment ago, to a large extent, with very minor exceptions, the appropriations have been made that were requested by the Budget, and that will permit the Bonneville administration to carry forward its program without any deviation from its set program?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right; they will.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. This is a good bill, and I think the subcommittee of which the gentleman from Iowa is the chairman has done a very good job on the bill. They deserve credit, and I think they deserve the support of the House in the passage of the bill.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I want to add my word of approval of the work of the committee, especially what you did in refusing money for the building of transmission lines in the Southwest Power Authority. It was because of the action not only of this committee but your predecessor, and also when it was under the control of the Democrats, who refused to grant money for the building of transmission lines in direct competition with lines already established by private industry and serving the area, that I introduced legislation to compel the Federal Government not to go into the private power business but to sell power, either at the bus bar or at the dam, to private industry wherever that was possible, and, if that was not possible, then, and then only, should the Federal Government transmit the power to the interior and to the consumers. So I commend the committee on this action in that respect and approve of the comment the gentleman from California has already made.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Hawaii.

Mr. FARRINGTON. It is very gratifying to me to note that the committee has allowed \$1,000,000 to initiate the program of exploration and investigation of the fishing resources of the Pacific. A total of \$1,500,000 was requested, and I assume the committee was well advised in reducing that total. However, I trust that as this program develops additional funds will be allowed. May I say to the members of the committee that the de-

velopment of the fishing resources of the Pacific offers greater promise of profit, with the revenues that derive from it, for the maintenance and development of the new island areas that are coming under our control, than does any other industry that has been projected. May I say, therefore, that, in my opinion, the committee has shown real foresight in providing the funds that are necessary to start this program.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. PHILBIN. I also should like to add my word of appreciation for the consideration and courtesy the committee exhibited to me and other Members of Congress from New England in connection with the matter of funds for the rehabilitation and repair of the fish hatchery at Nashua, N. H. I commend the committee on the courtesy, patience, and zeal with which they have approached this work.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I notice in the appropriation for the Colorado-Big Thompson project which we are trying our best to complete just as quickly as possible, which project, as the gentleman knows, was started 10 years ago, that the total appropriation you have granted us is \$19,750,000, when we asked for \$23,000,000. The only question I have in mind is that if we proceed as rapidly in 1948 and 1949 as we did in 1947 in the construction of the project, which rapid progress was due to favorable weather conditions last fall and during the summer, and also by the reason of the fact that we could get the equipment much more cheaply than before, as I say, if we proceed as rapidly as we did a year ago, we possibly might need more funds to keep the work going and also to keep it going at a rapid rate. What would be the attitude of the committee in regard to a deficiency appropriation if it was absolutely necessary to keep the work doing?

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, in answer to that question, I can only say that every member of the committee, I am sure, will be anxious to give consideration to any reasonable request, whether it be for funds or what not. For us to promise you at this time that we would allow or could allow a supplemental appropriation is beyond the scope of our authority. I will say this, however, that if you should run out of money, and it is proven that the work has been carried on according to law and that the Antideficiency Act has not been disobeyed, and if we feel you have a good contractor who is doing a good job and that you are getting your money's worth and will get your money's worth in any supplemental estimate that we might allow, then certainly the committee is not going to stop the progress of any project, but will naturally act in harmony with good business practice.

Mr. HILL. The gentleman is aware that during the last year two deficiency appropriations were made. At this particular time I want to thank the gentleman and the entire committee for the attitude they have taken on these two deficiency appropriations. Our work did not stop. Our project is nearing completion. We are on the last 50 percent to 35 percent of construction, and we hope that it will go much faster than the preceding work. We do appreciate the attitude and help of the committee, and I want to thank the chairman.

Mr. JENSEN. In closing, may I say that the amounts we have allowed for reclamation in this bill are, in our opinion, the amounts that can be spent judiciously during the year 1949 without disrupting the labor supply and the material supply of the country. We think we have given all the money that can be properly expended in such a way that we will get 100 cents on every dollar spent for construction.

Mr. HILL. If I may make another statement, I should say that our people in Colorado are more than happy to have had an opportunity to show you that project first hand last summer after the Congress adjourned. All of us appreciate very deeply the fact that you inspected it and looked it over and know what the possibilities will be there to add greater production to that valley when this project is completed.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. Your people and all the people of the West treated us royally on the trip, as they always treat people when they visit that great section of the country where folks are still rugged individualists.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. Did you have a feeling that we were trying unfairly to influence you or bias you?

Mr. JENSEN. Oh, you did the best job you could.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I want to congratulate the gentleman and the members of his committee for the remarkable piece of work they have done in bringing out this bill. Personally, I want to thank the gentleman for all the people of the great State of Iowa for his constant effort to save money for the taxpayers, and at the same time bring out necessary projects.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank my colleague from the great State of Iowa.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT. I, too, want to congratulate the committee on this bill. There is one matter I would like to take up with the gentleman at this time. I refer to the Boysen Dam in Wyoming. I do not know who to blame for the predicament that we find ourselves in at the present time. I cannot place the blame on the committee, to any great degree at least, because of the fact that the Bureau of the Budget did not ask for sufficient money for this project.

While that dam is constructed in Wyoming it will benefit both Wyoming and Montana. As the gentleman knows, it is a multiple-purpose project including flood control, power, and silt control. The silt-control features will benefit lands in Montana.

I was out there about 2 months ago and looked over this project. The contractor has done an admirable job. He is a year ahead of schedule on the construction of the project at the present time. He was fortunate enough to get a subcontractor who had just completed a nearby highway contract the day after he got this contract. In addition he had good weather conditions all winter long.

Now, here is the situation: The Bureau asked for \$6,108,000. The committee cut off the \$108,000 and allowed \$6,000,000. But to carry on that work this fiscal year we need \$9,300,000. I think it would save the people of this country money to give us the additional \$3,300,000 because of two factors. In the first place, if we get this project completed a year ahead of time, we will have power that we need badly and of course the revenue from the power will start repayment just that much sooner. In the second place, the Bureau of Reclamation presently has a big force supervising this project, and we can relieve them and let them go to work somewhere else.

Now, I want to ask the gentleman this question. It seems to me it is just good sound common sense and also good business judgment for this committee to entertain a supplemental request for this additional \$3,300,000. I think the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget ought to send that request up as soon as possible. I do not think you want to stop a project that is going along in such splendid shape. With that additional appropriation the contractor can complete the project by December 1950.

Mr. JENSEN. I may say to the gentleman, of course we appreciate the fact that he is always fighting for projects in his State, whether it be for the cattlemen, the sheepmen, the farmers, or what not. But there is a limit to all things, as the gentleman knows. The reason we cut but very little off of the Boysen Dam is the simple fact that the contractor has gone forward fast and can spend this \$6,000,000 judiciously. I do not know whether he can spend any more than that judiciously or not. If he can, and you can make a good case next year, or at any time after the first of the year, as I told my good friend the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL]. I am not asking for requests for deficiencies or supplementals, because I do not like them a little; but there are times when they are justified. If the gentleman can justify additions for the Boysen Dam, fine.

Mr. BARRETT. I thank the gentleman. I am sure that this is one project that will pay dividends to the people of the country by speeding up its completion. It seems to me that it is imperative that additional funds be provided during the coming fiscal year.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

(Mr. KIRWAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I first want to congratulate the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations and the majority members of that committee. They were very gracious and granted the minority members all the time they wanted to interrogate any witness who appeared before the committee. I am very appreciative of their courtesy. Generally speaking, I think this is a good bill. There are some things in it with which I do not agree and to which I shall call attention.

It was my privilege this past summer to drive through 31 States of this country, during the course of which I went into seven or eight Indian reservations. That is what we called them when we set certain lands aside many decades ago, to take care of these original Americans. I drove through the heart of the Navajo Indian Reservation, and there I saw little girls 8 years old who probably did not get to their homes more than once in 3 weeks, guarding sheep or moving wherever they saw a blade of grass. They followed the grass, and these children stayed out on that desert 3 weeks at a time, with rattlesnakes and other denizens of the wild as their only companions.

In the southern part of Arizona, out on that bleak reservation, in an area 95 miles in extent, there was only one doctor and one nurse. Two hundred and forty-five children out of every thousand die at birth on this particular reservation. It was also my privilege last year when I finished my investigations in America to go to Europe. There I visited eight or nine concentration camps.

I challenge any Member of this House, this Congress, or anyone in the country to show me a concentration camp in Europe—and I think I visited the worst of them—that was not better than an Indian reservation. Every one of the concentration camps had an inspection service, several doctors and nurses, and anytime anyone was sick there was medical care and attention right within the enclosure. But down in Arizona in a 95-mile area on the Navajo Reservation there was only one doctor and one nurse. As you will see from reading the hearings, the Indian Commissioner testified that there was one little hospital on one reservation—or concentration camp—for the Indians. The sick and ailing dragged themselves over the desert country for weeks, suffering from cancer, tuberculosis, or other terrible disease, crawled to the hospital, only to have the doctors and nurses shake their heads and say, "We are sorry, we cannot admit you." That is America. I am for admitting the DP people into this country. I will vote for such a measure if it comes to the floor of the House; but I think it is high time now, after more than a hundred years, that we do something for the Indians, that we do something for them besides setting up an Indian Bureau which keeps a close account on how many Indians are born, how many die every day, and reports to the Congress that this is what happened and this is what is

going on now. We should take the Indian, the real American, and move him onto some of this land we are irrigating and give him a chance to survive. But, no. We even cut this bill \$9,000,000 for the Indian Bureau. We cannot even keep track now of what their sufferings are. It is pretty near time that we stop, look, and listen.

Down in the Southwest, they have cut out all of the money from the bill for construction of power. Just think of the courage a man and woman would have to have to go down into the Southwest and establish or build a home. Today only 50 out of every 100 have lights in their homes in the State of Oklahoma, probably not that many in Texas; yet just 4 years ago only 29 out of every 100 had lights in their homes in Oklahoma. That was the situation until this Government decided to go into the power business and to give the people lights.

But now this bill stops all construction down in the Southwest country. You would think from reading this bill that 50 out of every 100 having lights in their homes is a sufficient number. In the late war we destroyed three nations—Germany, Italy, and Japan—three nations that were 95 percent electrified. Ninety-five out of every one hundred had electricity in their homes. In this great country of America today only 54 out of 100 have electricity in their homes. What a curse, what a shame on this great Nation.

Yes; I am opposed to that language in this bill about labor. Stop and think now of that language, if you will. If any man belongs to a union where the head of the union fails to sign a loyalty pledge, that man or woman cannot be paid out of these funds. We put that in there to stop communism, but if allowed to stand, we destroy Americanism. What do we mean by that? Let us say I worked on the railroad. I am a young man 20 years of age. I hire out on the railroad and join a union. To make sure I will not be a public charge or that the Government or society will have to bury me, I take out an insurance policy for my wife and myself to have protection at least for a decent burial. After 20 years' work on the railroad I am called in for a medical examination of my eyes and I fail to pass the test. I am discharged from the railroad. I cannot give up my insurance policy that I have paid for 20 years. It is much harder and more expensive to take it out at that age in an insurance company. So I get a job working for my Government. Let us say I work 20 years for the Government. Now they come along with a bill like this, after I have paid insurance for 40 years, saying that if the head of the union I belong to fails to sign the loyalty pledge, I cannot be paid out of those funds, or I must spend one year in jail and be subjected to a \$1,000 fine.

Is that Americanism when you take out an insurance policy and have paid on it during 40 years? I repeat, I have paid for this insurance policy for 40 years in order to have a decent burial. At the end of 40 years you say I have got to give up that insurance because it

is affiliated with the union, or quit my job with the Government. Is there any man in this Congress who will tell me that this is Americanism? Yet we have that rider right in this bill striking at labor.

Oh, yes, my memory is not so short that I cannot look back to 1902 when a miner would go to work in the dark, work all day, slave in a mine, in the dark, and come home in the dark. When they were on strike for 8 hours a day, when they were striking against dealing in company stores and all like that, oh, the howl that went up in that year, 1902. They yelled they were anarchists, and that they want to destroy the American Government. That was the howl of that day.

My memory is not too short but that I can remember in 1912 when they organized the IWW. They called them, "I won't work's" or wobblies just because they wanted an 8-hour day on the railroads on which men were being killed by the hundreds. But they got the 8-hour day 4 years afterward, in spite of men like Vanderbilt who said, "The public be damned."

My memory is not so short but what I can look back to 1919 and the steel strike.

I remember Judge Gary, the steelmaster of that day. The strikers then were called Bolsheviks, because they asked for an 8-hour day. They were working 12 hours a day and 24 hours every other Saturday. Yes, this same Judge Gary gave a dinner at Paris for 12 guests and his wife and the cost was \$75,000. The dinner was served on gold plates. But when the men wanted to strike for a decent living wage and be able to go to church even on a Sunday, just 1 day a week, Judge Gary said they could not have an 8-hour day; that it was not feasible and he called them Bolsheviks when they wanted to strike for their rights. But, they got that 8-hour day, not through the Congress and not so much through the unions. They got it through the Federated Churches of America, to which they will be forever thankful. Even President Harding had a hand in this reform, something that he was never given credit for.

Yes, my memory is not so short that I cannot remember 1932. That is the only time that they did not tab dissatisfied people Bolsheviks. I remember sitting in a moving-picture theater back in 1932. I saw the picture of a sheriff in Iowa who had a rope around his neck. The mob was about ready to toss the rope over the limb of a tree, and they said, "We will hang you if you ever sell another farm for taxes on the courthouse steps. And, I remember 1937 when they killed 19 people in front of the steel mills in Chicago and wounded several hundred others. That was the day the Congress of the United States went into action after they saw the moving pictures. That was the time the Congress created good law by amending the Wagner Act.

I can remember the year 1945 on the floor of this House when, after the Battle of the Bulge, many people here wanted to blame somebody for that disaster. What did they do? They tried to put the

blame on labor, and they came into this Congress with an act known as the work or jail bill. That act was rushed through. There were only about 14 Members who voted against that bill, although Tom Dewey and Franklin Roosevelt said just 6 months prior that labor had done the greatest job ever done in the history of the United States, and yet some Members of this House wanted to put them in jail. After it got over to the Senate, cooler heads prevailed and the measure died.

But here we are again today, coming in with a rider on this bill. Yes, we are on the march again to destroy labor. We want to put them in jail for 1 year because they do not want to give up an insurance policy that they paid for over a period of 40 years, with the only other alternative of quitting the union. Now, I hope when the amendment is placed before the House today that in their wisdom the Members will see this proviso in the right light and will either strike out that amendment or correct it with another amendment. There are things about this bill that I want to congratulate the chairman of the subcommittee on. Yes, they have added \$112,000,000 more than we gave them last year, but I again say I object to cutting down the amount requested for the Indians. We should have enough funds to place them where they rightfully belong, and that is on one of the first irrigation projects in this country, and we should continue to do so until every Indian in this country takes his rightful place in society. This he cannot do today, for as long as 15,000 out of 22,000 children on the Navajo Reservation do not have the opportunity to go to school. They are still being treated as second-class citizens. I hope and pray that before the House passes this bill that they will take out that language discriminating against labor and that the Committee on Public Lands should find some way and that the Committee on Appropriations should appropriate sufficient money so that the Indians will have a proper place to live.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to compliment the entire committee for the extended time and energy they devoted to the consideration and preparation of this bill; I particularly wish to express my appreciation of the courteous treatment accorded me when I appeared before the subcommittee, last April 15, to urge their favorable recommendation of an appropriation to modernize the Federal hatchery at Nashua, N. H. It is personally gratifying to note that this measure includes a designation of \$30,000 for the Nashua hatchery.

I feel that the committee very wisely understood the subject of an adequate appropriation to expand our fish-rearing facilities is of tremendous importance to a great number of our citizens throughout the country.

In these days when we are calling for all Americans to support a gigantic foreign reconstruction program, which imposes severe burdens upon our people, I know you will agree that we should devote real attention not only to their recreational needs but also to providing additional livelihood opportunities. I ear-

nestly believe that the members of the fish and gun clubs and associations throughout New England and the United States make a major contribution to the stability and tradition of our American way of life.

With reference to the New Hampshire hatchery, I want to inform my colleagues that this facility has, in recent years, been vastly overtaxed in trying to meet the requests for pond stocking that they receive. I would like you to know that the present fish-rearing system there was installed in 1898, and, since that time, it has not been possible to make any real improvements. The expansion program proposed would increase the rearing capacity of the hatchery from 150 to 200 percent. Using modern equipment, a 1,600-cubic-foot raceway, would produce as many fish as the present obsolete 16,000-cubic-foot raceway without the necessity of increasing manpower.

This hatchery is vitally necessary to the welfare and support of the people in that area. In view of the undisputed fact that it is one of the most important stations in the country, is one of the oldest, and that existing facilities are antiquated and deplorably inadequate, I respectfully urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill. I am sure that when the improvements, made possible by this initial grant, are revealed, the committee will next year approve the additional \$55,000 needed to complete the modernization of the Nashua hatchery.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 12 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] a member of the committee.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, who has done one of the most thorough jobs in connection with the Bureau of Mines that has ever been done in this Congress.

Mr. FENTON. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to say that it has been a privilege to serve on the subcommittee of the Interior Appropriations Committee under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN]. He has at all times demonstrated his fairness to witnesses appearing before our committee and has shown great knowledge of the problems confronting it. His experience, gained over the years that he has been on the committee, has tended to ease the burden of those of us who have not served that length of time on this committee. I want to also pay tribute to the rest of the gentlemen serving on this subcommittee for the spirit of cooperation shown during our deliberations on this bill. At no time, that I can recall, was any partisanship shown and the conclusions that we have reached in this bill will, I believe, attest to this fact.

Your subcommittee held continuous and exhaustive hearings for over 3 months. In addition to the hearings, Mr. JENSEN, Mr. SCHWABE, and myself spent 7 weeks last fall visiting various Interior Department projects in the West. Mr. STOCKMAN visited Hawaii and Mr. KIRWAN toured the West. In addition, Mr. SCHWABE also held hearings

and visited Indian Bureau projects in Oklahoma, while I spent 10 days during August visiting Bureau of Mines facilities in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Alabama, and Tennessee.

In other words your committee has tried to familiarize itself with the problems of the Department of the Interior; with your problems, and also with the taxpayers' problems.

Now I realize that there may be some disappointments in the amounts that we have appropriated but I can assure you that the Committee has endeavored, at least to be fair.

The chairman has gone into the details of this bill at great length, particularly with regard to the Bureau of Reclamation. I shall not burden the committee with anything further on reclamation at this time. However, I would like to say that Reclamation, generally speaking, is doing a good job although there is room for a lot of improvement. The projects visited by us are enormous in scope and when one witnesses the tremendous amount of work that is being done and what is contemplated being done in the future it causes me to wonder if there is any end in sight.

The Missouri River Basin with its contemplated projects—including the great dams under construction by the War Department—will ultimately cost this government many, many billions of dollars; the Columbia River Basin in Washington and Oregon has already reached an enormous sum and will ultimately mean an outlay of billions of dollars. The Central Valley of California will add to the load already burdening the taxpayers. The Colorado River projects are something to behold and of course will all add up to the terrific amount of money that this government will bear.

I do not mean to imply that they are not necessary expenditures or that they are not worthy projects. Rather do I wish to emphasize that they are in the main necessary and very worthy projects.

It was our privilege to see how, with irrigation water poured on, otherwise worthless land was transformed into highly productive soil. No one can object, or should object, to such a program.

The hydroelectric power features in all those projects while highly desirable in many instances, in many areas I might say, should proceed with caution lest we find ourselves taking out of circulation one of our sources of revenue which has been a factor in making this country of ours so great. Already we see signs of private enterprise capitulating to governmental opposition in business. Already we see sections of this country who have been served by private enterprise for many years and who would continue to be served by them, if given an opportunity, having their property seized by condemnation procedures and stripped of their property. This may seem inconsequential to some but to me it is an entering wedge that might easily extend its tentacles into other fields of endeavor and which could ultimately resemble socialization. So I say that we must take a good look from this point, and unless the people of this country desire this kind of procedure to continue,

then we will have to continue to scrutinize all projects very carefully.

Those projects which will benefit the country as a whole—those projects that are really necessary in certain areas for their development and which cannot be undertaken by private initiative should have assistance. But, private industry where it wants to continue and is willing to help and do its share should not in my humble opinion be seized and unceremoniously thrown out of the picture.

Of course, most of these great projects, and they are great, generally speaking, are multiple purpose endeavors and are important in this sense in a great many instances. Certainly flood control which saves life and property is essential; most assuredly projects that can supply water to communities where it is necessary; recreation facilities when it is feasible; assistance to wildlife and game where it can be done, is all commendable.

I would like to comment on a great many of these individual projects; especially, those that we have personally visited. In the interest of time I will hurry along. Suffice to say that I saw and learned much in our recent visit to reclamation projects as well as other Interior Department activities. It helped me understand a great many of the problems which confront us in this bill.

My particular function relating to this bill, however, is with the Bureau of Mines items and the Health and Welfare of the Indian Service and the Alaska Native Service. I have given a great deal of thought and time to these phases of the Interior bill.

May I say right now that I believe that the Bureau of Mines is doing a very fine job. I believe this bureau enjoys the confidence of most of the membership of this body. And, in my investigations and examinations of their various facilities I found the same courteous and efficient type of personnel that we have always been led to believe existed.

In 1948 we appropriated \$16,285,800 for the Bureau of Mines.

The Bureau of the Budget for fiscal 1949 recommended \$22,692,300.

The amount recommended by your committee is \$19,194,900. This is an increase of \$2,909,100 over 1948 and a decrease of \$3,497,400 under the budget estimate.

Analyzing these figures and the justification for them, after full hearings and deliberations, and observations on our trip, we think them to be in line with reason and properly evaluated.

Amount allowed, no change.

First. Salaries and expenses: \$164,600; increase of \$2,100.

This item is the same as last year with the exception of an increase of \$2,100 for within-grade promotions.

Included in this item is \$62,700 for printing and binding, which will only cover the cost of printing, and so forth, of the Mineral Yearbook, published annually by the Bureau. This yearbook has to be printed, according to law, and will cost about \$45,000 this year. The remainder of this item money will be used up by administrative printing—such as costs of forms in the conduct of the Bureau's business as well as subscriptions

to the Patent Office Gazette, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the Federal Register, and required civil-service material. This work consumes most of all of the fifteen or twenty thousand dollars left in the item after payment for the yearbook.

Nothing is left for the publishing of the technical papers or reports which is really the duty of the Bureau imposed on it by statute, so that separate printing items should occur under various headings and obligations rather than in a blanket appropriation. However, in the mine-inspection and synthetic-fuel items for appropriations there is specific authority for printing.

Therefore this year will be a departure from the usual blanket appropriation item for printing and each item will be covered individually.

Second. Operating rescue cars and stations and investigating of accident: 1948 and base for 1949----- \$1, 148, 000
Within-grade promotions----- 17, 000

Budget, 1949----- 1, 165, 000

The amount asked for in this item is the same as 1948, plus \$17,000 for within-grade promotions.

This is one of the original and most important functions of the Bureau of Mines. It has to do with the promotion of health and safety in the mineral industries such as coal, metallic and non-metallic mining, natural-gas production, petroleum production and refining, quarrying, and the metallurgical industries.

The work done in the health and safety division was authorized in the Organic Act of 1910, and reemphasized in 1913. This was brought about—in fact the creation of the Bureau of Mines in 1910 was brought about—by the terrible prevalence of coal-mine disasters in the United States. In the 5-year period from 1906–10, inclusive, there were 84 coal-mine disasters which took the lives of almost 2,500 miners. It was for this reason that the Federal Government was obligated to try and reduce this terrible slaughter of almost 500 lives each year occurring in 17 yearly disasters.

Since the inception of the Bureau much improvement has been shown in the disaster record at both coal and metal mines. In 1946 only two major disasters occurred in the coal mines of the Nation with a loss of 27 lives and none have occurred in the metal mines.

However, in 1947 there was a lapse in the steady downward trend of accidents in the coal mines and unfortunately six major disasters occurred with a loss of 179 lives. The worst disaster since 1926 occurred in 1947 when 111 lives were lost at the Central Coal Co. mine at Centuria, Ill.

Of the 179 deaths in 1947 in the coal mines 146 occurred in the bituminous mines and 33 in the anthracite mines. A table on page 343 of the hearings itemizes where all these disasters occurred.

So far in 1948, we have had only one major disaster, on February 8, 1948, eight men lost their lives at an Arkansas mine.

The Bureau of Mines contends that all these accidents were avoidable. Numerous very careless mining practices were disclosed by various investigative bodies,

and certainly we trust that all the miners who have lost their lives in those disasters will not have died in vain if the safe operation of coal mines can have renewed impetus in the application of preventive measures—measures that have been advocated by the Bureau of Mines for many years.

The work of the Division of Health and Safety of the Bureau and its benefits have achieved world-wide recognition. In its efforts to promote health and safety in the mineral industries and carry out the mandate of Congress the Bureau has established two basic concepts:

First. Research and investigations, both field and laboratory.

Second. Educational activities of various kinds.

In the research and investigation field the work is carried on in the laboratories and experimental mine at Pittsburgh, Pa., and Bruceton, Pa., respectively. These facilities have done such remarkable work in the advancement of health and safety that they are renowned not only in the United States but throughout the world.

The field investigations are conducted by the Bureau's engineers, scientists, and inspectors and cover various phases of operating conditions in mines, mills, and industrial plants of the mineral industries. The primary objective of such investigations have been to improve health, safety, and efficiency of operations through appropriate recommendations and suggestions. These are available to the public either in published form or by inspection of their files.

The record of the educational activities in the Bureau of the Safety Branch show that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, that almost 28,000 persons employed in the mineral and allied industries were given full courses in first-aid to the injured—2,424 in mine rescue—and since the founding of the Bureau 1,675,000 persons have received such training. Men in coal mining, metal mining, cement, quarrying, metals, rock tunneling, petroleum and natural gas, nonmetals such as mica, salt, gypsum, limestone, fluorspar, and clay.

Under the Safety Branch 10,000 people have completed the accident prevention course for coal mine officials and an additional 5,500 received partial training. Since the adoption of the Federal Mine Safety Code as part of the current bituminous coal mine wage contract several thousand additional mine workers have been or are being given instruction in safe work practices.

Likewise the Health Branch carries on much of its fundamental research on matters of health not only in the laboratory but also in the field of mines, mills, and industrial plants.

Its investigations cover the occurrence and prevention of disease caused by airborne dusts, fumes, mists, the effects of high temperature and humidity on underground workers, the occurrence of toxic gases and their effects on workers; methods of detecting gases and methods of protection against them.

The health branch tests respiratory protective equipment for safety and effi-

ciency and the requirements for the health branch's schedules for permissibility are now standard for such equipment not only for use in the mineral industries but for virtually all industrial uses.

About 25,000 samples of mine air, toxic gases, and airborne dusts are analyzed each year and its services are extended to our armed services.

Other activities coming under this item are the Fuels and Explosives Division which has to do with testing explosives, explosive research, gas explosion research, Diesel engines, experimental mines and dust explosions research, coal mining methods and practices.

Coal mine inspections and investigations:

Appropriations 1948-----	\$1, 875, 000
1949 budget estimate, \$2,895,000, committee recommendation 1949-----	2, 431, 000
Increase over 1948-----	586, 000

This increase is for 50 additional mine inspectors, plus.

When the Coal Mine Inspections and Investigations Act was inaugurated—act of May 7, 1941, Public Law 49, Seventy-seventh Congress (55 Stat., 177)—it was thought that 250 inspectors would be required to efficiently inspect the 14 to 16 thousand coal mines, large and small.

There are presently 200 mine inspectors and they have asked for an additional 100. The committee acceded to an additional 50, because it was thought that this number was all that could possibly be trained and utilized for fiscal 1949.

According to the Bureau of Mines representatives a recent survey shows that we have in the United States about 9,338 bituminous mines and 327 anthracite mines.

With the inspectors they had in 1947 they inspected for fiscal 1947, 471 anthracite and 3,514 bituminous mines for a total of 3,985 mines.

With the additional 100 inspectors they stated that they were desirous of inspecting all mines twice a year that employed 25 men or more, and, all mines employing less than 25 men once a year.

It can be readily seen that it is quite a task to get around to all the various mines, especially the smaller ones. But when the smaller mines, those with less than 25 employees, those that produce 4 or 5 percent of the coal of this country, contribute 7.1 percent of the fatal accidents it can be seen that they, too, are in need of inspection service.

In 1947 there were 179 men killed in 6 major accidents, by major explosions, of which 146 were in the bituminous and 33 in the anthracite mines. Up until the present time for 1948 there has been one major accident in Arkansas when 8 men lost their lives.

But that is only part of the story of fatal accidents in coal mines. There were 1165 killed in all the coal mines in 1947—990 in the soft coal fields, 175 in the hard coal fields.

If you will refer to page 345 of the hearings you will find a table classifying

these fatalities and giving the causes of the accidents. I have mentioned the number killed by explosions, but a glance at the table will show you that explosions are not the No. 1 cause of most of the fatalities. In fact explosions over the past several years are in third place. Falls of roof and accidents along haulage ways are Nos. 1 and 2 respectively, as the main killers of miners.

So we have asked the Bureau of Mines to concentrate on all those phases of their inspection work so as to cut down to a minimum the fatal accident.

So much for the fatal accidents.

Now what about the nonfatal accidents? Take a look at page 344 of the hearings and observe the annual toll. It is not a very pretty picture to look at, and furthermore for the period 1944 to 1947 inclusive, there does not appear to be any diminishing of nonfatal accidents. In 1947 there were 63,000 men mutilated, more or less—51,000 in the bituminous, 12,000 in the anthracite. In fact over the 4-year period from 1944 to 1947 there was an annual average of 60,710 men injured nonfatally.

Again falls of roof cause a high percentage of these accidents.

So we trust that cooperation between the Federal Mine Inspections, the unions, State mine inspections, the operators and the workers that this annual toll of fatal and non-fatal accidents will decrease. It can be done, I am sure, and I hope that 1948 and 1949 will lead the way.

Anthraxosis and silicosis—miner's asthma—of which I have seen a great deal as a physician, can and must be cut down in its incidence. I know that with all the research that has been done on this phase of mining, and if the recommendations that have been given by mining experts in regard to proper ventilation, wetting down dusty particles and using various types of masks were heeded, that there would be a reduction to a great degree of these cases—especially the severe cases. And I am sure also that were the Membership of this House privileged to see some of these cases of miner's asthma that you would agree that every effort should be made to control it. When you see the average miner, his lungs clogged with coal or rock dust, you see a man 40 to 45 years of age—an old man. Surely with cooperation this can be reduced.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FENTON. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. I am particularly interested in the gentleman's questioning of Mr. Krug as it appears on page 113 of the hearings of April 29, about the stock pile situation. I am very glad the gentleman brought that question up in the hearings to give us the Secretary's report in very short form of the total inadequacy of our stock piles of strategic and critical materials. While I know that comes outside of the gentleman's committee except as far as appropriations are concerned, I am deeply appreciative of the gentleman's interest. I know it is based on a long study of the matter from our common experience on the Committee on Military Affairs in years gone by.

Mr. FENTON. I thank the gentleman. Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. I should like to take this opportunity to congratulate my good friend and able colleague. He has made a very fine statement about the miners and coal industry. His interest in coal mining and the miners of Pennsylvania is well known. It is most commendable. He has always been interested in the welfare and well-being of the people of the coal industry of our great State of Pennsylvania.

The miners of Pennsylvania have and are making a great contribution to the industrial prosperity of our State. In World War I and World War II they mined the coal that kept the wheels of industry turning and brought us great victories. They have earned and deserve our hearty commendations and I compliment my colleague and friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON], for his interest and work in championing all legislation for benefit and welfare of the miners of Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. I appreciate the gentleman's kind remarks.

SYNTHETIC LIQUID FUELS

Last year the committee allowed three million for this item. At that time there was a carry-over of \$6,000,000 and they had asked for an appropriation of \$7,000,000 which would have made a total of \$13,000,000. So that what they actually had after our appropriations was \$9,000,000 for fiscal 1948.

However, the construction of the plant at Louisiana, Mo., progressed to such an extent that they were able to keep up with their program and by April 15 of this year they found that in order to keep going and bring the plant to completion on schedule, that they would have to have a supplemental of \$4,000,000. They received this supplemental so that they will have expended the full \$13,000,000 on schedule.

You will recall that this was to be a 5-year program. So that at the end of fiscal 1949 the program will have ended. However, a new authorization passed the Congress this session for an additional \$30,000,000, Public Law 443, March 15, 1948.

To date under the original authorization they have spent:

1945	\$5,000,000
1946	7,000,000
1947	5,250,000
1948	13,000,000
Total	30,250,000

For fiscal 1949 they are asking \$9,750,000. The committee was of the opinion that the best they could do would be to spend \$7,250,000. However, if it is found that it is necessary to have more they can secure another supplemental. This will be quite possible because they were unable to contract for the Fischer-Tropsch demonstration plant which would cost four to four and one-half million dollars—under the original authorization of \$30,000,000. They, however, since the new authorization, have signed a new contract for this Fischer-Tropsch demonstration plant which, if installed

in fiscal 1949, would take up a great deal of the \$7,250,000 which we allowed.

I might say that I am wholeheartedly in favor of this program. I saw their laboratory installations at Pittsburgh, at Morgantown, W. Va. I also saw their work at Rifle, Colo., and the work being done at San Francisco, Calif.

Now what about this synthetic liquid-fuel program? What is the necessity for it? Those are questions you might ask and are entitled to know since already \$60,000,000 has been authorized to explore its possibilities. Where are the greatest sources for synthetic fuels? And what progress has been made up to this point? I believe if you will refer to pages 410 to 418 of the hearings, of volume I, you can secure the answers to those questions.

FIRES

You will note that the prevalence of mine fires was drawn to the attention of the committee. It has developed into a serious condition and millions of tons of coal are being wasted by mine fires.

A survey made by the Bureau of Mines shows that there have been reported 146 mine fires raging in the coal mines of this country and Alaska. Some of them are actually existing for many years—58 of these fires are on the public domain, 1 on Indian land, 8 on State or county lands, 79 on private land.

We think that something should be done about these fires—especially those in the proximity to towns and cities where the fumes of the gases are a hazard to the lives of the inhabitants, as well as to the destruction of property. There are several of these fires, presently, threatening communities. Incidentally, most of these fires are in abandoned workings, with the ownership disclaimed.

The committee has determined to try and do something about them and has included an appropriation of \$250,000 in this bill.

MINE WATER, ANTHRACITE

The committee also increased the item of \$105,000 in the anthracite mining investigation item to \$396,100—an increase of \$291,000 to implement a survey of the mine-waters situation in the anthracite region.

The membership of the House will recall that it passed H. R. 4837, a bill introduced by me for a survey of this water problem which threatens to ruin the whole industry. The bill has not been acted upon in the Senate, as yet. However, since the bill passed the House the Interior Department has been advised that there is no need for more authority. This information was not given until weeks after its passage in the House.

You will find on page 1041 to 1052 of the hearings a full account and justification for this survey.

The committee, therefore, has included in this bill \$291,100 to initiate the survey program which will be concluded in 2 years.

Not only are the anthracite reserves threatened to be destroyed but the lives of the anthracite miners are in constant jeopardy, and I fear that a disaster may occur at any time. Just recently three men in my district were caught by a rush

of water which broke through to the place where they were working. Fortunately two of them were rescued after being closed in for days. The third man was lost.

LIGNITE LABORATORY

Pursuant to House Document 624 under authority of Public Law 454 of the Eightieth Congress, the committee considered the estimate of \$750,000 for the construction of a laboratory to do research work on lignite.

The committee was informed that the entire amount would not be necessary for this year. We, therefore, recommend that \$200,000 be appropriated for fiscal 1949 with a contract authorization for \$550,000 for construction next year.

TESTING FUEL

In this item the committee allowed the budget figure of \$506,600, an increase of \$106,600 over this year.

This increase allows \$10,000 for experimental work on the bituminous coal to supplement the already diminishing coking coal. Such coal taken from Illinois, Kentucky, and Ohio, not used now for coking, will be experimented with by blending with good coking coal of Pennsylvania, eastern Kentucky, and West Virginia, and still get an adequate metallurgical coke.

This is absolutely necessary for the continuation of our steel industry—especially since we are considering a national security program.

This work has been going on, on a limited scale but with this additional money they can pursue the work on a more adequate scale. Something like 100,000,000 tons of coking coal is required for the steel industry annually and the Munitions Board has requested the Bureau of Mines for information as to our coking reserves so as to evaluate the Nation's ability to maintain iron and steel production over any period of emergency.

In addition to experimenting for new good coking coal the rest of the money in the appropriation goes into research on coal utilized by our Government facilities. The Government uses about 5,000,000 tons of coal annually at an expenditure of about thirty-five to thirty-seven million dollars so that economy is necessary and the best coal obtained.

Research is also done on combustion of coal, coal preparation, coke and gas making properties and byproducts.

Research is also being done on lignite and sub-bituminous coal in the areas where these fuels occur, while the research that I mentioned before is done at Pittsburgh.

Research is also done on boiler-corrosion. This research is estimated to save the Government \$30,000 a year; with an estimated valuation of \$300,000,000 worth of steel equipment in the Army alone this item is invaluable.

MINERAL MINING INVESTIGATIONS OTHER THAN FUELS

The budget requested \$428,300 for this item which is a decrease of \$12,000 under the current amount. The committee allowed \$403,300.

An analysis of obligations by activities can be found on page 429 of the hearings.

INVESTIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF DOMESTIC MINERAL DEPOSITS EXCEPT FUELS

This item represents investigations for some of the critical minerals we need. Particularly, chromium, vanadium, titanium, copper, lead, and zinc.

The committee allowed \$1,560,000 which is \$500,000 more than the current year of \$1,060,000 but \$190,000 less than the budget estimate.

COAL INVESTIGATIONS

The committee allowed \$300,000 or an increase of \$225,000 over the current year of \$75,000. The budget request was \$350,000.

This increase is due to the research on coking coal and a survey to be made of such reserves. A member of the Munitions Board appeared before our committee requesting this item and made a statement in justifying it. This statement can be found on page 441 of the hearings.

OIL AND GAS INVESTIGATIONS

This item is in the amount of \$606,000 which is the same as last year's appropriations plus \$6,000 within grade promotions.

The committee allowed the full amount and it has to do with secondary recovery research at Bartlesville, Okla., Dallas, Tex., Franklin, Pa., Laramie, Wyo., and San Francisco, Calif.

MINING EXPERIMENT STATIONS, EXPENSES OF

This item of \$1,385,000 is an increase of \$385,000 which the committee allowed in full.

The increase is due to \$50,000 being appropriated for the existing station at Seattle, which is equipped to do research on coal and nonmetals.

With the shortage of oil in the Northwest, and very little work having been done on coal, it is the intention to try and develop that phase of fuel use, since they are converting from oil and gas to coal. It is estimated that there are 11,000,000,000 tons of coal in Washington, but not all is recoverable. However, with an estimated valuation of equipment of two to three hundred thousand dollars in the laboratory, we think it is only common sense to use it. On page 459 of the hearings you can find a long list of industries who request information from the Bureau of Mines on the coal problem which shows the interest in the possibilities of its development.

Also in this item is \$250,000 for the construction of a station in Alaska. There is no metallurgical personnel or laboratory in Alaska, which, as everybody knows, is a vast area of mineral potentialities—metal and nonmetal.

A list of the various mining experiment stations and their allocated appropriations can be found on page 456 of the hearings. And on pages 463 to 471 the functions of these laboratories and their accomplishments.

METALLURGICAL RESEARCH AND PILOT PLANTS

The budget request of \$1,895,000 is an increase of \$835,000 over the current year. The committee allowed \$1,460,000, an increase of \$460,000 over the current year of \$1,000,000, but a decrease of \$435,000 under the budget.

The money appropriated for these pilot plants is only done on the most useful things developed in the experimental

stations. Hence, the work this year will be on iron and steel, which is a broad term, and includes all the materials that go into iron and steel—like chromium, vanadium, tungsten, or manganese.

CARE, ETC., BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Bureau of the Budget gave an estimate of \$142,300 for this item, which was the same as the current amount.

During the hearings and from my personal knowledge it was developed that the fine property the Bureau has at Pittsburgh and Bruceton were deteriorating, due to lack of funds.

The committee requested a statement outlining the extent of the deterioration, together with an estimate of what it would cost to start to recondition. A statement was submitted in the amount of \$229,000. The committee saw fit to allow \$175,000 of this amount, or a total appropriation of \$317,300.

ECONOMICS OF MINERAL INDUSTRIES

The committee allowed the full amount of the budget estimate of \$708,500, an increase of \$28,500 over the current appropriations. Of this increase, \$9,500 is for within-grade promotions and \$19,000 for mineral-industry surveys.

HELIUM

This appropriation is the same as the current year, \$90,000, plus \$1,000 for promotions in grade.

ALASKA NATIVE SERVICE HEALTH

The total appropriation for the Alaska Native Service is \$4,518,962, which includes \$2,080,268 for the conservation of health program. In the health program there is an increase of \$729,268 over the current year.

From the testimony that we have heard the past 2 years from the Indian Service medical men and the medical director of Alaska, together with a report from the AMA convinces me that we should make an all-out attack on tuberculosis in that territory.

That tuberculosis is on a rampage in Alaska there can be no doubt. It has been pointed out by Dr. Bernstein, who headed the AMA commission; by Dr. Snavley, of the Indian Service; and by Dr. Albrecht, the Medical Director of Alaska, that the tuberculosis death rate in Alaska is 360 per 100,000, as compared to 40 per 100,000 in the United States, or a death rate of nine times that of the United States. The native death rate is 16 times that of the United States.

It is estimated that there are 4,500 cases of TB in Alaska.

The AMA commission which investigated health problems last summer has made a comprehensive and thorough report of the conditions they found. The full text of this report can be found in volume 2 of the hearings, pages 929 to 944, inclusive.

It simply confirms the testimony of Dr. Snavley, of the Indian Service, and Dr. Albrecht, of the Alaska Health Department, who had come before our committee the past 2 years. Dr. Arthur Bernstein, the chairman of the commission, appeared before us and gave us a verbal report of their findings.

As a medical man I am amazed at what these medical authorities told us. I want

you to read the report of the AMA commission and their conclusions, if you will, please. I for one am concerned about it.

Now when you stop to consider that tuberculosis is a disease that is infectious and transmittable and therefore controllable it becomes a disgrace. Especially since we have had jurisdiction over Alaska since 1867 when we purchased it from Russia for \$7,200,000.

Tuberculosis can be prevented and if those who are presently charged with the duty of health matters in the Alaska Native Service are incapable of reducing tuberculosis they should be supplanted by those who can and will. This Government has expended a great deal of money for this work and I for one will not charge our Government with being to blame. They have appropriated money, and a great deal of money. Perhaps not enough; but, if I were charged with the duty and my advice was not followed, I would get out and perhaps someone else could be more persuasive.

I believe that the Department of Health of Alaska, under the direction of Dr. Albrecht, is trying to do a job; but there is a limitation of funds from the territorial government. He has made many fine recommendations along the lines suggested by the AMA commission, and if given the financial aid I believe he would succeed in his efforts.

Dr. Snaveley, of the Indian Service, is familiar with this problem also. But if he cannot carry out what he knows to be the right answer then it is time for some other Federal outfit to be in charge.

Here we have three medical groups—the AMA, the Alaska health authorities and the medical head of the Indian Service—all in accord as to what should be done, and the tuberculosis problem and its terrific incidence and death rate goes merrily on. Perhaps the answer would be to completely take the health department out from under the Bureau and place it in competent medical hands. The United States Public Health Service, I believe, would clean up the mess.

At any rate, I have suggested to our committee to permit funds as recommended by the AMA and Dr. Albrecht, to establish temporary isolation units to be utilized in conjunction with existing hospitals until permanent institutions can be erected. I was successful in getting half of their request in the amount of \$550,000. Also \$25,000 for our cooperation in the social service hygiene which the Territory has just taken over; and \$174,000 to provide for approximately 74 beds in the Seward Sanatorium.

Take a look at the report of the AMA on Alaska and glance at the text of the hearings on this whole subject. The eye conditions, the venereal rate, the number of crippled children caused by TB, the sanitary conditions, and you will actually shudder.

Every one of the conditions that are so prevalent can be controlled and must be controlled if Alaska is to be our left flank defense to say nothing of our ability to do the right and proper thing.

INDIAN HEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES

I almost hate to start on this item. However, what I shall say is with reference to the Navajo Reservation and the Hopi Tribe.

Here again we find an almost unbelievable situation right here within our own borders.

During our hearings at Window Rock, Ariz., on October 21 last year—and you will find an account of this hearing in volume 2 of our committee hearings on pages 680 to 700—you will discover to some extent what is taking place.

Now I realize that the Indian Bureau has been given the task of administering to the Indians. But whether it is the present outfit that comprises the Indian Service or any other group, I do not see how they can do the impossible. You just cannot have sanitation or health where you have a poor supply of water or no water at all. You cannot raise cattle or crops in sufficient quantities to sustain an overpopulated area where you have no water.

You just must be satisfied with a high mortality rate and a high morbidity rate if this Government insists on doing the same things year after year in their Indian programs.

The babies will continue to die before they reach 6 months or a year in age if a proper and adequate supply of milk and good water is denied them. And tuberculosis will continue to soar in prevalence if sanitation is not established.

I see only one solution to the Navajo problem and the Interior Department can have all the 10-year plans they want; if they do not supply water, the appropriations we expend will not be used to its full advantage. And if they cannot supply water, and I do not believe they can, then there is only one thing to do, and that is remove them from, or for the most part at least, the desert.

Now I am not condemning the 10-year plan as such. It has a lot of good in it. But, I repeat that from what I saw it is not right to keep on kidding ourselves and the taxpayers that you can establish good health conditions when nature has decided against that area.

If handling the health problems of Alaska and the Navajos is any indication of what governmental medicine or socialized medicine will do, it will just be too bad for everybody in America.

As a medical man I am actually ashamed of the administration of health problems. Perhaps the United States Public Health Service could do a better job than the present outfit. I would make that recommendation to our Committee on Public Lands.

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, coming as I do from one of the great Indian districts of our country, I am naturally interested in appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. I am proud to say that in my congressional district reside two of the greatest of the Five Civilized Tribes or, for that matter, two of the greatest of all the Indian tribes, the Choctaws and the Chickasaws. The contribution which representatives of these tribes have made to my own State of Oklahoma and to the country would fill volumes. Members of these tribes have distinguished themselves in peace and

in war and in every walk of human life. I am proud indeed to number them among my constituents.

I am particularly interested in the matter of Indian health and education. Located in my district at Talihina, Okla., is one of the finest hospitals in the United States—a hospital which is capable of taking care of over 300 patients. This hospital is situated in the beautiful hill country of southeastern Oklahoma, and the buildings which comprise this institution befit the surrounding territory. The hospital is modern, well equipped, and staffed by a group of conscientious, patriotic public servants. This institution is performing a magnificent service for the Indians and for the community and area in which it is located. I sincerely hope that this appropriation bill when finally enacted into law will contain sufficient funds to keep this great hospital in full use at all times.

I am also interested in Indian education. In my district are located three of the great Indian boarding schools. These are Wheelock, Carter, and Jones Academy. Jones Academy serves young boys, and the other two schools serve young girls of Indian descent. These schools offer to these young people, in many instances, their only opportunity to obtain an education. These boys and girls come from remote places; some of them are orphans; some of them come from broken homes. Located also in my district is the Indian Goodland Orphanage, a very fine institution indeed. It has been my pleasure to visit with students from this school, and I am proud to say that one of my most prized possessions is a photograph of the outstanding girls' chorus which has been developed at this institution. I am happy that the Federal Government has seen fit to give financial aid to this institution, although it is in reality, an orphanage under the supervision of the Presbyterian Church, a church which has done tremendous good through the years in working among the Indian population of Oklahoma.

Also located in my district are a few day schools operated by the Indian Bureau. These schools are situated in places where State schools are not available. In addition to this, the Federal Government has made provisions through the years for tuition payments for Indian children attending local and State schools. These functions are an important part of our Federal activities and I hope on final passage that ample funds are made available in this bill for these necessary functions of our Government.

I am also happy to state that a number of men representing the Indian Bureau are stationed at various points in my district, performing daily services for the Indians. Most of the offices to which these individuals are assigned are understaffed, and I am happy to learn from the Appropriations Committee that it is the intention of Congress in this bill to make ample provisions for field agents, clerks, appraisers, probate attorneys, and other officers and employees functioning at the service level.

(Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

WESTERN MONTANA PROJECTS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to note that the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations has recommended that approximately \$12,000,000 be appropriated for projects in my district. I am hopeful that the Senate will raise this figure to the amount I have consistently advocated for the 1949 fiscal year, the sum of approximately \$20,000,000.

The following Montana projects have been allowed the sums noted for the fiscal year 1949:

Hungry Horse project-----	\$8,100,000
Canyon Ferry project-----	2,750,000
Indian TB hospital, Galen-----	750,000
Three Forks project-----	214,000
Jefferson River project-----	75,000
Helena Valley project-----	15,000

All these projects are of great importance to the people of my district and the State of Montana. In January 1948 I found out that the Bureau of Reclamation had requested only \$5,000,000 for the Hungry Horse. In view of the fact that over \$6,000,000 had been spent on pre-construction work on and transmission lines for the Hungry Horse, I felt that this amount was entirely inadequate. I called the Bureau of Reclamation and pointed out that the Hungry Horse was almost ready for construction and that an appropriation of \$20,000,000 should be requested. As a result of my insistence, the original request of \$5,000,000 was withdrawn and a new one forwarded, with a request that \$9,850,000 be appropriated. Furthermore, after the hearings were started and bids called for on the general contract, I again contacted the Bureau of Reclamation and requested that they ask for a supplemental appropriation of \$7,000,000 for fiscal year 1949. It is my understanding that such a request has been sent down by the Bureau of Reclamation, approved by the Bureau of the Budget, and will be considered by the Senate committee when this bill reaches that body. I intend to do all that I can to see that this extra amount is granted so that the appropriation for this coming fiscal year will be \$15,000,000, instead of the \$8,100,000 appropriation allowed today.

As the author of the Mansfield bill authorizing the Hungry Horse, and as the one who has had to carry the fight for this project against the Montana Power Co. for the past 5 years, I am indeed happy that the interests of the people of Montana have once again won out. With a general contract of approximately \$43,000,000 already let for the construction of Hungry Horse and approximately \$15,000,000 already appropriated or in process of being appropriated now, the building of the Hungry Horse is definitely assured and the future of western Montana thereby benefited. I want the Congress and the people of Montana to know that I am proud of the progress of this project and the part I have played in bringing it to this point. The Hungry Horse is the first step in the development of Montana, and its construction marks the beginning of an era in which our State will be developed for the benefit of our people.

The amount of \$2,750,000 appropriated for the Canyon Ferry Dam is a step for-

ward in the building up of Montana. It is my hope that the height of the dam will be considered in the Senate committee and a decision arrived at which will be fair to all parties concerned.

The welfare of Montana's Indians is met in part by the appropriation of \$750,000 for an Indian tuberculosis hospital at Galen, Mont. I had asked that the full \$1,500,000 authorized under the Mansfield bill be allowed, and I hope that the Senate will allow the full amount of \$1,500,000 when this matter comes before that body.

It is my intention to appear before the Senate committee and ask that the full \$9,850,000 plus an additional \$7,000,000 be allowed for the Hungry Horse; that \$3,500,000 be allowed for the Canyon Ferry project; and that the full \$1,500,000 be allowed for the Indian hospital at Galen.

The committee has also allowed \$214,000 for the Three Forks project, \$15,000 for the Helena Valley project, and \$75,000 for the Jefferson River project. These are important developments in Montana's future and they spell a livelihood for our children and an opportunity for all our citizens.

Montana is now making the first step toward an assured future. I intend to see to it that the process is continued so that Montana can be developed for the benefit of Montana's people. This they deserve, but they have had to wait a long time for it.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WORLEY. I am particularly interested in the item on page 39 which provides \$3,000,000 for general investigation of proposed reclamation projects and related matters. For the past several weeks I have been conferring with the Department of the Interior in the hope that it could use some of its current appropriation for the purpose of investigating a proposed reclamation project on the Canadian River in my district in Texas. I am wondering if the gentleman can assure me that part of this money will be used for that purpose?

Mr. GORE. I, too, am very much interested in that particular part of this bill. First, I want to congratulate the gentleman upon his diligence and concern over this problem as it relates to his home people and also to the Nation as a whole. One of the very serious problems looming up in the Nation is the depletion of the underground water supply. I have learned that in the area which the gentleman represents this is an increasingly acute problem. It is for the purpose of making investigations into threatened areas such as the gentleman makes reference to that this item is in the bill. This money is recommended to the Congress by this committee, and it is my understanding—and I yield to the chairman of the subcommittee to corroborate my opinion—that the subcommittee recommends to the Congress the making available of this appropriation for the specific purpose of conducting an investigation of such problems as the gentleman raises here.

Mr. JENSEN. I am glad to say that I understand that to be the fact, and I am glad to say also that the gentleman from Texas, who has asked that this matter be taken up at this time, has explained to me the great need which prevails in his district for such an investigation. Certainly, I think the investigation should be made, and if it is agreeable to the gentleman from Tennessee, I would like to see the necessary funds utilized out of this amount which is provided in this bill for investigations in the gentleman's district in Texas.

Mr. GORE. I thank the gentleman. It is not only agreeable to me, but it is the desire, as I understand, of and the intention of the committee, that certain of the funds herein be used for that specific purpose.

Mr. WORLEY. I thank both the gentleman from Iowa and the gentleman from Tennessee. I can assure both of them and the House that there is no project more important to the Texas Panhandle at this time than the possibility of erecting a dam not only for flood control and irrigation, but particularly providing a water supply for industrial and municipal purposes. I am very glad to have the assurance you gentlemen offer that a good and sufficient portion of this fund will be devoted to that purpose.

Mr. GORE. I thank the gentleman for raising this point which otherwise might have escaped my attention in the brief time which I have to address the committee.

This question of underground-water supply is not only important from the standpoint of industrial use and of a supply for municipal water systems, but as the underground-water reservoir is depleted and sinks, the amount of subterranean irrigation for plant life is lessened, and one of the problems which will increasingly demand the attention of this Congress in the future is that very one.

Before going further, Mr. Chairman, I would like to express my appreciation for the friendship existing between the members of this subcommittee. The distinguished gentleman who is the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] has labored long and diligently. For many, many weeks we have been sitting long, long hours daily studying the many problems affected by this bill. The distinguished gentleman has been thoroughly fair and considerate of the minority Members as well as his colleagues on the majority. As I indicated a few moments ago, the able and distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] specialized in the operation of the Bureau of Mines, the inspection of mines, and other phases of mining, and has done an excellent and thorough job. The distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] has done, I believe, the most thorough job of investigating and studying the problems of the Indian Service that I have seen done in my 10 years in the Congress. The membership may not find themselves in full agreement with all the recommendations of the subcommittee in this regard, but I do not think it will be challenged any place, from any source, that the distinguished gentle-

man from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] has done a very thorough and exhaustive job in conducting the hearings and the investigation into this subject.

For that service to the Congress he is to be congratulated and now has my congratulations. Likewise, the distinguished gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STROCKMAN], in the particular field in which he took the leadership, has shown himself to be diligent, thorough, broad-minded, and constructive.

We members of the minority have served as a backstop. Our opinions, though they have not prevailed in some of the fundamentals of the bill, have, I think, been taken into consideration. Upon most points in the bill, though in some cases reluctantly, we find ourselves in agreement.

There is one basic question upon which there is a fundamental difference of opinion. The difference of opinion on this basic problem is in no way personal; indeed, it is much bigger than that. The point of difference to which I refer is one of divergence not only within the subcommittee but, as has been shown by the record, within the Congress and to some degree within the entire people. However, I must confess my confidence that a majority of the people find their sentiments differing from the sentiments of the present majority of the Congress on this question.

The point of basic difference to which I refer relates to electric power. Immense amounts of the people's money have been expended in the construction of hydroelectric dams, yet from the budget, from this bill, has been eliminated every facility which would make available to the people and to their own cooperatively owned agencies the power generated from these dams. I do not charge anyone with being improperly influenced. Indeed, I have strong confidence that such has not happened. Nevertheless, that is a question which this Congress must decide, and, I dare say, which the people will be asked to decide come November. This is the old bus bar philosophy by which, even though the people's money in huge amounts has been invested to build these enormous generating facilities, the people are denied the benefit of their own investment except that they pay toll to the private power companies.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Is it not a fact that under this bill as written it would be impossible for any of these projects acting through the Bureau of Reclamation to sell power directly to a city which owned its own power distributing system?

Mr. GORE. Does not the gentleman understand that to be true?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. That is what I understand from the report, yes.

Mr. GORE. I think that is spelled out more in the report than in the bill. But in evaluating the report, it must be recognized that the report of a congressional committee, though not entirely binding upon the agencies as having the effect of law, nevertheless, binds the agencies morally. I know of no agency that violates a congressional committee report.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. That applies not only to a city but to every other kind of public body, such as utility districts, reclamation districts, or any other public set-up, is that not correct?

Mr. GORE. That is my understanding.

Of course we know that a small REA cooperative cannot build a million dollar substation. We know if we build huge dams, even if we go as far as we have in the Southwestern Power Administration, to tie dams together with high tension lines, if we deny the facilities to bring that power down to usable form but on the other hand, make it available only to private concerns which can invest the huge sums that are necessary to take the power from the bus bar or from the high tension line, that means that the small REA's, the municipal systems cannot get it except by paying a toll to the power companies. Does that answer the question of the gentleman?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Yes, it answered my question in part. I wonder if the gentleman would yield me some time so that I may discuss this matter?

Mr. GORE. I assure the gentleman that I will yield him some time and I congratulate the gentleman upon his interest. We of the minority stand ready whenever the Members from the West will sufficiently arouse themselves to fight this monstrous thing that is being done to the people of the West—let me repeat—we stand ready to march shoulder to shoulder with you.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] for the purpose of discussing this question.

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to discuss a statement in the report on this bill. It reads as follows:

None of the funds in the bill and no funds heretofore provided for switchyards are to be used for the construction of a switchyard at Elverta or for the construction of any switchyard facilities at Tracy not required for the operation of the project pumps, and any other funds allocated by the Bureau for these purposes are to be reallocated for continuation of construction of facilities for which funds have been specifically appropriated beginning with the fiscal year 1944.

Mr. Chairman, I want to try to spell that out in one particular case. We have heard it said that all of us who believe in public power are Socialists and that we are this, that, or the other thing. I think if you will study the history of the Reclamation Service, you will find that an integral part of the development of reclamation has been the development of power, and that the electric power generated is generally turned over to public agencies such as cities, utility districts, and so forth.

In this statement it provides that nothing can be used for switchyards or substations. This is the way that will work out: The particular transmission

line referred to above goes from Shasta Dam on to a city called Tracy. Elverta, on this line, is a place where they have a switchyard. Within a few miles of Elverta is the little town of Roseville. The people in that town sat down and developed and bought a municipal distributing system. The city is operating a distributing electrical system. There is nothing new, there is nothing novel, there is nothing radical in that. In fact, the very city where the Speaker of this House lives has an electrical distribution system, municipally owned.

The effect of this provision is that this little city of Roseville cannot buy its electricity directly from the Reclamation Bureau. I do not know whether the committee realizes what they have done when they did this or not, but this is what they have done: They have virtually said that all of the electricity developed at Keswick and Shasta Dams—and it is a tremendous amount—shall be distributed through a private utility.

I have not come to my conclusions on this matter in any hurried manner. I have been involved in these matters for over 20 years. That means that this private utility, which is one of the best managed in the United States, will reap the main benefit from this vast investment; the features concerning flood control, fish control, navigation, and all those things have been written off. First, the Reclamation Bureau sells the power at a profit to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Then the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., at a profit, naturally, sells it to the little city of Roseville, and it sells it to its consumers. That means that in the municipal utility district of Sacramento, organized by the people of that district, voting bonds by a 75-percent majority, will have to buy their electricity through a private utility. In other words, there is a pyramiding of two profits before the consumer gets the use of this electricity, when for the consumers' benefit the utility district should be able to buy the juice directly from the Department of Interior.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. What is to prevent your own city buying it at the bus bar? It does not have to buy it from the private utility company.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. A little city like Roseville cannot run a line up to the bus bar.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. If the Government builds a transmission line to the city limits, it can then take it.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Yes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. What is there in this bill that prevents that?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. The point about this bill is that you cannot buy it directly from the Reclamation Bureau. That is what I think would make the biggest public benefit and the greatest profit to the public, because you are going through two pyramids of profit from the power plant to the consumer, when one should be sufficient. When the private utility takes this power, they say they pay large local taxes. All they do is increase their rate, and the consumer pays the tax bill

through the utility rate. The consumer, in fact, pays these taxes in higher electric rates, but he does not realize it.

Mr. MUHLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield.

Mr. MUHLENBERG. May I ask what the reference to the bill is that prevents buying by the municipality? The gentleman said there was a definite reference in the bill that prevents that.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Frankly, I cannot find that reference in the bill, but it is in the report. It is a policy that the committee is directing the Reclamation Bureau to place in its administration of the facilities, namely, not to allow any substations, switchyard facilities, and so forth. This means that small cities, who cannot build a line to the powerhouse, cannot get this juice.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN].

(Mr. STOCKMAN asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say it has been a privilege and pleasure to work with the members of the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations in preparing this year's bill. The committee has worked in complete harmony at all times during the extended hearings of approximately 3 months. At no time was there any major disagreement among any of the members of the committee on either side of the table.

I believe the bill which we have brought to the floor today for your consideration is one of the best bills that could have been prepared, considering the differences of opinion that exist among the membership of the House in the various amounts asked for, for work on the projects in their different districts.

I believe the bill merits the approval of the House.

I had the privilege of handling the hearings on the Territories Division of the bill. It seemed to me that probably the two most important items in Territories were the extension and reconstruction of the Alaskan Railway and the highway system in Alaska. Lieutenant General Craig of the Army testified before the committee at considerable length upon the importance of the extension and furtherance of the highways and railroad in Alaska and it met with the approval of the committee to go ahead with this work. We consequently authorized the approval of \$13,500,000 for highway construction in Alaska and \$15,000,000 cash and \$6,700,000 in contract authorizations for the Alaska Railroad.

The Alaska Railroad runs from Seward to Fairbanks and is the only railroad in Alaska. It is an important arterial connection between the inland area and the coast.

Hawaii, as one of our territories, presented no special problems that required undue consideration by the committee. Their problems as presented to the committee were mostly the same as they had been in previous years and the committee had no trouble taking care of them.

We did authorize an item of \$1,000,000 for the construction and operation of two fishery research vessels which will vitally affect industry of Hawaii, in my opinion. It was brought to the attention of the committee that there were vast schools of fish in the far western Pacific Ocean about whose habits we know very little, how many there might be, what their poundage might be, yet they are thought to be available for the taking. It seemed that the inclusion of this item would be of great value to the fishing industry both of the United States and Hawaii.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield.

Mr. FARRINGTON. I wish to say for the benefit of the Membership that we of Hawaii were very happy indeed to have the gentleman from Oregon as our guest for some 16 days last fall. I can say from personal knowledge that he devoted that time to a very thorough examination of our problems and therefore comes to this aspect of his responsibility with a very complete knowledge of our needs. I wish to assure him that what has been done in this bill is very much appreciated by all of us in those islands.

Mr. STOCKMAN. I thank the gentleman for his observations. Although I must say I think the item for fishery research vessels affects industry in the United States much more than Hawaii. I was very highly and favorably impressed with conditions in Hawaii during my stay in that delightful paradise of the Pacific last summer, and I wish to say that in my judgment the United States would be very highly benefited by Hawaii being made a State.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations made his introductory remarks I interrupted him to thank him for the kindly consideration given my constituents from Arizona. There were too many other items, in addition to water projects, for me to touch on all of them. I cannot touch on all of them now, and I will not repeat what I said previously.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to two items in this bill about which I am concerned. One of them was explained earlier by the chairman. That had reference to the maintenance of the All-American Canal. When I first picked up the report and turned to page 60 I saw an item there that disturbed me. The chairman did explain it, but I want to indicate to the House why I am concerned about that matter. This is at the top of the page:

All-American Canal—Operation and maintenance.

I noticed that the estimate for 1949 was \$216,000, and in the last column it is indicated that amount was not allowed. However, the chairman tells me other

provisions for it have been made, so that my worst fear was not well founded.

Mr. Chairman, my reason or laying great stress upon this work in another State may be a matter of curiosity to some as to why I am going to the west of Arizona and taking an interest in the All-American Canal. But the All-American Canal takes water out of the Colorado River at the west end of the Imperial Diversion Dam, whereas the east end of the Imperial Diversion Dam diverts Colorado River water from there into the Gila Canal on the Arizona side of the river. Those two canals lead from different ends of the Imperial Diversion Dam. Engineers tell me that that dam must be under one management and control. If you are going to divert water into California in the All-American Canal and into Arizona through the Gila Canal, it must be done by the same engineering management. I am not enough of an engineer to know why that is. However, that is a lesser point, although I want Bureau of Reclamation engineers to operate that dam.

The All-American Canal is a very large and very expensive proposition built with Government money and sponsored by the water-using farmers. I take off my hat to the farmers down there in the Imperial irrigation district who backed that canal. The canal is of tremendous importance in more than one respect. It is big enough that you can cause to flow continuously through it all of the average flow of the Colorado River; in fact, it is more than twice the size it needs to be for its legitimate load of irrigation water to California. Now, this All-American Canal runs from the Imperial Diversion Dam down to the Mexican border to a place called Pilot Knob. According to a treaty we recently made with Mexico we are going to put a certain amount of water for Mexico down through that canal. That is an international obligation in this water treaty. We are going to supply 500,000 acre-feet of water annually to Mexico through this All-American Canal. That is in the treaty, we must carry it out, as it is an international obligation but we must not let any more water go to Mexico than that amount through that canal.

Mr. Chairman, I maintain that no private corporation in America, certainly not in Mexico, should have complete control of that canal, and especially not the Imperial Dam. When I first saw page 60 of this report, it occurred to me that the withholding of funds might cause the maintenance and the management of the All-American Canal and the diversion dam to pass to the Imperial Irrigation District. I do not want that to happen. It must not happen. We cannot afford to let any private corporation carry on this Government function under treaty with Mexico, for there would be plenty of opportunity for it to breach the treaty. I do not know that the Imperial district would deliberately breach the treaty, but there would be opportunity; in fact, I would say there would be great likelihood. That is why I am so concerned to have our Government control those works.

I have time and again called the attention of the Public Lands Committee to the fact that the All-American Canal is a great open faucet at the lower end of the southwestern water barrel—the Colorado River Basin—and we who are watching every precious drop of that water must watch how that faucet is opened and to what extent. There is evidence that somebody in southern California wants to turn it on full force and profit by wasting water belonging to five States.

Mr. Chairman, I note what the committee says in its report with regard to the business of the Bureau of Reclamation and that it is not, in the judgment of the committee, the business of the Bureau to build transmission lines from our great multiple-purpose dams. I do differ in that, but I will not quarrel with a part of that statement. I do not want the Bureau of Reclamation going into the distribution of power business. It must produce hydroelectric power because they cannot have big multiple-purpose dams without producing power to be used in irrigation and to help pay the total cost.

There is a tragic shortage of power in Arizona and my people are anxious to get power from Hoover Dam which is theirs by rights and under the law and they are very anxious to see the Davis Dam completed and in operation producing power. Arizona needs all of Davis power and all of her quota of power from Hoover Dam. But this power is not available now and will not be available to Arizona without transmission lines from those dams into Arizona. There is a part of congressional law in the Boulder Canyon Act that makes a unique provision concerning transmission lines into Arizona from the Hoover Dam and that unique provision has a bearing upon Government-built transmission lines into Arizona from Davis Dam. Apparently this bill does not adequately deal with that. I have never asked that the Government go into the distribution of power.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I will be glad to yield to the chairman.

Mr. JENSEN. I am sure the gentleman knows that this committee and the Congress has appropriated millions, in fact, hundreds of millions of dollars for transmission lines to load centers where people who want power can send their lines and get the power which they need right from the load centers.

Mr. MURDOCK. I commend that and ask for more of it for Arizona.

Mr. JENSEN. I think the gentleman is in perfect harmony with the committee when he says that he does not believe the Congress or the American people by taxation, by their tax dollars, should build a distribution system all over the country wherever power is needed; is that right?

Mr. MURDOCK. That is right if I may modify it and make it clear to this extent: These big multiple-purpose dams are built up in the mountains, away off from centers of civilization or habitation. The power must be brought to the communities and to the farmers

for pumping. Now, there is a peculiar case in my State. The Hoover Dam is many, many, many miles from any large city. Of course, it is connected up now with southern California by private transmission lines, which is all right, but Arizona is entitled to some of that power and those lines are not there. In this particular case Arizona has planned to build lines. The Davis Dam has not been completed, and there is a tremendous power shortage all through the Southwest. It is no greater in Los Angeles or southern California than it is in Arizona, relatively. There is a power shortage every place. Now, how are we going to get power from the Davis Dam to where it is needed? Oh, I know there are corporations, utilities, who would be glad to build the power lines, but since this is highly monopolistic business, that would mean a great and expensive dam to produce much needed power with only one purchaser. I do not believe, gentlemen, it is good public policy to build a great dam like Grand Coulee, Bonneville, Shasta, Hoover, Roosevelt, Davis, or any of them and permit only one customer to take that power. I do not believe that is good policy.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I agree with the gentleman that the United States should not go into the business of distributing power, but when they wholesale power they ought to do it on the same business principles that a private utility does; is that not correct?

Mr. MURDOCK. Yes; I agree with the gentleman on that.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. And if you confine yourself to one customer, then you have no choice in the matter.

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman is exactly right. The general situation over there in the great Central Valley in California is very much like the one that I am disturbed about in Arizona. So, I want to bring that to the attention of Congress.

I want to commend the committee for what I think is generous treatment of the Indians, particularly the Navajo and Hopi Indians. I would have been glad to see even more done, especially for their education and for the building of roads, but the committee has done a good piece of work and I want to approve it, as well as the work of the legislative committee that has made the legislation possible.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the chairman and members of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee for the Department of the Interior for bringing to the House this bill, H. R. 7605. The committee has been most diligent in its work in the long period of examinations in the field and extensive hearings and concluding work in preparing the bill for submission to the House. The chairman and several mem-

bers of the subcommittee visited the Columbia River area in my congressional district in Oregon last year and made every effort to gain full information on the ground as to the needs of the various districts throughout the United States in the important fields of legislation under the jurisdiction of the committee. While it is true there are certain provisions in the bill and in the report to which I cannot give full support, on the whole the bill is a good one and should have the support of the House, as I am sure it will.

I am deeply interested in the appropriations for the Bonneville Administration, not alone because the Bonneville project on the Oregon side of the Columbia River is in my congressional district, but also because the whole problem of providing adequate hydroelectric power is a most critical one in this whole section at this time. While it is true in the Pacific Northwest we are critically short of hydroelectric power to take care of existing needs, the larger problem of finding adequate hydro power to carry on the rearmament program is becoming most serious. During the war the Columbia River area furnished 30 percent of the aluminum that went into airplanes and it was able to do so by reason of power supplied by the Bonneville Administration.

Last year when I appeared before the Interior Subcommittee I submitted load estimates applying to the third Oregon district, in which I pointed out approaching power shortages in the Portland area. After reading the record of the hearings before this committee and the Senate committee, I found that the load estimates I had worked out were closely substantiated by the testimony of the officials of the Portland General Electric Co. and other private sources. However, the experience during December of 1947 demonstrated that the actual loads in the Portland area exceeded all previous estimates. This area, in common with the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas in California, had the largest population growth of any area in the country, being some five times the national average in the period between 1940 and 1947. This accounts for the large increases in the Portland area.

Last December the House Interior Subcommittee increased the budget estimates on the supplemental submitted by the Bureau of Reclamation in order to accelerate generation at Grand Coulee, which is the pay-out portion of that project. The action of the House committee was later confirmed by a floor vote in the Senate, and the additional sums to accelerate Coulee generation were made a part of the last supplemental bill.

The situation in the Portland area is grave for the reason that there is not sufficient transmission capacity available to take this additional Coulee generation into the Portland area. This was the situation that the Senate committee uncovered from the testimony of the operating officials of the companies serving the Portland area and, in my judgment, was responsible for the observations contained in the Senate committee report.

Not only are we finding a deficiency in hydroelectric power in the United States but we are also facing critical shortages in petroleum products and coal. I addressed the House on May 10, 1948—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 5671—on the question of the natural-resources development as the key to our national prosperity and defense. In my remarks I called attention to the immense potential hydroelectric power in the Columbia River area which is undeveloped and going to waste every year which, if utilized would replace immense quantities of coal and oil now in scarce supply. I called attention to the fact that the potential hydroelectric power located in the Columbia River and its tributaries represents about 20,000,000 kilowatts, of which 18,500,000 kilowatts are now flowing to the sea unused. If this oil replacement were developed, the oil saved would be 290,000,000 barrels per year, or about 95 percent of the total European oil consumption, or close to one-quarter of this Nation's prewar consumption. We will be recreant in our duty if we fail to speed up the construction of the hydroelectric power generators in the McNary Dam on the Columbia now under construction and the Foster Creek, Wash., project which is only in the planning stage, as well as the Hungry Horse project in Montana under contract. I most sincerely urge that our conferees from the House in the consideration of the civil-functions appropriation bill for the War Department keep in the bill the items for the speeding up of two of these projects, namely, McNary Dam and Foster Creek Dam.

As I pointed out to the committee when the bill was under consideration in the House, if the \$40,000,000 is allocated to McNary Dam as recommended by the Army engineers, it will make possible the completion of the dam 1 year earlier than present plans and save the Government some \$16,000,000 in revenue from the sale of hydroelectric power. While doing so, we will be receiving this additional power so vitally needed not only for advancing the economy of the Northwest but for providing power needed in the atomic energy plant at Hanford, as well as for producing the aluminum to carry forward our 70-group Air Force program.

To show the value of the development and utilization of this great pool of hydroelectric power in the Columbia River area I call attention to the equivalent values in coal and oil in short supply which must be used to replace the hydroelectric power now available in the Columbia River area, but undeveloped.

EQUIVALENT COAL

The United States production of coal in the calendar year 1947 was slightly over 600,000,000 tons of bituminous and subbituminous coal including lignite. During this year the production of anthracite was about 9.5 percent of the total production of the lower-grade coal, or some 57,000,000 tons, or a total of about 660,000,000 tons of all kinds.

In this year the power-generating stations of the United States averaged about 1.29 pounds of coal per kilowatt-hour. Therefore under an 80 percent loading,

which represents average conditions in the Pacific Northwest, 1 kilowatt-year represents 7,000 kilowatt-hours. To produce the amount of power under average steam conditions would take 9,000 pounds of average coal per year. Consequently 1 kilowatt-year represents the equivalent of 4.5 tons of coal.

Following World War I, United States bituminous and lignite production reached a maximum of 569,000,000 tons annually. In the period from 1919 to 1929, this type of production ranged annually between 500,000,000 tons to 560,000,000 tons, with a low rate of 415,000,000 tons during the recession of 1921-22. During the depression of the early thirties this type of coal production dropped to 309,000,000 tons annually, or about 59 percent of the 1920-29 average. This type of production did not start upward again until 1936 and continued under 400,000,000 tons until 1940, when the annual production rate reached 460,000,000 tons. The peak war production of such coal reached about 619,000,000 tons in 1944.

The annual anthracite production in 1920 was about 90,000,000 tons. This has been gradually decreasing to 57,000,000 tons in 1947, with a low rate of 49,000,000 tons in 1932 and 1933. The war peak anthracite production—63,700,000 tons—was reached in 1944.

The combined 1947 coal production was only 3.5 percent less than the war peak production rate.

From 1919 to 1946 very little of the United States coal production was exported, and during this period the amount of exports ranged from 3 to 6 percent of the national production. This is easily explained, as before the last war Great Britain, western Germany, Poland, and other contiguous countries were large coal producers. The coal production in these countries is now about 25 percent below prewar levels. Consequently United States coal exports in 1947 jumped to about 11 percent of United States production, or some three times the prewar level.

The United States coal reserves are large, and nationally we have no immediate worry in this direction. Normally coal is not stored at or near the pits. We can produce more than 660,000,000 tons annually if we had the necessary transportation equipment. Export demands will continue to be heavy until 1951. Our export limitations in the next 3 or 4 years will be imposed by the number of available railroad cars and the coal-handling facilities at eastern ports, and not by mine-production facilities.

In 1920 the United States national production of electricity amounted to 39,400,000,000 kilowatt-hours, of which amount about 21,000,000,000 was produced by coal, 2,800,000,000 by oil, gas, and wood wastes, leaving 15,600,000,000 representing hydro production. In that year a kilowatt-hour took 3 pounds of coal to produce.

In 1947 the national electric production jumped to 6.5 times the 1920 production, while the coal used in electric production only increased 2.5 times. This lack of proportion in increase results

from greater steam efficiency, more hydro generation, and the large increases in use of oil and gas. In 1920, 12,700,000 barrels of oil were used annually by the power industry. This use jumped to 36,300,000 barrels in 1946. Practically all of this fuel-oil increase occurred between 1940 and 1946.

Let us now examine the coal equivalent represented by the potential hydropower on the Columbia, its tributaries, and in areas adjacent thereto. With 7,000 hours' use per year the wasted, unused hydropower of the Columbia and its tributaries represents the equivalent of about 110,000,000 tons of coal annually. If this wasted hydropower were used in basic electro industries, the coal equivalent would be about 130,000,000 tons annually, or about one-quarter of the normal United States bituminous coal production.

The Bonneville plant output is the equivalent of 2,600,000 tons annually. The ultimate development of Grand Coulee and McNary represents 12,500,000 tons annually. Foster Creek and Hungry Horse together are the equivalent of 5,600,000 tons annually.

Therefore it can be conservatively stated that the unharnessed flow of the Columbia Basin in a year's time is the equivalent of around 100,000,000 tons of coal. In the not distant future the wastage of this undeveloped power will be classed the same as wastefully burning 100,000,000 tons of coal in each year.

EQUIVALENT OIL

On numerous occasions during the past 9 years I have addressed the House on the over-all resources problem, especially covering critical materials which could be produced in the electric furnace and the electric cell. A goodly number of these suggestions, especially the one offered before this Nation was involved in World War II, have been placed in operation and the experience throughout the war and since has been eminently satisfactory.

Today I intend to cover the national liquid and solid fuel situation, especially the former, as within the next 10 years this will become one of our most critical defense problems.

PETROLEUM RESERVES AND CONSUMPTION

According to the American Petroleum Institute the estimated proven petroleum reserves existing as of last year were 21,900,000,000 barrels. The increase in reserves per year resulting from the discoveries of new fields dropped from 511,000,000 barrels in 1944 to 244,000,000 barrels at the beginning of 1947. Ten years ago these national reserves were being increased at the rate of 930,000,000 barrels annually, through new discoveries. Such an increase is now dropping to the vanishing point, which means that this Nation will rapidly deplete its in-sight supply of oil.

The United States' annual rate of petroleum consumption in 1947 reached an all-time high, being in excess of 2,000,000,000 barrels. Just before the last war the world consumption of petroleum was slightly under 2,000,000,000 barrels annually, with the United States consump-

tion being 60 percent of the world consumption, or about 1,500,000,000 barrels. The per capita United States consumption of petroleum products increased from 370 gallons in 1938 to 608 gallons in 1947, or an increase of 65 percent.

Since World War I, the United States has been exporting about 15 to 20 percent of its petroleum production, but with the increase in domestic consumption these exports have dropped to 8 percent of production. These exports are now about balanced by imports from the Caribbean and Mediterranean areas. Our imports are in the form of crude oil while our exports are the refined products. The reason for such a sharp increase in domestic consumption is due to several causes: First, our industrial production is at a high level with many modern processes requiring oil-heat treatment, thereby resulting in conversion from coal to oil. Our railroads are rapidly changing to Diesel locomotives from coal burners, and seven-eighths of all late locomotive purchases have been Diesels. The farm use of Diesel oil and gasoline in tractors and trucks has about doubled in the last 10 years. Aviation requirements of high-octane gasoline are rapidly increasing, and our automobile production rate is approaching the prewar rate of 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 new cars per year.

There are no indications that the present petroleum consumption rate will stabilize within the next 5 years, but as I see it, the consumption rate will increase. This Nation at present has only about 30 percent of the world's known petroleum reserves but we are consuming at home nearly two-thirds of the world's production. During the past winter the effects of oil shortages have suddenly become very pronounced, resulting in distress calls from many sections. The Nation's present petroleum demands exceed the war's peak consumption.

This Nation is now being placed between the two jaws of the mechanical vise which are being tightened by the screw of increasing domestic demands. No wonder Arabian oil is now receiving international attention. The stated proven reserves in the Middle East are 25 percent higher than the total like United States reserves, and geophysical soundings indicate that the most probable Middle East reserves will be double the present reserves of the United States. Such soundings further indicate that the greatest existing oil pool lies in the area of the Caspian Sea-Russian territory, and extends into and across the Indian Ocean into the East Indies.

Our usable refining capacity is now being operated at the highest obtainable rate, and the industry is making every effort to expand refining facilities. Everything possible is being done to increase refining volume, but this is the easiest part of the over-all problem. The petroleum industry is doing all possible to help in the solution of this problem.

The latest figures obtainable on European petroleum consumption indicate a use of 310,000,000 barrels annually, which is about 20,000,000 barrels less than the prewar use. Sixty million barrels are annually produced in Europe, and the

same amount is imported from the United States. This represents only 3 percent of United States production—the remaining amount of European use comes from the Middle East and the Caribbean. European requirements will increase as conditions stabilize. Refined lubricants, although in tight supply in the United States, constitute our principal dollar value exports to Europe.

I call attention to the following pertinent editorial from the Washington Post:

OIL FOR THE FUTURE

Anyone who has been content to regard America's oil supplies as a problem for someone else to worry about will get a rude shock from the report of the special subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee. The report is so cogent and so rational that it ought to be required reading for every informed citizen. And it pulls no punches in stating that an immediate, comprehensive oil policy is vital to security, even though the policy make make necessary such restraints as oil rationing and steel allocations. As the committee phrases it:

"We want to give expression, frankly and without equivocation, to our view that the Nation is already guilty of half-hearted action in dealing with petroleum; that as a Nation we are living profligately today in our use of petroleum products; that we are providing inadequately for national defense at a time of great international tension; that early action is imperative, on a national scale, unless we wish to continue to jeopardize the national safety and render future generations in this great country hostage to our own profligacy."

The blunt fact is that as a Nation we have become oil-happy. We are consuming now more oil than the entire world used in 1938; and last year we used 9 percent more oil than at the peak of the war. The great upturn in demand, the committee asserts, is due to two factors; the instruments for burning oil are increasing more rapidly than the facilities for producing oil, and there is a growing public preference for oil over coal for a variety of reasons, "not excluding the gyrations of the leader of the United Mine Workers."

It should be obvious that the United States is particularly vulnerable to a curtailment of its oil supplies, even for civilian use. This is even more true with respect to military use, for oil is the food for war. Yet, according to estimates, demand will outstrip domestic production by a million barrels a day in 1948 and 2,000,000 barrels a day in 1954. The committee suggests on the basis of precedent that we would be nearly 3,000,000 barrels a day short of war requirements. At the same time domestic oil discoveries are declining and excess production capacity no longer exists. The critical implications of this situation cannot be stressed too strongly as world tension forces us to augment our military strength.

The report shows clearly the vital relationship of steel to petroleum, for the present oil shortage is primarily caused by a bottleneck in steel. The committee is not overly sanguine about the voluntary steel allocation program. This program, the committee emphasizes, must "not be permitted to rock along if it gives evidence of being ineffective." The alternative is, of course, a mandatory allocation program directed at attaining so far as possible self-sufficiency in this country, and beyond that at developing sources in the Western Hemisphere and other areas. In this connection the committee also observes forthrightly: "within the next 6 months the Government must determine whether present efforts * * * to persuade the consumer to conserve oil will be adequate." If the voluntary program gives evi-

dence of failure, "rationing must be imposed."

In this atomic age all our defense arms move on petroleum products. Therefore the preservation of our security rests on the maintenance of an adequate petroleum base. These conditions are therefore an enlarging source of worry to our Navy, Army, and Air Forces. With consumption doubling, new discoveries dropping at a rapid rate to one-fourth of values existing 10 years ago, and reserves being depleted, it is apparent that this Nation is drifting into an insecure position.

ENERGY SUBSTITUTES

Low-cost firm hydro energy is the best obtainable substitute, as it can produce a better industrial end product at a lower cost. Industrially the electric furnace or electric cell do not produce the flame contacts which result in lower metal and chemical grades, as when oil, gas, or coal furnaces are used. Further, the commercial and mechanical utilization efficiency of firm hydro power is much better than that of oil, which in turn is better than that of coal.

These facts lead to the natural inquiry: How many barrels of oil does a hydro kilowatt operating at a high use factor for 1 year displace? The most efficient oil-burning generating station in the Pacific Northwest produces 440 output kilowatt-hours for one barrel of oil. The best, like plants in California produce about 490 kilowatt-hours. The highest possible commercial efficiency would give 535 kilowatt-hours. Therefore, 500 kilowatt-hours per barrel is a conservative round figure representing probable best practices. The hours use per year in the Pacific Northwest runs 7,000 hours, or what is known in the industry as an 80 percent load factor. The electro industries run above 8,000 hours per year. From these average use and modern relations it follows that 1 kilowatt-year of hydro power is equivalent to about 14 barrels of oil. The majority of industrial users find it impossible to reach the efficiency of the modern large generating stations. Consequently, on a delivered individual basis, 1 kilowatt-year represents about 15.5 barrels of oil. Some of the older generating plants in the Northwest only produce 300 kilowatt-hours per barrel, or 23 barrels per kilowatt-year.

The Bonneville plant during the war turned out 570,000 continuous kilowatts, which is equivalent to 8,800,000 barrels. The 15-unit completed Grand Coulee plant is equivalent to 28,000,000 barrels of oil annually. When McNary Dam is completed the oil saving will be about 15,500,000 barrels annually. The existing usable steam generation in the Pacific Northwest is about 275,000 kilowatts, and when this capacity is running to meet low-water conditions, 5,000,000 barrels will be consumed. From present indications it will be difficult to even secure commitments on 5,000,000 barrels, due to the tight situation on the Pacific coast. The potential power on the Columbia and its tributaries is around 20,000,000 kilowatts, and 18,500,000 kilowatts is now flowing to the sea unused. If this displacement energy were de-

veloped, the oil saving would be in round numbers 290,000,000 barrels annually, or about 95 percent of the total European consumption, or a quarter of our own prewar consumption. I cite these facts to show the importance of undeveloped hydro power in our future economy.

I have pointed out on many occasions that in the past 8 years we have become the storehouse for the world. In so doing we have depleted the resources that were considered to be on the shelves of this resource storehouse. It is therefore time that we began to fully consider the necessary corrective measures to maintain our national position. Today I am only considering the fuel components of the problem, but I want to call to your attention again the like situation in the electrochemical and electrometallurgical fields, which from the security angle is just as important as the petroleum situation which I have outlined.

Mr. Chairman, I again commend the committee for its tireless work and recommendation of the essential appropriations for the maintenance and continuation of the work of the Bonneville Power Administration and most sincerely urge that our conferees on the civil functions bill of the War Department make available the necessary funds to carry forward with all speed the construction projects on the Columbia River, McNary Dam, and Foster Creek Dam, in order that we may not find ourselves in the midst of a revitalized rearmament program without the hydroelectric power necessary to carry the program forward.

(Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT].

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, once again I call the attention of the House to the fact that the bill now before us is the most important appropriation bill for Alaska on a day-to-day, month-to-month, and year-to-year basis. It is from the grants made under this bill and similar bills, past and future, that most can be expected by way of Government assistance to private initiative in contributing to the development of Alaska.

It gives me pleasure to say here that the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], and his fellow members have listened attentively to the presentation of Alaska's needs and have given those of us who appeared in behalf of the items in the bill concerning the Territory all the time and consideration we could have asked for. I want to congratulate the subcommittee upon the realistic approach to Alaska problems which is reflected by an examination of this bill.

It contains in all \$32,879,595 in cash and \$17,625,000 in contract authorizations for work to be performed in Alaska by the Department of the Interior in the next fiscal year. This would be \$18,554,497 more in cash than was contained for the Territory in the Interior Appropriation bill passed last year.

Now, at long last, a really constructive program can be started in the Territory. I well realize that Alaska's strategic

position is in no small measure responsible for the additions being made to the budget of the civilian agencies. Nevertheless, a road built this year because it is considered essential to national security will continue to serve a useful purpose in attracting and assisting in the maintenance of a larger permanent population.

When it is considered that Alaska at its most westerly point is less than 60 miles from Soviet Asia, the argument that we must proceed without delay to build up our northern rampart gains new weight. The long years of neglect by the Federal Government which Alaska has suffered reflect no credit on our national policy. I must say, however, that the bill now before the House is not only an acknowledgment of that, but gives testimony to the intention of the subcommittee to see to it that this condition does not continue longer.

It is not enough to maintain armed forces in Alaska not only for the defense of that region but of the Nation as a whole. It is equally important that more settlers be attracted there, that industries be established and that businesses be created. In the main, that is bound to be accomplished by the American system of private initiative. Additionally, there is an absolute requirement for substantial contributions by the Federal Government of the very kind which are contained in this bill. By building more roads, by improving existing roads, by rehabilitating the Alaska Railroad, and by carrying on many other activities spelled out in this bill, worth-while aid will be given to the pioneers of 1948.

Having said that, the subcommittee has in many important fields taken action which is calculated to and will aid materially, I know it will not be inappropriate for me to point out a few items in the bill which I think could be improved to the advantage of all concerned.

First, I refer to the item for game-law enforcement. A budgetary request of \$420,000 was made. The bill as reported out contained \$175,000, precisely the same figure made available for this fiscal year. I submit there is urgent, even imperative, need for more money than this.

The wildlife resources of Alaska are now facing an emergency condition more serious than at any past time in the history of the Territory.

During the recent war, the Army constructed many aircraft landing fields throughout the Territory. In addition, the Army was primarily responsible for a great expansion of the highway systems of Alaska. The net result of these actions has been the opening up of thousands of square miles of virgin game, fish, and fur country hitherto inaccessible to man by favored means of travel. This construction work has caused an influx of thousands of nonresidents into the Territory in addition to the tremendous increase in Army and Navy personnel now stationed in various portions of Alaska.

Alaska, unlike the various States, cannot have a State conservation commission. The Federal Government is directly charged with the administration, management, and proper utilization of

big game, fur animals, migratory waterfowl, and game fishes for an area of land approximately one-fifth the size of the United States. The tremendous increase in population in Alaska is endangering species of game animals, many of which are found nowhere else in the world.

To cite a few examples of unusual game animals in Alaska, the big brown bear, the largest carnivore on earth, is found in relatively restricted areas in Alaska. Kodiak Island is well known for its brown bear population as is the Alaskan Peninsula and several of the islands of southeastern Alaska. Grant's caribou is found on the Alaska Peninsula. The Dall sheep has a quite restricted range in Alaska. Aside from the esthetic and recreational values inherent in the pursuit of these animals, their economic value is enormous. The harvest of beaver, otter, foxes, marten, and mink annually in Alaska is usually of greater value than the entire purchase price originally paid to Russia for this Territory.

As an example of the importance of the fur resources of the Territory, during the past trapping season, the value of the catch of mink alone which came into Ketchikan in southeastern Alaska was in excess of \$400,000.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has recently reorganized the administrative and enforcement set-up in Alaska. The 21 fisheries enforcement officers and the 9 wildlife agents have been instructed by the Director of the Service through the new regional director of the Service in Alaska to administer and enforce all laws pertaining to the conservation and management of fisheries as well as wildlife. This reorientation of duties and objectives by the entire group of law enforcement personnel stationed in the Territory will be more effective in conserving and properly managing these resources. Notwithstanding this reorganization, there are many areas in which, because of a lack of personnel and equipment, no effective management of wildlife or fishery resources can be possible. To husband and manage properly these resources, it is imperative that funds be provided for additional law enforcement officers in the Territory. For them to be effective, it is equally imperative that funds be provided by the Congress for the purchase of essential transportation items, boats, automobiles, and aircraft.

Further, the existing staff of Alaska law-enforcement officers cannot patrol their districts unless funds are provided for the replacement of transportation items which are now almost completely worn out. The present automobile equipment available for law-enforcement officers in Alaska is in every instance of prewar vintage. Unless funds can be provided to replace this equipment, these law-enforcement officers cannot be effective in guarding the resources charged to them. Motor launches and small river boats with outboard motors are needed, not only for the protection of big game and fur animals but to make possible the patrol by boat of vast areas in which migratory waterfowl nest and rear their young. These nesting areas in Alaska furnish

most of the migratory waterfowl which are hunted on the Pacific flyway of the United States.

Funds are also necessary for the repair, maintenance, and operation of boats and aircraft in Alaska. That the wildlife resources of the Territory are being rapidly depleted is undeniable. Unless adequate and speedy action is taken, such big game animals as the white sheep—Dall sheep—and caribou, found nowhere else under the American flag, could become extinct within a short time. Other game, such as the giant Alaska moose and brown bear, are fighting a losing game in the battle for existence. Over one-half the population of the Territory depends almost entirely on fish and wildlife for their livelihood, and there is no one individual in Alaska who is not directly concerned with these resources.

Hunting pressure has increased manyfold due to the large increase in population, the increased use of aircraft, better transportation facilities, and the consequent availability for hunting of areas which had heretofore been inaccessible. Fur bearers, long the only source of revenue in a large portion of the Territory, are being rapidly depleted in a number of areas. Every citizen of the United States has a claim or interest in Alaska's wildlife resources, and they have a right to expect that these birds, animals, and fishes are being adequately protected and managed. The present value of Alaska's game animals, birds, and fishes, exclusive of commercial fishes, at present-day values may be estimated conservatively as being in excess of \$100,000,000. The esthetic value to tourists, sportsmen, camera fans, and nature lovers cannot be estimated. From a standpoint of simple business practice alone, these wildlife and fishery resources are well worth an investment of several times the present appropriation.

It would have been helpful, I believe, if the modest item of \$37,500 to be made available for a coordinating staff in the Division of Territories had been retained. For my part, I want to say the Division has been of greatest assistance. But it is understaffed and this relatively small appropriation could have been used most constructively.

I am concerned, too, about the subcommittee's statement regarding abolishment of the Alaska regional office of the Bureau of Land Management. Nowhere in the United States, I am informed, is there such activity relating to homesteading as in the Territory and the regional office there is serving a demonstrable need. We have found that governmental functions are always better served when there is a direct channel between the Alaska office and Washington, with the utmost local autonomy being granted Alaska officials. Whatever its name might be, I hope there can be maintained in the Territory an office serving a need which even an increased district office cannot fulfill and which is beyond the functions of that district office.

In concluding, I want to thank the members of the subcommittee from the

bottom of my heart—and I know every last Alaskan would wish to join me in this—for the really magnificent contribution they have made in this bill aimed at removing the dread scourge of tuberculosis from Alaska. In addition to previous assistance given in this field, the subcommittee has now recommended the appropriation of \$550,000 for the installation and operation of control units at various points throughout the Territory. Additionally, the subcommittee has approved contract authorization for \$5,925,000. This will make possible the construction of a new sanitarium in southwestern Alaska. When this sanitarium is operating, when the control units have been established, and when the sanitarium at Sitka has been completed, we will then and at long last be in position in Alaska to control tuberculosis. The subcommittee on Interior Department appropriations will have the everlasting credit for having made that possible.

(Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I address myself to the language contained in this bill on page 95, lines 11 to 14 inclusive, the words "or that such person is not a" on line 24, line 25, and lines 1, 2, and 3 on page 96 except for the word "Provided" at the end of line 3, all the words after "violence" on line 10 and all of lines 11 to 14 on page 96 up to and including "1947." This provision has become known as the Keefe Red-rider, and has previously been inserted in at least two appropriation bills passed by this House within the past month.

When we had the supplemental Federal Security Agency appropriation bill for 1949 under consideration last April 29 I said that I agreed with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] in his efforts to rid the Government service of employees who were subversive to the best interests of the United States or members of the Communist Party. At that time the bill under consideration contained a rider such as the one contained in the present bill. Since then I have given this matter very great consideration, and my conscience has been concerned with the position that I then took. I am now convinced that in order to get at the Commies we would be unnecessarily punishing a number of loyal Government employees.

Today, after hearing the illustration given by my distinguished friend and colleague the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] wherein he depicted a situation in which he as a member of a labor union, paying dues for many, many years, would have to give up all his rights and the payments made all those years toward a death benefit, and after recalling to mind the illustration given by the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] when we previously considered this matter in connection with

an appropriation bill, I must frankly say that I feel that I was wrong and am now in favor of deleting this Keefe rider from the bill. I have discussed this matter with a number of the members of this committee and trust they will take such action.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I gladly yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I am sure the gentleman will be glad to know that after full consideration of this matter pertaining to the language which the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] and other Members of the House on both sides of the aisle have objected to, and after this subcommittee on Interior Department appropriations has fully considered the force and effect of this language to which the gentleman objects, we have agreed and decided that, during the reading of the bill for amendment, when that paragraph is reached I shall submit a unanimous-consent request that the language which has been so strenuously objected to be deleted from the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. I appreciate very much the decision of the gentleman from Iowa, the chairman of the subcommittee, and feel that he is taking a commendable position in this matter. If we are going to help to rid organized labor of some Communist leaders we must do so by some means other than this rider.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am very glad that the gentleman from New York brought out that particular part of the bill, which in my opinion is uncalled for and which certainly infringes upon the civil rights of government workers and which furthermore brings out the idea of guilt by association to such an extent that it would result in thousands of innocent people being contaminated because of the wording contained in this subsection. I am in favor of striking out all of lines 11, 12, 13, and 14 on page 95, line 24 containing the words "or that such person is not a" all of line 25, page 95; lines 1, 2, and 3, page 96, up to and including the numerals "1947"; all the words after "violence" on line 10, all of lines 11 to 14, page 96, up to and including the numerals "1947."

The language contained therein is vicious and should be stricken completely. To allow this language to stand as it is would harm thousands of innocent people who could be considered, I believe, guilty by association because of this wording. Labor union members would be penalized for what their officers did or did not do. I call upon the House, at the proper time, to delete these words so that the rights of innocent Government employees can be protected and to do away with any possibility that innocent people may suffer through any declaration or implication of guilt by association as this language says.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I am glad to yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MORRIS. I appreciate greatly the contribution that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] who is now addressing the committee has made by his very pertinent remarks. I also appreciate greatly the statement made by the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] that when we reach this part of the bill, there will be a unanimous consent request that this language be stricken. I think that if this language is stricken such action will be a very fine contribution to good legislation and in keeping with the true ideals of Americanism. I want to express my appreciation to both gentlemen.

(Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, it was my pleasure to have the privilege of serving temporarily with the subcommittee in connection with the marking up of a portion of the bill under consideration today. The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], painstakingly considered all items of the bill, as did other members of the committee. I know that the chairman did his utmost to give fair and equitable consideration to all matters before the committee. For that reason, I reluctantly take exception to the language commencing on the bottom of page 8 of the report accompanying the bill. It is as follows:

The acquisition of the properties of a privately owned power company serving a power-consuming area by a public-utility district through a strange method of condemnation proceedings—as has already been consummated in one instance in a Northwestern State—is undemocratic in its application and should not be condoned unless such proceeding is approved the American way which is by a majority vote of the qualified voters in the respective area. Such procedure has the earmarks of a Soviet power policy and will not be countenanced by this committee and we are entirely certain that the Congress and the American people will insist that such a policy does not get a foothold in America against any private business regardless of how small or how large.

While the report does not refer specifically to the State of Washington, I assume that it has reference to my State for the reason that we do have a law providing for the acquisition of private power facilities through condemnation proceedings by public-utility districts. I am sure that if the committee had the complete background with reference to this law, this language would not have appeared in the report.

Many years ago the people of the State of Washington enacted what has generally been referred to as the Bone public power law. This law was ratified in 1930 in the form of an initiative by a vote of all the people of the State of Washington. The law authorizes the formation of

public utility districts by a vote of the people in the respective districts of the State. It also provides for the election of three public utility commissioners. It is true that these commissioners, under the law, have authority to institute condemnation proceedings of private power facilities. It is also true that there has been considerable controversy in our State on this question. However, the people of the State voted on this very question raised by the members of the committee in the report in a statewide election in 1940 and again in 1946. It arose in connection with an initiative which provided that, before any condemnation proceedings could be instituted by any public utility district, a vote would have to be taken by the people in that district. The people of our State rejected this initiative. It has become the accepted policy of the State of Washington in these matters.

I have given the House the benefit of this information because I would like to make it clear that our people have voted on this question, not once, but three times on a statewide basis and, in addition, the people in every district where a utility district functions have had the opportunity of voting on this question.

I cannot help but feel therefore that the committee is in error when it refers to this method as being undemocratic. As a matter of fact, various governmental bodies in our State, and in other States of the Union, have historically had the right, through their respective elective officials and in some cases appointed officials, to institute condemnation proceedings without a vote of the people. I refer specifically to the right of cities to condemn and take over and operate water systems without a vote of the people; the similar right enjoyed by cities, counties, and States and the Federal Government to condemn property for highway purposes. As a matter of fact, off-hand, I am unable to recall any situation where a vote of the people is required as a condition precedent to the institution of condemnation proceedings. The Congress of the United States has delegated to the executive branch of the Government the right to institute condemnation proceedings for a multitude of governmental purposes.

I am sure the House will understand that the people of my State are firm believers in the democratic process. A majority of our people having spoken on this issue on several occasions by a direct vote of the people themselves, I feel that we have dealt with this matter in a most just and democratic way.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. This issue has been a very prominent part of our own State politics for a number of years. Is it not true that all counties in the State of Washington, with the exception of one, rejected the initiative that would have compelled a vote on every action of a public-utility district?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. The gentleman is correct. I know the gentleman was very active in connection

with the enactment of the original law, known as the Bone public-power law, back in 1930. I am sure he agrees with the statement I have made. I have made this statement for purposes of explanation because I know the Committee would like to have it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] has expired.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, inaction on the part of this House is alone responsible for hampering the industrial and economic growth of the cities of this Nation. I mean inaction with respect to the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill. Recently a factual study of housing in Allegheny County, Pa., was undertaken by the Allegheny conference on community development. It declared that "communities fighting to preserve or to expand their economic bases can hardly afford to neglect the housing factor any longer." The conference is considering the extent to which the city of Pittsburgh's competitive strength is being hampered by existing housing conditions, and as an important factor in its future development.

It was stated that "Pittsburgh has its full share of the Nation's housing shortage," and, therefore, the conference backed necessary local and State action to improve and expand the housing supply. A Pennsylvania State law now permits insurance companies to invest in housing; a newly organized Pittsburgh Redevelopment Authority is ready to assemble land for redevelopers who want to build homes in Pittsburgh's older sections. The Pittsburgh Housing Authority—working with a city grant—is planning 7,000 low-rent units for construction when governmental assistance is available. City building-permit procedures have been streamlined, a modern building code has been adopted, and a city-wide rezoning plan prepared. The Allegheny County Planning Commission has been given new powers to regulate suburban subdivisions so that prospective home owners may be protected.

Mr. Chairman, all of this has been done by local action. But Pittsburgh and Allegheny County cannot go ahead full steam until it has needed Federal aid. In a report on studies of housing need, the conference says:

The conclusions point to the necessity of State and Federal aid for slum clearance, low-rent housing, and urban redevelopment.

Some of the Members of the House may be wondering who are these Pittsburgh people who are demanding Federal aid to slum clearance and low-rent housing. Let me tell you. The chairman of the conference is the director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research. The vice chairmen are the president of the Pittsburgh Trust Co. and the president of Kaufmann's Department Store. The president of the United States Steel Corp. is on the executive committee. The rest of the names of officers, executive committee, and sponsoring committee are equally important

in Pittsburgh's business and civic affairs. Here is what they say:

Few Pittsburghers will deny the need for both public and private action to provide housing for every income group. The region isn't quarreling over theories. It is out to get housing for every income level.

All this comes from practical business men whose dedication to the principles of the free enterprise system cannot be questioned. Let us keep that in mind.

The Banking and Currency Committee must immediately report the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill if action is to be possible before the end of this session. Like the good people of Pittsburgh, Members of this body should stop quarreling over theories, and get some action. There must be decent housing for families of every income level.

Members of the House from western Pennsylvania desire an opportunity to vote on the question of adequate housing legislation. I do not like to charge that the majority leadership is determined that, rather than permit an open vote on the public housing title of the bill, they will scuttle it in committee, or filibuster it to death. Somehow we folk from Pittsburgh believe in equal treatment to all. In housing, that includes a reasonable public-housing program such as that proposed in the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill. It is not right that a few Members can prevent the membership of this body from expressing itself on this all-important matter. It is time for a show-down. I hope Members will hurry to the Speaker's desk and sign Discharge Petition No. 6.

(Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR., asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD at the conclusion of those of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE].)

(Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE].

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I have 5 minutes remaining. I yield these 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the minority for this additional allotment of time, and while we are on the subject to say that they have been very gracious and I appreciate the cooperation they have given the committee at all times. I especially appreciate their cooperation in connection with the special assignment of my portion of this bill, that of dealing with appropriations for the Indian Service. They have been most cooperative indeed.

In the first place, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is a bureau that is something over 100 years old. It has been dealing with the people who first inhabited this country. The problem has been difficult and yet we think sometimes that the Bureau has failed in some of the most laudable purposes it has announced, so far as the accomplishment of the purposes is concerned.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. I am very happy to yield to my colleague from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. I once served on the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House, and I followed their affairs for a great many years before that. Has the gentleman made any study at all of the Wheeler-Howard Act of 1934 and what it has done to the Indians? And is the present committee going to make it possible for the Indian eventually to become a citizen of this country?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. It is very much to be hoped that the bill will encourage rather than retard progress in that direction.

Mrs. BOLTON. And that the Bureau will do something for the Indian instead of erecting a lot of buildings?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. And our report indicates that that is the attitude of the committee.

Mrs. BOLTON. I was so happy to know that the gentleman was chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio for her kind remarks.

Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that in connection with appropriations this year for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, I would be very happy if you would read the report applicable to Indian Affairs and their appropriations, beginning at page 10 of the committee report, and then turning over to some of the items.

We have appropriated this year a total of \$41,274,210 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and its activities. This is an increase of \$1,467,680 above the 1948 appropriation. It is \$9,850,810 less than the Bureau of the Budget recommended to our committee. Salaries and expenses have been sharply reduced. You will recall that some 2 years ago there was created at the instance of the Bureau of Indian Affairs what we call the district offices, comparable to regional office. The word "regional" had become a little odious, perhaps, to Congress. The bureau hit upon the words or terminology to be applied as that of "district offices" instead of "regional offices." Accordingly, five of those district offices were set up, one in Minneapolis, Minn., one in Billings, Mont., one in Portland, Maine, one in Phoenix, Ariz., and the fifth in Oklahoma City, Okla.

The committee has seen those district offices functioning and in operation for almost 2 years. The committee also heard the testimony of witnesses all over the western part of the United States. We conducted a number of formal and a number of informal hearings. We conducted a rather semiformal hearing at Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota last fall, one at the Klamath, Oreg., one at Window Rock, Ariz., in the heart of the Navajo country. Then we conducted some four hearings in Oklahoma, at Muskogee, Stillwell, Pawnee, and Anadarko, and we conducted hearings here covering some 2 or 3 weeks. We invited people from everywhere and they were almost unanimously in favor of abolishing the district offices. So the committee has done so by failing to appropriate any

funds whatever for that item, thus saving \$650,000.

May I suggest to you that our worthy colleague from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER], who is unable to be here, appeared before the committee and testified very forcibly on this subject. He is perhaps the only Indian Member of the House of Representatives, being a Choctaw Indian, and he knows the Indian problems well. I invite you very cordially to read his testimony given before our committee as found in the printed hearings.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. The gentleman makes us all feel it is not just the money and the appropriations with which he has concerned himself and that he knows that the word without the spirit is void.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. I thank the gentlewoman.

May I suggest that the money we saved by not appropriating for the district offices to the extent of \$399,000, almost \$400,000, was appropriated for the agency offices; that is, for the service level, where the Bureau officials come in direct contact with the Indians and the people who have business transactions with them.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MORRIS. The distinguished gentleman who is now speaking knows that it is also my desire that these district offices be abolished inasmuch as we have discussed the matter, and I want to compliment the gentleman and the committee for having taken this forward step. In my opinion it certainly will be beneficial to the Indian Service and it will be beneficial to the Nation as a whole.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman.

May I say in this connection that one of the district directors, a gentleman who is director of the district office at Billings, Mont., addressed a letter to the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs under date of January 2, 1948, which you will find at page 637 and the following four, five, or six pages of the hearings, in which he confirms the action of the committee and suggests if the district offices cannot do better the district offices should be abolished.

Now, we provide in our report that more policy-determining, more supervision be exercised in Washington, and that the services be transferred, delegated, and decentralized to the service level. We found Indians all over the country who advocated this program, and almost none who were in favor of the continuation of the district offices. They said it was only a detour. They said it was only a delay post, so we feel that we are highly justified in this connection. And, I want to say that the Representatives in Congress, my colleagues here who represent Indian peoples, almost unanimously have asked that this be done. I want to say to you that the most that was being done in these district offices was that which was not

worth while to anybody, least of all to the Indians themselves.

Now, then, let us hurriedly pass to another aspect of the bill, the Navajos. The Navajos and the Hopi Indians are considered as one for all practical purposes here; the Navajos having the larger reservation and the Hopis the smaller. They are included in the same general area, and the consideration of one will be applicable to the consideration of the other. We took every item that is applicable to the Navajos and Hopis and lifted it out of the Indian appropriation items here and itemized it, as you will find in connection with the Navaajo and Hopi Service, on page 16 of the report, to which I invite your attention. You will see that we have recommended for your consideration \$4,656,515 for the Navajos. We have subdivided that so that it will not all go to administration. We have tried to earmark this, just as you will see on the next page of the report; in fact, pages 17 and 18 show a breakdown into detailed items of the pattern this year that we hope we may be able to follow in the future; earmarking the funds for every branch of the Indian Service. We have done that for the State of Oklahoma and we want to do it for all the Indians next year.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, regretting that I have not had an opportunity to read the hearings and the report, may I ask the gentleman what proportion goes for education?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. May I answer in this way? On page 18 of the report you will find "Education of Indians." The bill includes \$9,574,709 for the education of Indians. This is \$350,000 more than the 1948 appropriation bill provided.

Mrs. BOLTON. And how much for the Navajos?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. For the Navajos \$1,924,865, much more than they ever had before.

Mrs. BOLTON. Of course, the improvement of the Indian rests upon his education.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. That is where it should begin.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. I yield to my good friend from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I think the subcommittee has done a splendid job on this particular bill. I would like to have made definite, however, the meaning of the sentence on page 18 of the report which reads, "It is the recommendation of the committee that the Indian boarding schools at Eufaula, Okla., and Pierre, S. Dak., be operated during the next fiscal year." That means, I assume, in addition to the other such schools that are being at present operated; does it not?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Absolutely; and I will be very happy to explain to the gentleman that that was included because when we asked the Bureau of Indian Affairs which, if any, of these schools might be eliminated, they said those two first, and we included those and all others that are now in operation

and provided ample funds for their operation, even more than they had during fiscal 1948.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I believe the gentleman stated that this bill provides some three-hundred-and-some-odd thousand dollars more than this year?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars more for education of the Indians.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Than was afforded in the present fiscal year?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. That is right. For conservation of health we provided \$646,815 more than was provided in 1948 fiscal.

I could go on at considerable length, for we have found many things that should be corrected. I hope you will read the report. You will find there that in these hearings we have found diversion of funds, employment of people who were paid out of education funds and out of health funds, in the administration work. We have gone to the bottom of a number of these things, insisting that the interests of the Indians be better taken care of.

I am happy to report that as far as I know the attitude of the committee on both sides was very generous in the consideration of these problems. I am sure that on both sides we agree that the Bureau had a miserable set of records. They were not able to help us as expeditiously as we felt they should have been. We found that many improvements can be made all up and down the line, and it shall be our purpose to insist upon these improvements and watch the expenditures in detail more than we have in the past.

(Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. The Federal Government has been presented with an opportunity to acquire the first summer White House as a free gift from its present owner, Elliston P. Morris.

The house at 5442 Main Street in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., was built in 1772-73 by David Deshler.

After the Battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, the house was occupied by the British commander, Sir William Howe. The house was later bought by Col. Isaac Franks, and when the yellow fever of 1793 drove all the officers of government from Philadelphia, it was rented to President Washington and became the summer White House. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was quartered at Fair Hill 2½ miles from Philadelphia; Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War, found refuge at Falls of Schuylkill; Edmund Randolph, Attorney General, boarded at Nathan Spencer's, a mile away; and Thomas Jefferson carried on the office of Secretary of State, with one assistant, two blocks below the President's home at 5275 Main Street.

During 1793 President Washington occupied the house from November 17 to the end of the month. On November 18 an important Cabinet meeting was held in the parlor of the Morris House, when the question of neutrality between France and Great Britain was warmly

debated. Again on November 21 the Cabinet met. Practically every day throughout Washington's occupancy of the house a Cabinet meeting was held.

In 1794, from July 30 to the middle of September, Washington having enjoyed the hospitality of Germantown rented the Morris House for 6 weeks. On this occasion Mrs. Washington and her two grandchildren, Eleanor Park Custis and George Washington Park Custis, accompanied the President. Custis was sent to the nearby Germantown Academy. The family attended the Reformed Church across the Market Square on which the Morris House faces. Several times a week Washington rode into Philadelphia on public business.

Full details of Washington's occupancy of the Morris House will be found in Washington in Germantown, by Charles F. Jenkins, Philadelphia, 1905. The Morris House and grounds surrounding it have been kept in perfect order all these years, and what is more important have not been changed since the days when it was the Presidential home.

Upon the death of the owner, Marriott C. Morris, on March 2, 1948, his bequest of the Morris House to the United States Government failed and title passed to his son, Elliston P. Morris, who, desiring to carry out his father's intention, has offered this house to the Government. The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, on April 30 passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Board that this house is of national significance because of its historical and architectural character and its situation on the battlefield of Germantown, but in view of the heavy burden of maintenance facing the National Park Service at the present time, the Board does not recommend Federal ownership of the property.

As indicated, the recommendation of the Board not to accept title to the property is based on the fact that the National Park Service has not been able to obtain sufficient funds to maintain properly the many areas in its custody.

Therefore, to enable the National Park Service properly to maintain this valuable and extremely historic house, appraised at \$100,000, which is in virtually the same condition as when occupied by General Washington, I have asked the committee to accept an amendment to this bill and to increase the appropriation on page 73 by \$15,000 in order to provide funds for maintenance of these premises. Unless this is done, this valuable home, a part of our American heritage, will be lost to us.

I sincerely hope that the amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, namely.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last

word, and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I intended to make a statement when I had 5 minutes in general debate, but was unable to, because of the limitation of time, and I want to make that statement now. Let me compliment this committee and its chairman on the generosity they have displayed with reference to the Central Valley water project. I notice they have allowed \$40,000,000 for the project. This looks as if they are aiming to get the project done at an early time to get the water to the land so we can begin getting the income that will pay for this project.

Merely because I differ with the members of the subcommittee on some minor details, I do not want them to get to thinking that I am too critical. Some of the things on which I differ with them have been in my mind for many, many years. They are mere details, although important ones, in the development of this great project in California. Also, I think it is fair to say that some of the things that I sponsor here and am in favor of have been confirmed by the voters of California and by five Governors of our State, four of whom have been Republican Governors.

In the original plan, and this committee is merely carrying out the original plan developed by Mr. Hyatt, our California State engineer, and his associates, it was provided that there should be an integrated system of power. This plan was approved by the voters of California. The plan was approved by Governors Young, Rolph, and all succeeding Governors. So, I am only speaking the voice of the people I represent here. But I want the committee to know that we are grateful for the help they are giving us. We hope this great project, which is the most unique of its kind in the entire world, can soon be completed and the United States can begin getting back some of the money we have invested in it. Originally it was estimated to cost \$170,000,000. The cost has now gone up to almost \$400,000,000, which means that higher water rates and perhaps higher power rates will be required to pay out on this project ultimately.

Just one thought in closing: I think the committee should be ever mindful of the fact that the compensable parts of this great project are paid by the people who live under it. In other words, the United States is the banker to finance this great project. No private-enterprise system could ever have embarked on this scheme. It was too fantastic, it was too uncertain, too long and uncertain in its repayment. So the United States came along and is, you might say, loaning us the money. For all the compensable features of it, the hydroelectric development and the irrigation features, we are paying back every dollar. For the electrical features we add 3 percent to the payment. So, ultimately the people of California and especially the water users and the electrical consumers will pay back the money for this great project.

I think that the byproduct of electricity will go a long way to help lighten that burden in that it will give cheap rates for electricity to consumers of all kinds in the homes, factories, pumping houses, and so forth. Therefore, I want the Record to show my appreciation and deep gratitude for the statesmanship and generosity which impelled the committee this year to give the largest amount that has ever been given in any fiscal year, namely \$40,000,000 to the Central Valley project of California.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. When the gentleman refers to \$400,000,000 as the overall cost, what phases of the Central Valley project is he referring to?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I am referring to all of it. That is a very rough estimate. We have spent about \$200,000,000 to date, as I recollect, for the entire system from stem to stern the cost will be another \$200,000,000.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I believe the gentleman will find in the testimony that on the basis of today's price levels costs may run between \$3,000,000,000 and four and a half billion dollars from the northern tip to the southern tip of the project until it is completed.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I think the gentleman is confused about that. I am talking about the Central Valley project authorized by law. You are talking about the development of the entire interior valley.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is exactly what I am talking about.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I am only talking about the one that we have before us today. I think the gentleman is right as to the ultimate development of the whole interior valley water resources. At least I have seen estimates of \$2,600,000,000 for the development of all the water sites in the interior valley. But here today we are only talking about the Central Valley project approved by statute. But I thank the gentleman for his observation. It shows what tremendous possibilities for development lie ahead in the great Central Valley of California.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, a week ago I called the attention of the House to the fact that we have a loophole in the European Recovery Act of approximately one-half billion dollars which very few Members of the House are aware of. I refer to the International wheat agreement now pending before the Senate and which has been sent to that Body for ratification where a two-thirds vote is necessary. That particular wheat agreement binds us as a Nation to deliver 185,000,000 bushels of wheat a year to the seaboard at a maximum price of \$2 per bushel. It could possibly be a price of \$1.50 per bushel if the powers that be known as

the International Wheat Council decide that shall be the price. That particular agreement also, if entered into, may possibly have the result in the year 1952—speaking of that crop year—of forcing the farmers in America to accept \$1.10 per bushel for their wheat on the seaboard provided we have a surplus which we are offering to the 33 importing nations under the act.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. Can the gentleman tell the committee who controls this International Wheat Council? We do not control it.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is a very interesting question. I brought that out a week ago in my remarks in the Record. Great Britain, with all due respect to her as a great nation, through her connections with Canada and Australia, controls approximately eleven hundred out of the two thousand votes that are represented in that particular wheat council. The United States is empowered only to exercise control over 370 votes. Personally, I do not want to give over to any foreign nation or any combination of foreign nations the right to say how much wheat in southwestern Minnesota and the Dakotas shall be worth during the next 5 years. Under this agreement that price could be disastrously low.

I think it is absolutely foolish that we should require that the United States should deliver 185,000,000 bushels of wheat at the seashore for consumption under ERP at \$2 a bushel, when the taxpayers of America will have to pay a subsidy of 75 cents a bushel, at the very least, in order to deliver that wheat to the ocean ports. Consequently, the Commodity Credit Corporation will come to the Appropriations Committee and ask us to make good possibly \$155,000,000, the subsidy that will be directly paid by the taxpayers of America, for the 1-year's shipments. If you multiply that \$155,000,000 by 3 or 4, you can see where there is a loophole of at least half a billion dollars that the Members of Congress did not know they were authorizing to be expended under ERP during the 4½ years of that act. Now, that is not chicken feed, in the financial sense. If the Members of the House are interested, they should contact immediately their Senators and ask them to use every precaution before they agree to the ratification of this particular treaty. Remember, one foreign government controls 1,100 of these votes in comparison to 370 for the United States of America. All I ask is that you take a little time and discuss this matter with your Senators. They are very busy gentlemen and they may be too busy to really study and know the provisions of this particular international wheat agreement. The more you study it the more you will wonder why we in the United States should be suckers enough to agree to it.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. I may say that the Canadian wheat farmer has been operat-

ing under a similar program for a number of years. It is a little different. It operates only between member countries in the commonwealth and the mother country, England, but the Canadian wheat farmers are up in arms, and our farmers will be in the same position if this unfair agreement is foisted upon them.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I think this particular proposed agreement is full of very dangerous implications. It may set a price of 85 cents a bushel on wheat in the Dakotas in 1951 and 1952.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]?

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I shall not object to this request to speak out of order, but I shall be obliged to object to any further requests of that nature.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the House Committee on Appropriations, I am gravely concerned with the situation whereby we grant millions of dollars in loans and subsidies to Great Britain, send her vast sums under the European recovery program, and find that she is financing the Arab aggression against the Republic of Israel. It is high time that our Government take a strong stand against Britain's intervention in Israel.

We all know that Transjordan King Abdullah's Arab Legion is financed, equipped, trained, and supplied by the British. Britain pays Abdullah 2,000,000 pounds annually for the maintenance of the Arab Legion. Brig. Gen. Glubb Pasha is the commander in chief of the Arab Legion and an officer of the British Army, loaned to the Legion by the British War Office. Everyone knows that the British control the Transjordan Arab Legion, lock, stock, and barrel. The British have been playing the most perfidious game since both before and after the withdrawal from Palestine. Great Britain is aiding and abetting Arab aggression and is greatly responsible for the slaughter now taking place in the Holy Land.

Great Britain is now actually and actively engaged in supporting the war against the Republic of Israel, recognized by the United States; and so we have a situation where a military unit of an Arab puppet state of Britain, bound by treaty to undertake no campaign without the approval of his Britannic Majesty, proceeds to occupy the international city of Jerusalem and the hallowed cradle of Christianity — Bethlehem — a legion equipped with British weapons, paid for with British money, and led by British officers.

The United Nations, with the active concurrence of Great Britain, has called for a truce in the Holy City.

The Transjordan Legion, equipped with British weapons, paid for with British money, led by British officers, is occupying and shelling that Holy City.

Mr. Chairman, as has been said, there are depths below which no man, no government, no country may descend without bringing upon itself the scorn of honest men and women everywhere. I am amazed to see that these depths have been reached by the government of a people allied with us. I do not know what Britain has gained by her activities in Jerusalem. I do know what Britain has lost—the respect of the people of America and of the world.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment for the purpose of speaking on the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes to speak in order.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I, too, wish to compliment the committee for giving due consideration to the Central Valley project of California. I have had a chance to travel over that territory and study the proposition for the last several months, and to me it is one of the greatest undertakings in all history because such a vast percentage of our people are now moving to the Pacific Coast, and the Pacific Coast from the northern tip of the Pacific Northwest to San Diego, Calif., is becoming a great defense plant from the standpoint of military operations and industrial production. That population will certainly depend upon the natural rainfall and snow fall which occurs in the mountain ranges, and that water will have to be captured and carried down through the Central Valley to the Pacific Coast cities and the food producing farms in the valley and all along that western seaboard.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, based on the studies of engineers and experts, and surveys which have cost millions of dollars up to date, there is no other source of water supply for that great population there at the present time, and the rapid increase of population which is taking place.

In considering the over-all Central Valley project, I think before it is completed and provided costs continue on today's price level, that the people of the United States will have been called upon to provide a minimum of \$4,000,000,000 in the way of public funds to do that complete job. That, of course, includes the over-all concept, and it goes far beyond the projects which have been authorized up to date.

The whole operation presents a very interesting study from the standpoint of industry and finance, the charging of rates for electric power and for the use of water to irrigate lands. It involves a great basic question with respect to the ownership of the land to which the water is supplied from dams and reservoirs and canals built with Federal pub-

lic funds. We have out in that country what is known as the 160-acre limitation which states to a man who owns five or ten thousand acres of land in the Central Valley of California that he may not, when these projects are completed, be able to obtain irrigation water for that big section of land because of the 160-acre limitation.

To give you an idea how interesting these things become sometimes in the political field, California papers carried editorials and news column comments to the effect that the gentleman now addressing you is one of the leading Communists of the United States, simply because he takes the position that if Government funds are to be supplied for this project, perhaps the 160-acre limitation should remain in the law as it is at the present time, instead of repealing that 160-acre limitation and arranging matters so that great aggregations of land may be used specifically by a single land owner and sharecropped or operated on the basis of farm tenants or of farm hired hands. That illustration shows just how far this thing goes.

Mr. Chairman, in some of those areas you have municipal ownership of power-developing plants. This over-all concept may call for Federal funds to go into those particular communities and build distribution lines and have the Federal Government under the Central Valley project take over the presently municipally owned power plants. That gets into the question of local taxation, it gets into the question of power rates as related to those now being charged by public utilities owned by local people as compared with power rates that may be charged by the over-all Federal rate-making machinery. So this will be no simple project to be worked out. You will have cases where the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. have great distribution systems, including distribution lines, and the Government lines that will be built may compete with them.

I simply wanted to make these few remarks on this general subject at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

(Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.)

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, you are giving consideration to appropriations for one of the big agencies of our Government, the Department of Interior. Total appropriation amounting to more than \$375,000,000. The agency employs 47,675 people. They are located in various parts of the country.

It is with respect to one of the matters of employment to which I want to direct your particular attention at this time. You are familiar with my effort to try to get Government agencies to adhere to laws, rules, and regulations in employment practices. At all times I have insisted that rights of career employees and veterans be respected.

I take the floor at this time to call attention to a kind of "pressure" that is

going on in some of the departments. The Department of the Interior is no exception as I will illustrate by the following experience.

Several weeks ago I directed a letter to one of the field offices for a career employee who had filed an application for a position, but who did not seem to be able to secure a reply to his inquiry, although he had been informed the agency was recruiting employees for which he believed he was qualified. A copy of my letter with names deleted follows:

GENTLEMEN: Mr. ———, of this city, whom I have known for a number of years, says he has placed an application with your offices for employment.

This letter is simply to inquire what, in your opinion, are the chances for his securing employment in your offices within the rather near future.

Mr. ——— is a career-service employee with permanent status. I think he is qualified for the appointment he seeks. In any event, if you will give him some idea as to the chances of his employment, I will appreciate it.

Sincerely,

ED H. REES.

P. S.—The reason for writing this letter is because Mr. ——— seems to be at sea and does not have much idea as to whether he stands a chance for such employment.

Reclamation Service, Department of Interior. (Location deleted.)

It will be observed clearly no request was made for the employment for this person. Later I received a reply. The letter is from the office of the department manager. I quote from the letter:

Under ordinary circumstances, such an employee would make a valuable addition to our staff, and Mr. ———'s employment would have—in all probability—been effected some time ago. However, the congressional appropriation for the Department of Interior for the fiscal year of 1948, you will recall, placed a limitation on the amount of money that can be used for personnel administration. As a result it has been administratively determined that this project must perform its personnel work with a reduced force of general clerks. Although the conditions are not the best, we are complying with the order.

The letter, as I have stated, is from the department manager. It is unsigned except that his name is typewritten and ready for signature. In fact the letter was dictated by an associate. Attached is the associate's note, written on a piece of scratch paper. Here is what the personal note to the manager says:

Mr. ———: Mr. ——— and I thought it best for you to see the attached file. If you agree please sign the letter and return the file to this office.

The "dig" for the lack of funds is, I believe, quite consistent with the present Bureau efforts to try to get Congress to forget the limitation they placed upon money used for personnel administration.

Frankly I could use a man—placement officer—to help with our present recruiting problems. This is, of course, impossible when there is no money given the project for personnel administration.

Mr. Chairman, so the committee will understand, what happened was the associate, by mistake, mailed the whole correspondence to me instead of sending it to his district manager.

This is another case where one of our higher-salaried employees takes time out

to do what he says take a "dig" at Congress because Congress does not perform in line with his ideas.

Mr. Chairman, I agree this is one of few cases. Even so, there are too many of them. You will observe this man says the "dig," as he calls it, is consistent with Bureau efforts. If such policy is followed in any agency, large or small, it seems to me we should at least know about it.

Until, and unless, we can have a higher degree of cooperation between the higher officials in the Departments and agencies of our Government, and the Congress, we are going to have difficulty in bringing about improvement in efficiency and economy in Government employment.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time first of all to commend my colleague the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] for his very able discussion of this bill insofar as it pertains to appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. But, for the sake of the RECORD I would like, if I may, to propound a few inquiries to the gentleman. The committee has undertaken, as I understand, to make ample provision for Indian education, and has specifically earmarked, so far as Oklahoma boarding schools, day schools, missionary schools and tuition payments, appropriations for that purpose.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Together with the hospitals and the local superintendents and agencies throughout, which is more than they had for 1948 fiscal.

Mr. ALBERT. All of our Oklahoma schools and hospitals are provided for?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. All of them are to continue in operation with additional funds for their operations over 1948 fiscal.

Mr. ALBERT. Likewise the tuition payments?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. That is right, with increased amounts.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman.

I also understand that in the abolition of district offices all important functions of those offices such as education, health, Indian roads, and soil conservation will be taken care of by transfer to the agency offices.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. To the agency level insofar as present law will permit. It is hoped that where present law will not permit, the legislative committee will take cognizance of that. I may say very frankly that the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'Ewart] chairman of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the Committee on Public Lands, the legislative committee, has approved the attitude of this committee.

Mr. ALBERT. Was it also the intention of the committee that ample provision be made in the bill for field service personnel, that is, personnel who work at the service level, coming directly in contact with the Indian and his problems, such as field clerks, field agents, secretaries, probate attorneys, appraisers, and such officers as are necessary expeditiously and efficiently to carry out the work of the Indian Bureau?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. That is what the committee attempts to emphasize. The appropriation of \$399,000 over 1948 fiscal and the abolition of the district offices has that in mind.

Mr. ALBERT. It was not, then, the intention of the committee in transferring functions to the agency offices to allow the agencies to do away with necessary subordinate offices?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Quite to the contrary; wherever they are needed.

Mr. ALBERT. Where offices of the service level are needed, then, it is intended that they be maintained and, if necessary, that personnel and other functions be increased?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Whenever it is necessary, and reactivated services wherever it is necessary, to perform the service with those who have business transactions with the Indians.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] and the other members of the committee for the hard work they have put in on this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that both the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] and I may be permitted to revise and extend our remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I regret that work on another appropriation bill has prevented me from hearing any considerable part of the general debate or of the debate under the 5-minute rule on this bill. I do, however, want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the long, hard, arduous, and intelligent work the members of this subcommittee have given to the Interior Department appropriation bill this year. Certainly in the time I have been a Member of the House, there has never been as much time devoted to preparation of the Interior appropriation bill as has been here evidenced by the voluminous hearings on the details of the bill. I also wish to express my appreciation for the intelligent approach the committee has made to various matters with which it deals. While in some respects the bill is not as I personally would have written it, I think considering the magnitude of the task the committee has done an excellent job.

In particular I wish to commend the subcommittee and its chairman, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] for taking cognizance of specific individual projects and providing for them. A good illustration is found in two items which may draw little attention in the general press, the \$500,000 for the renovation of the Statue of Liberty and the \$152,350 for the flood-lighting and other improvements at Mount Rushmore National Memorial in the Black Hills in South Dakota.

As I understand it, the gentleman from Iowa and members of his subcommittee visited both of these monuments which symbolize the great traditions of the Na-

tion and were struck by the need for improvements to make them more available and more appreciated by the people of the country and the world.

STATUE OF LIBERTY

The Statue of Liberty, they found in a sad state of dirt and disrespect. One of the most famous symbols of freedom in all the world, cherished by every American who has sailed to a foreign soil and dreamed of as he looked forward to his return, the Statue of Liberty had been taken for granted and was neglected. It needed cleaning, removal of refuse, and the establishment of facilities so that visitors could actually visit it.

And, as I understand it, the committee wants folks to be able to come close to the monument and feel its spirit and carry its inspiration to every corner of the Nation and every quarter of the globe. So they are providing funds to make it possible to get from the mainland to the island and to accommodate the visitors who pass through the great metropolis of New York.

RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Rushmore, the great American memorial, known as the Shrine of Democracy, is newer among the Nation's great monuments, but in the minds of many, is the greatest, in its conception and in its permanence, of all our memorials. Out in the heart of the continent, the sculptor, Borglum, whose head of Lincoln is regarded by many as the finest study in the great galaxy of works in the rotunda of the Nation's Capitol, brought to life the heads of the four great Presidents—George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt—on a mountain of imperishable granite.

Last summer, when this subcommittee was making its tour of western parks and other activities administered by the Department of the Interior, they came to Mount Rushmore after darkness had fallen. They had expected to be able to see the memorial after dark, even as visitors in Washington can see the brooding figure of Lincoln in the subdued light that is found at the Lincoln Memorial here in Washington, after hours. But the mountain was dark and they were disappointed. They then resolved not to let that happen to the hundreds and thousands of others who might arrive at twilight or after.

For Rushmore has become one of the most visited of all national memorials. Last season, nearly half a million people visited the mountain coming from every State in the Union and from many of the countries of the world.

The possibility of lighting Rushmore Memorial has been proposed in other years; but the requirements of completing the sculpturing of the great faces themselves and the demands of World War II for money have made it impossible to get consideration for a lighting project heretofore. Even this year the Bureau of the Budget did not submit an estimate. Cost figures were worked out by the National Park Service at Mr. JENSEN's request, however, and I asked the subcommittee to add the necessary funds to the bill. The committee gave a sympathetic hearing as shown in the

printed hearings and granted the request as set forth on page 37-8 of the committee's report.

Not only did the subcommittee provide \$56,900 for the installation of floodlights, but they provided the \$95,450 I also urged for a water and sewer system to provide proper facilities for the care of the hundreds of thousands of visitors who are now visiting this shrine. And to this total of \$152,350 for improvements, they added \$4,938 for seasonal personnel for the operation of the lighting system and the service of the night visitors.

The lighting of Mount Rushmore, Mr. Chairman, promises to usher in an entirely new era in the growing appreciation of this great memorial.

The Rapid City Junior Chamber of Commerce recently conceived the idea that it would help in the advancement of the idea if they would arrange for a temporary lighting. And so, within the past month, through the cooperation of the air force base near Rapid City, they arranged for the floodlighting of the mountain for 1 week, using some gigantic anti-aircraft searchlights.

Reports which I have been receiving during the past week say that the effect was spectacular beyond all expectations. Just yesterday, I had a letter from John Boland, the president of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society, saying: "I am not capable of expressing my deep feeling." And a letter from another party states that Boland said that in all his 20 years of association with the memorial he had never experienced an equal thrill.

Mr. Chairman, Rushmore is something which every American should now see. The heads of the four great Presidents are impressive under any circumstance. To see them out of the night in a setting of mountain peaks and shadows will be an unforgettable experience for the millions to whom the committee and this Congress, by this action, will have made it possible.

While I thus record my appreciation as the Representative of the district in which this great shrine of the Nation is located, I do so in the belief that the committee and the Congress have made a great contribution to an appreciation of the very ideals of the Nation. Nothing, Mr. Chairman, is more important in these days of clashing ideologies, than a true love for the men and the principles which made the United States both the beacon and the bulwark of liberty for all the world.

(Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to inquire of my friend and colleague the gentleman from Tennessee, a distinguished member of this subcommittee, as to the limitations on the Southwestern Power Administration

transmission system contained on page 5 of the bill.

It is my understanding that the Southwestern Power Administration is this year completing a very expensive transmission line that links up to federally constructed and paid for dams and public power projects in the Southwest, the Norfolk Dam in Arkansas and the Denison Dam in Oklahoma and Texas. Is that not correct?

Mr. GORE. The gentleman is correct. There is under contract now and under construction a high tension line which connects the Denison and Norfolk Dams. The Budget contained recommended appropriations for switching stations and substations necessary to step down the power and convert it to usable form to make it available for the REA's and the municipal cooperatives that might want to purchase it.

Mr. MONRONEY. That is the smaller users such as the REA's and small villages that may have their own distribution systems, and other public users cannot now tap this line that was built at the expense of many millions of dollars by the Federal Government to carry electricity that is generated by dams that cost many more millions of dollars. But the benefit and use of electricity cannot be put into the hands of these REA's and small cooperatives, because of the denial under this bill of any funds to construct outlets such as substations.

Mr. GORE. Except that an REA might build a \$1,000,000 substation. It then might be available to them. In actual fact, of course, this unfortunate action represents the bus-bar philosophy which means that even though the people's money has been invested in the generating facilities in huge sums, the benefits are denied to them unless a toll is paid to the private power industry.

Mr. MONRONEY. Does this not go just a little bit further in addition to meeting the utility desires—that instead of being a bus bar deal, we build a transmission line, and then the utility companies are virtually the only ones who can take this electricity from the Government-built transmission line. No funds are provided in this bill or any other bill that I know to take this electricity in usable form down from the overhead high-tension line to the small users such as the REA's.

Mr. GORE. I stand corrected. I see from the gentleman's understanding of the situation that I should be interrogating him, rather than he interrogating me.

Mr. MONRONEY. It does mean that it will be even more profitable for private utilities because they will not even have to use their transmission lines, but can take this from a Government transmission line, and thus they will be the indispensable middle man through which the small REAs and small villages having municipal systems can tap this line to get this Government-generated electricity.

Mr. GORE. The gentleman is correct. Even though the people of the United States have made the bulk of the investment, private power industry will control it.

Mr. MONRONEY. Can the gentleman give me any reason why the subcommittee, as well as the full committee, of the House would bring in a bill which would deny funds that have been requested by the Bureau of the Budget, which funds have been advocated by the small REA's over the entire State of Oklahoma and which are necessary if the lines are to be properly completed? Can the gentleman state why this money was completely left out of the bill?

Mr. GORE. Insofar as I am concerned, the action is without justification or reason. But the gentleman recognizes, of course, that there is a fundamental difference of opinion between certain Members of Congress, as well as between certain citizens of the country, as to the electric power policy. This question goes to that fundamental. This is the bus bar policy. With that policy, I am thoroughly in disagreement.

Mr. MONRONEY. The failure to furnish any funds to make that electricity from that high-tension line completed this year usable by farmers and small village cooperatives means we will have to wait another year, and perhaps two or three, until this wasteful policy is finally changed by the majority party in control of the Congress, is that correct?

Mr. GORE. All construction items are eliminated from the bill for the Southwestern Power Administration. All monies for customer facilities, and all monies for any facilities that would make the power available to rural cooperatives and municipal cooperative systems are stricken out.

Mr. MONRONEY. I thank the gentleman for the information.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, the intelligent exchange of information between the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] is so in accord with my thinking on this appropriation bill that I cannot refrain from making further comment. As I read the record, the total budget request for Bureau of Reclamation transmission lines and substations was \$20,805,690. This amount was cut \$12,910,649 by the committee, leaving an authorization of \$7,895,041. The decrease was more than 60 percent. These figures are totals for the 17 reclamation States.

This, in my opinion, is conclusive proof of the busbar philosophy which dominates the thinking of the Republican members of this committee.

As this bill comes to the floor for debate it stands revealed as an attempt to turn over to private utilities the public's investment in, among other things, power facilities which were intended to develop, in the interests of all the people the natural resources inherent in the great rivers of our Nation.

What does this bill do to the power marketing agencies set up by congressional acts designed to safeguard the public's interests and to make the benefits of the Government's power developments available to all the people? For an answer we need only turn to some revealing passages in the committee's report and in the bill itself.

For the Southwestern Power Administration the committee says that it has, and I quote, "eliminated all funds for the construction program, it being of the opinion that such necessary additional facilities as may be required should be provided by organizations in the power business in that area where the power is to be distributed." Fine sounding words, but what do they actually mean? They mean simply that the Government must sell at the bus bar to the private utilities at their own price and for their own exploitation, all the power generated at numerous dams in the Southwest. They mean that municipalities and REA co-ops that desire to purchase this power shall be entirely frozen out and must go begging to the private power companies for an opportunity to stay in the power distribution field. The law under which the Southwestern Power Administration operates, the Flood Control Act of 1944, however, says that the Secretary of the Interior shall transmit and dispose of this power in such manner as to encourage the most widespread use thereof at the lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles, and that law further says that preference in the sale of such power and energy shall be given to public bodies and cooperatives.

So here we find the committee saying that so far as it is concerned this law shall be disregarded and that the private power companies, the same companies that fought that law tooth and nail, the same companies that have denied farmers the benefits of electrification, that have reduced rates only under the compulsion of previously aroused Congresses and strong public opinion, these private power companies shall become the exclusive beneficiaries of the public's investment. But this is but the first instance of this type of chicanery in the committee's report and in the bill.

In the section dealing with the Bonneville Power Administration we find that the committee baldly asserts that the people of the State of Washington acting under laws enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington to take advantage of the preference privileges in the Bonneville Power Act which are even stronger than the public-preference privileges contained in the act controlling the policies of the Southwestern Power Administration are pursuing a Soviet power policy which will not be countenanced by the committee. In line with that remarkable statement from the committee, that gratuitous insult to the people of the Pacific Northwest, the committee denies funds for the construction of certain substation and transmission lines, because private power companies have expressed a willingness to construct them. The committee also admonishes the Bonneville Power Administration to so conduct its contract operations in the future as to insure that the private power companies will be taken care of ahead of the public agencies to which preference in the purchase of Bonneville power is guaranteed by law in the Bonneville Power Act. So here again we find the committee acting in utter disregard of the law of the land as enacted by the Congress in an effort to assure that re-

gardless of that law the private power companies may be enabled to appropriate to and all benefit vast investments made for the benefit of all the people.

And, to render the rape of the public interest complete, the committee does to the Bureau of Reclamation power operations the same thing that it does to the Bonneville Power Administration and the Southwestern Power Administration. Again disregarding the preference provisions for the sale of power under the reclamation law, we find the committee saying that it is unsound and against the principles of our form of government to appropriate Government funds for the construction of transmission lines, switchyards, substations, and incidental facilities where private capital is prepared to provide them. Certainly the Congress, since 1906, the first date it wrote a preference provision for the purchase of Government power by municipalities and other public bodies into the law, has not considered that in so doing it was committing an un-American act. It is this committee which is acting against the principles of our form of government when, in total disregard of the laws of Congress, it attempts to place the private power companies between the public and the public's own developments.

Let us see what else besides these expressions the committee has written into the bill to make sure that its whims are carried out. First we find that there is a general deletion and reduction of items for transmission lines and substations without which no public body can hope to take advantage of the preference provisions which the reclamation law has supposedly guaranteed them since 1906. Not content with that, we find that in the case of a specific project, the Canyon Ferry Dam on the Missouri River, the committee has gone so far as to write into the bill a provision which says that no funds may be expended for construction of the power plant, power facilities, or transmission facilities of that project except for the excavation and construction of the foundation for a powerhouse. In other words, the committee would have this Congress direct the expenditure of millions of dollars to construct a dam at which it invites the Montana Power Co. to install a power plant, pay the Government whatever it chooses since the Government will have no bargaining power, turn around and sell this power to the public and reap all the benefits of the public's investment.

On the Central Valley project, we find the committee is again up to its old trick of denying all funds for transmission lines other than those necessary to provide power to the project pumping plants except such transmission lines as are desirable to deliver all the power to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. So, here again we have the committee deciding that contrary to the express provisions of the reclamation law Shasta and Keswick Dams of the Central Valley project shall be built as mere adjuncts to the private power monopoly of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Not only that but in the case of the Central Valley project, in the face of the greatest power shortage ever experienced in the State of California,

the committee states that it has denied the funds to operate the two new generators that will be in service in the next fiscal year. Here indeed is a shocking example of the committee's disregard of the rights of the public. I have not yet referred to the project which most directly concerns the people whom I represent in the Congress, the Colorado-Big Thompson project. In that case, the committee by reducing the funds for power facilities delays their completion and delays the integration of the now disconnected power-generating facilities on that project in the face of the greatest need for power that this country has ever seen.

It is my sincere hope that as this appropriation bill is considered in the other body, there will be a full and complete restoration of all reasonable requests for funds in order to effectuate the original intent of Congress. In the consideration of this type of legislation the public interest and the general welfare of the people as a whole is of paramount importance.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity to ask a question of the chairman of the subcommittee, which I have previously discussed with him. I realize fully that the committee, as a group, as is true of all other subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations, has cooperated wholeheartedly in an effort to conserve, as far as we can conserve wisely, the use of fuel oil. It may be suggested that this is not an appropriate time to bring up this matter, but I have done so in connection with each appropriation bill and intend to do so in connection with those remaining. Our national situation is brought home forcibly to me this afternoon, since I have just left a hearing before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, where we are trying to discover what the policy is as to the exportation of increased amounts of steel and oil-country goods at this time.

I have discussed the matter with the chairman and the clerk of the committee, and I believe I am correct in understanding that there are no funds provided in this bill for new installations of oil-heating units, or for the conversion from coal to oil-heating units. Yet I think it is proper for me to ask, so that it may be in the legislative record of this bill, if it is the intention of the committee that no such funds shall be used unless it can be clearly shown that it is a wise policy, because of the fact that there is a large amount of oil available in nearby areas. I make that simple qualification, because I understand through a misprint in a previous bill unfortunately the words were used, "when there was an oil shortage," when actually and in fact the words I used in presenting the amendment were "where there is no oil shortage." I intend to cooperate to correct that before the session ends.

Going back to this particular bill, may I put it this way: Am I right in understanding that there is not only no request for money in this bill for the pur-

pose of converting any coal-heating units to oil, or the installation of any new oil-heating units, but also, obviously it is not the intention of the committee that any such use should be made of any funds provided in this bill?

Mr. JENSEN. In answer to that question, the most I can say is that of course there is a great deal of money in this bill for the construction of hydroelectric dams, but there is no money in this bill for the construction of steam plants. It would be difficult for me to visualize that there would be any money in this bill for anything that would require oil or gas or coal for heating purposes or for generating purposes. There might be some little insignificant furnace some place in the Interior Department where that might be true, but to my knowledge, I know of none.

Mr. HESELTON. In general, it carries out the purpose of the Executive order of the President which is still in effect, that all Government agencies shall do their best to conserve fuel oil until we get out of this difficult period.

Mr. JENSEN. That is true.

Mr. HESELTON. I thank the chairman for making this explanation. Such a statement will certainly be a clear expression of the committee's intention and a definite standard to be used by those charged with the responsibility of spending these funds.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read and that amendments may be offered at any point in the bill following the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it the gentleman's request that the bill be considered as read and that amendments may be offered, for instance, to the last line of the bill and then somewhere else in the bill?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: On page 46, after line 18, insert the following: "Water conservation and utilization projects, Buford-Trenton project, North Dakota, not to exceed \$126,000 of the unexpended balances of the appropriations heretofore made under 'water conservation and utilization projects' shall be available for completion of construction of the Buford-Trenton project, North Dakota."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment and of this appropriation is to complete the Buford-Trenton irrigation project in North Dakota. During the hearings there was considerable testimony given to the committee on both sides of this question. The committee took the position that until the gentlemen from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE and Mr. ROBERTSON] and other officers concerned could agree on this project, the committee would take no action.

I am glad to report that both Mr. LEMKE and Mr. ROBERTSON have come to

a full agreement and they desire the amendment to be offered.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: Page 73, line 10, strike out the sum "\$1,541,464" and insert "\$1,556,464."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: On page 76, line 8, after the word "for", insert a comma and the following: "of which not exceeding \$50,000 shall be available for use in connection with the installation of two elevators at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to start the construction of two elevators in the wonderful caverns at Carlsbad, N. Mex. They are very badly needed. The item was not presented to the committee in time to act intelligently on the justification. We now have the full information and we feel the item is fully justified and proper.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: On page 96, line 10, after the word "violence", strike out the remainder of line 10 and all of the lines down to and including the word "act" in line 16.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, the language which we seek to strike out in this amendment has been included in some other appropriation bills. Since we have given this matter our fullest consideration we feel that the language which we seek to strike out goes farther than can be properly justified. We feel that the balance of the language, however, that pertains to the same matter is in the interest of good government. Those who have taken an active interest in this matter, both those for it and opposed to it, feel it is proper that the language be stricken out of this bill.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee having charge of the Interior Department appropriation bill for the sound, sober judgment it has used in striking out this so-called Red rider or Keefe rider that has been carried in three previous appropriation bills. An attempt was made on the floor of the House to eliminate this rider on three occasions before and each time it was turned down.

Mr. Chairman, I am happy this afternoon to note that after cool, calm consideration of the far-reaching effects this Red rider may have on all employees of the Government, it has been finally decided to strike this from the pending

appropriation bill. I sincerely hope we will not have this type of legislation in any more appropriation bills which may be brought before the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

(Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, it is very obvious from this bill that the subcommittee in charge of it has done an excellent job. By the amounts that have been allowed for western development and progress, it is not to be taken to mean any insinuation against any Western State. However, my colleague, the gentleman from the State of Washington [Mr. JACKSON], has already called to the Committee's attention some criticism of a certain Northwestern State which is charged with following the Soviet pattern in certain matters involving the condemnation of existing electric power facilities. It is rather obvious that the State of Washington was the State referred to in this respect.

Mr. Chairman, in fairness to the people of the State of Washington some recounting of this Washington public-utility law is now in order. Of the total hydroelectric power in the world, some 750,000,000 horsepower, about 20 percent exists on the North American continent, or approximately 150,000,000 horsepower. Approximately one-third of that is in the Pacific Northwest and in the Columbia River, which drains some six or eight watersheds, including the Rockies, both in the United States and Canada, the Cabinets, the Cascades, the Siskiyou, the Blue Mountains, and other mountain ranges in that tremendous drainage area of the West.

Mr. Chairman, the Columbia River has a tremendous flow. There is more water flowing down that river than any other river in North America, with the exception of the lower Mississippi, which flows through flat territory and is not a potential hydroelectric power producer. The only rivers in the world that compare with the Columbia are those which rise on the high plateaus of equatorial Africa and flow down through the Belgian and French Congo and the French Cameroons, but they are so located that their hydroelectric potentialities are nil.

Now, this is a lot of hydroelectric water power. There are about 20,000,000 horsepower of immediately practical hydroelectric energy in the Columbia River. Whoever controls it controls the future of the Pacific Northwest. There are many people of various political ideologies who fully recognize that fact. In this day, when we have to take the floor as my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts, did, and make sure that no oil is used in heating buildings; when we know that our gas as an industrial fuel is not located so as to serve the whole United States; when we step up succeeding fiscal year appropriation bills because of the rising cost of coal, which can and has risen one, two, and three times dur-

ing a fiscal year, thus adding to our burdens as taxpayers, it is time that we take an interest in this hydroelectric energy. The people that I represent have long ago taken an interest in the hydroelectric power in the Columbia River. As early as 1930 they made up their minds on this thing: That the Columbia River potential was so great that it would be built and developed in the Nation's interest, mind you, either by great syndicates of bankers or by the Federal Government, the latter being a fact, because it is an interstate stream, draining western Montana, almost the total of Idaho, the eastern part of Washington, and a good share of the State of Oregon. The choice was made almost by indirection during the thirties that the Federal Government, as an aid-work project, should build the Grand Coulee-Columbia Basin project, a multiple-purpose project. It was done as a way to put men to work and to consume materials produced elsewhere in the United States. It began generating power 3 months before Pearl Harbor.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. It was a happy day for the United States, believe me, when Grand Coulee was built. It contributed a whole lot to the building of our airplanes. Aluminum, which goes into airplanes, into the airframes and into the wings, has been called nothing more than frozen kilowatts. This Congress voted only recently to implement our air force to a 70-group air force. It is going to take aluminum, but how are you going to get the fuel with oil running out, gas improperly located, and coal rising in cost? Thus did we build Bonneville and we built Grand Coulee. They are both valuable to the Nation. More such projects should be built on the Columbia River. But what of the people who live there? Are they not also entitled to the use of this power? So, the farmers who live in the isolated areas of my district and the farmers throughout the State decided that some program should be put into effect, written into the statute, that would give the people who are residents of the area some voice, comparable to the domination of either the Federal Government or the great syndicates of bankers. So, the Public Utility District Act came into being in 1930. Naturally, since it involves "power" it has been controversial ever since. Yet it follows largely the same pattern that we follow in the building of public roads. It is a district not greatly different from a reclamation district or a school district. It can be formed only by vote of the people and it can be dissolved by vote of the people. Its directors are elected at regular elections. It is an attempt to get the people of a certain area together to work for a common cause. That issue has been voted on three or four times since it came into being. As late as 1946, in the last congressional election, at which time we felt that we had purged our

State of some of our radicals, in that type of an election where the conservative element overrode the others, this issue was before the voters of the State of Washington in the form of initiative 166. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent in an attempt to put 166 over, which would have forced the commissioners of these districts to call for a special vote every time they took a step that meant the development of a project.

It is the same thing as though you were forced to go back to your district next week, when we shall have the draft law before us, and have a special election on that one issue, with your candidacy hanging in the balance on the outcome of that vote. That, as a matter of fact, is a European, not American system.

We have other districts that do have condemnation powers and do not have to have separate votes to take such action. States can. Cities can. Counties can. Districts of all sorts can. Bear in mind that we have very active elections in these public utility district elections out there. The whole issue of what is to be done during the term of a man that is standing for office is reviewed by the people, and they vote accordingly. But this 166 would have compelled them to hold an election every time they turned around. I expected it to carry, and thought our public utility districts would have to hold such elections. The tenor of the people was anti-Communist. It was against tax spending. I ran on an economy platform, and I know how they felt. I expected it to carry. What happened? Those folks, after 16 years of experience with this old system of common- or group-action enterprise or political functioning as you have in school districts and in reclamation districts in States, counties, cities, and so forth, voted overwhelmingly to down 166, which would have compelled those elections. It carried in only 1 of 39 counties. These people had faith in their program.

I wanted you to have this background because it is deeply imbedded in the life, in the hopes, and I think in the integrity of the people of the State of Washington. It is not a Soviet pattern. It is distinctly American and democratic. The appellation does them an injustice.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in answer to the gentleman from Washington, in whom I have the highest confidence and respect, I certainly cannot agree that a program or a policy or a law in any State in this Union which permits the condemnation of private property and the taking over of that private property without a vote of the people who are directly interested and have the greatest interest in the property which is condemned, and in the property which will be built in its place, is proper. I still contend, as the committee stated in the report, that it is a step toward a Soviet power policy. I think we in this Congress have a responsibility and a duty and we have taken an oath to defend the Constitution of the United States. Certainly that Constitution provides that private property shall not be taken over without due process of law.

In my opinion, even though I am not an attorney, certainly no law that is a good law is anything other than common sense. If a law of that kind has been enacted, as it has been in a certain State of this Union and possibly others, I contend that the law will eventually fall of its own weight, or this country will fall into the hands of socialism or communism or dictatorship or some other thing that is obnoxious to our way of life.

Let me give you an idea what we have to protect. We must protect not only private business, not only the private utilities, but everyone down to the peanut vendor down on the corner. We must protect the fellow who carries on an honest business, either with his own hard-earned dollars, or with the hard-earned dollars of other people, as is the case where stockholders have their money invested in the large utilities.

Let me read to you the kind of revenue that comes into the Treasury of the United States each year. In the year 1947, for instance, which is the last year on which we have a full report, the private utility companies paid in local, State, and Federal taxes the sum of \$657,000,000. That was in 1 year, the year 1947. We all know how the Government needs this money. We know that federally operated projects pay no taxes into the Treasury of the Federal Government. So if we are to continue to collect enough money, then certainly we must guard private industry, and every other private enterprise from the peanut vendor down to the biggest corporations in the United States that are doing business on good, sound, honest business principles, and see to it that they are not driven out of business and driven off the tax rolls of the country by a paternal government, which, of course, is strong if it wants to be strong.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. REGAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REGAN: On page 76, line 6, after the word "including", strike out the sum "\$3,210,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,245,000."

Mr. REGAN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will add \$35,000 only to the amount to be used for repair and construction of trails and highways in the Park Service. Here in the Big Bend section of Texas, there is what is known as the Big Bend National Park. The State of Texas has set aside as its contribution to this park 1,000,000 acres of land in the bend of the Rio Grande, about 200 miles east of El Paso. The park has been designated by the Congress as a national park, and improvements have been started there. But a matter has developed recently on which the park authorities had no previous information, and they have been prevented from completing their roadways into the park. Last year, without roads, more than 28,000 visitors from the United States visited the Big Bend National Park, which abounds with certain types of rugged mountainous scenery, canyons, large trees, points of interest, and what not.

Recently the State Highway Commission of Texas completed a road to the

entrance of the park at a cost of over \$500,000. The Park Board was to continue the road on down through the park to the many scenic spots, where the cabins are located, and into the canyon part of the country.

I would like to show you on this blackboard what we ran up against. The State highway built a road up to the north line of the park. The Park Board then came down here, and they find they have to go out of the delineated line of the park to get through a pass between two mountain ranges, known as Persimmon Gap. This means that we would have to buy a right-of-way there for the highway.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REGAN. I yield.

Mr. GILLIE. The gentleman speaks about this new piece of road down in Texas right across from Marfa. Is that right?

Mr. REGAN. That is right.

Mr. GILLIE. I am glad you brought that up, because when my committee was down there holding hearings in El Paso, they came to us and told us about this particular road being badly needed. Several citizens from Marfa spoke to our committee about that and said it was badly needed so that they could use that as a park entrance.

Mr. REGAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GILLIE. I am glad to endorse what you are saying.

Mr. REGAN. The people of that part of the country are very much concerned about providing this facility to get this park open so that the thousands of people throughout the United States may take in this park in connection with the chain of national parks they are visiting. The Park Board estimated that 200,000 people will visit the park each year. The gasoline tax alone will more than pay for this right of way in a 30-day period.

The State highway completed this portion at a cost of half a million dollars down to the entrance of the park. Then, it is the Park Board's responsibility from then on. They find that they have to go out of the confines of the land in the park. The amount required is only \$35,000. It increases this \$3,210,000 appropriation for trails by \$35,000. I hope the committee will see fit to adopt this very important amendment, because it is the only way in which we can get this road constructed in a 2-year period of time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I want to say, Mr. Chairman, it does not give me a bit of pleasure to oppose this amendment, but I am compelled to do so because of the fact that there are so many requests for items of this nature, on both sides of the aisle, that it is difficult to put in an item of this kind which is not in the emergency category, and for which we have had no budget request. I think this item would have been approved if it had come to the committee in the regular manner. But if we were to approve this item we would have to approve many others of like nature.

So I hope the amendment will not be agreed to.

Mr. REGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. REGAN. The gentleman is correct. There are many others as meritorious, undoubtedly. But this is an emergency matter, in a sense, because it was just recently discovered that we would have to go within the line of the park to build that road. They cannot build the road until that land is acquired.

Mr. JENSEN. It is often said, the longest way around is the shortest way home. I do not know whether this is in that category or not, but I do not think it will hurt those people to travel a little farther around for a year or so.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, while the gentleman from Texas [Mr. REGAN] has already explained to you many of the features of this, I think you should be told that the Park Board—the National Park Service—has considered building a road over this range of mountains here illustrated on this blackboard, and they find it will cost over \$100,000 to build the road over this range down into the park. This road goes down to the Rio Grande River, where are many of the features which visitors wish to see. Even with a poor trail which runs from the entrance by a devious route down into the main part of the park, 28,000 people went there last year. It is estimated that over 200,000 will visit the park next year. I think, Mr. Chairman, it is self-demonstrating that we could recover in gasoline taxes alone enough to buy this right-of-way land through this gap in the range of mountains which lies just outside the park boundary.

The gentleman argues that no budget request was made for this item. None was made because it was not known until recently that the land which had been delineated by the Secretary of the Interior to bound the park did not extend beyond this gap. We and the Park Service people thought that the boundary extended over to take in the gap so we would not have to build a road over the mountain.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is making an excellent statement and I wish to commend him and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. REGAN] for the good work which they have done on the Big Bend project.

It is true that technically there was no budget estimate, but there was a budget estimate for the acquisition of land in parks in the sum of \$200,000. Big Bend was not listed as one of the parks where the money could be spent but the Interior Department advised the committee that the \$200,000 would be adequate for all purposes, including Big Bend, and that a little change in language was necessary but no funds in addition to the budget would be required. In other words, the Big Bend project could have been taken care of without exceeding the budget. Unfortunately, the committee

struck out the entire \$200,000 and so there is presently nothing in the bill which would take care of the needs in the Big Bend.

I wish to join with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. REGAN], and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUCAS], and others, in doing what can be done to include this little item for our park in Texas. The gasoline taxes alone payable to the Federal Government by reason of travel in and to the park would soon reimburse the Government for this small outlay.

Another thing that should be borne in mind is that the State of Texas has contributed more than a million acres to this park and certainly this request would represent a minor contribution on the part of the Federal Government.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the gentleman. Let me point out that the State of Texas has spent half a million dollars on a road leading down to the park, but the park is practically closed because there is no road within the park, which the Federal Government should provide.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. BURLESON. It should be pointed out that the \$35,000 involved is a maximum amount, and that it is entirely possible, if not probable, that the project may be opened for a great deal less money than that, that the right-of-way might be purchased for less. Am I right about that?

Mr. LUCAS. The gentleman is right.

Mr. BURLESON. And that the money that is spent here as far as the emergency nature of it is concerned is a fraction of the investment already made by both the State and the Federal governments.

Mr. LUCAS. That is exactly right.

If the gentleman from Iowa has no more serious objection to it than he has already stated, I am quite sure that he will not object too much if the committee passes this amendment. I urge its adoption.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. REGAN) there were—yeas 40, nays 51.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: On page 51, line 25, add the following: "Provided further, That no moratorium or stop order that may be issued by the President can abrogate in whole or in part the use of any appropriation for reclamation or flood-control projects as provided for in this legislation."

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment to bring into focus some things that had happened to past appropriation bills for public works and reclamation.

It will be remembered that in the Seventy-ninth Congress we had an appropriation bill before this body for consideration concerning reclamation, flood control and public works projects. It will be recalled that the Bureau of the Budget and the President had recommended to the Congress all of these ap-

propriations for this type of work. They were for Federal construction works. Upon the recommendation by the President and the Bureau of the Budget the Congress adopted legislation covering this matter. It will also be remembered that these appropriations were sent to the President for veto or for his approval.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I am sure the gentleman's amendment is a good one. I know that last year or the year before the President issued a stop order against the construction of a lot of reclamation projects. As far as the committee on this side of the aisle is concerned, we are prepared to accept the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I appreciate the chairman accepting the amendment. I would like to finish my statement.

The appropriations were sent to the President for veto or for approval. He approved them all. In fact, he signed the appropriation bill in the presence of a score of Members who sponsored the bill. Pictures were taken, pens were given out, and the President said it was a great step forward.

The Congress adjourned on August 2, 1946. A letter came up to this Chamber on August 3, 10 days after he had signed the bill, at which time he said it was a great step forward, advising Congress that he had put a stop order on this great forward march on reclamation, public works, and flood control. He made inoperative in whole or in part the legislation, first approved by the Bureau of the Budget, the President, then by the Congress.

It is my opinion that the President at that time overstepped his constitutional authority in abrogating an appropriation bill duly considered by the Congress. If he can do that in reference to public works, he can do it for veterans' hospitals, social security, the national defense, and other things.

It is for that reason I offer this amendment to the pending appropriation bill, always remembering and keeping in mind what happened during the Seventy-ninth Congress. Before the echoes had died out in this Hall after adjournment, the letter was sent here checking this great march of progress. I do not want to see that happen again. In my opinion it was a rather unusual power that the President took unto himself at that time in abrogating an act of this Congress. This amendment will make impossible the illegal assumption of authority by the President. If this is not done Congress will no longer control the purse strings as provided by the Constitution and popular self-government will end.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], clarify for me and for the committee the last proviso on page 7 of the bill, reading as follows:

Provided further, That interest heretofore or hereafter collected by Bonneville Power Administration from sales of electric energy generated at Grand Coulee Dam on the un-amortized balance of investment allocated to power in Grand Coulee Dam shall be covered into the reclamation fund and shall not be allocated.

I wonder if the gentleman would briefly explain that provision.

Mr. JENSEN. I will be glad to. To make it perfectly clear to the Members of the House who are not familiar with what happened a few years ago, we had a Solicitor of the Department of the Interior who ruled that it was not necessary for the Reclamation Bureau to cover into the Treasury the interest component, which, according to basic law, should be paid on all revenue-producing facilities, such as hydro-electric-power plants. When that matter came to the attention of our committee a couple of years ago, we took the position that that money should be either covered into the Treasury of the United States or covered into the reclamation fund. So in the 1948 appropriation bill we provided that the interest component for the Bonneville Power Administration should be covered into the reclamation fund and should not be allocated. In the bill this year we have expanded that and have now covered all reclamation projects throughout the Nation that are federally owned and put in the same language relating to every project as it now relates to Bonneville Power Administration in the 1948 bill. Does that answer the gentleman?

Mr. HORAN. The gentleman understands that we have worked out a feasibility test on the Columbia Basin-Grand Coulee project, and we have worked out a pay-out program so that the Federal Government will be sure to get its return and that the Columbia Basin will be developed as a solvent reclamation unit. I wonder if this proviso, as it now reads, will have any deleterious effect upon the feasibility of the Columbia Basin and our ability to amortize?

Mr. JENSEN. Only to this degree, that 3 percent interest must be put into a suspense account or reserve interest account and cannot be used in computing your pay-out schedule. In other words, it must not be considered in your pay-out and your rate making will thereby be affected, naturally. We will, however, under this system, be complying with the law of the land which provides that interest should be paid on these revenue-producing projects. Now, then, the committee is not asking that this interest component be covered into the Treasury of the United States. We are asking that it be covered into the reclamation fund, from which we appropriate back to Reclamation. It does not make a lot of difference, only to this degree, that naturally the more money we can collect, whether it be in payments on projects or whether it be interest, and the more money the Federal Government will get into its Treasury, the more liberal we

can be in appropriating money for the development of the West.

Mr. HORAN. In appropriating in this bill for fiscal 1949, did the subcommittee consider the inclusion of the phrase "during fiscal 1949" in the drawing up of this proviso?

Mr. JENSEN. I do not quite understand the gentleman.

Mr. HORAN. You are here appropriating for 1 year, 1949.

Mr. JENSEN. That is all we can appropriate for.

Mr. HORAN. That is right, and I wondered if the subcommittee had considered at all the inclusion of the phrase "during fiscal 1949."

Mr. JENSEN. Well, naturally, we consider that it will be the law. At least, it is to provide the proper procedure until a permanent law can be passed which will take care of this whole matter, like the Rockwell bill, for instance.

Mr. HORAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FENTON: On page 95, strike out the comma at the end of line 10 and lines 11, 12, 13, and 14 through "1947"; and in line 24, after "violence", strike out the remainder of page 95 and on page 96, strike out lines 1, 2, and 3, down to and including "1947" in line 3.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment simply as a clarifying amendment in view of the action the committee took a short time ago on page 96, when an amendment struck out certain language. This amendment simply strikes out the same language appearing in other parts of this section.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for the attention of the chairman of the subcommittee because I think it is very important to correct what I think he has done unintentionally. If we pass this bill with its present language, as a result of the committee amendment which was offered at page 96 we will be legislating a new statute today making it a criminal offense for railroad employees, those employed on railroads that have now been taken over by the Government, to go out on strike. I am sure that is not the intention of the committee and not the intention of the Members of this House.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Before I yield, let me explain how this comes about, for I am sure the gentleman will agree with me.

When the committee struck out the language on page 96, you struck out the following language:

or who is a member of any labor organization the officers of which have not complied with the requirements of subsection (h) of section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act.

When you struck that out, you struck out also the following language, and this is the key to the situation:

and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act.

By having taken out that language, you make this penalty provision applicable to anyone employed by the Government, not just to the Government employee who receives salary or wages under this appropriation. When you do that, what do you do with respect to railroad workers? The Government has taken the railroads. The railroad workers now work for the Government. If any of them should go out on strike, you are now legislating a criminal statute against them. I know the committee never intended to do that. I do not believe it was your intention to do that. The committee offered an amendment to eliminate a provision which should never have been in the bill. I urged its elimination this morning. However, in eliminating that provision, you eliminated also the language I have just mentioned and as a result of such elimination you make it possible now to indict any railroad employee who goes out on strike. The committee amendment, therefore, which was adopted on page 96, should have removed the language on line 10, page 96, after the word "violence" down to and including the figure "1947" on line 14 and no further. If you had left the language, following the figure "1947", then you would not have legislated a criminal statute against strikes on the part of employees not affected by this appropriation.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I yield to any gentleman of the committee for any observations they would like to make on that point.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield.

Mr. GORE. Does the gentleman believe that people should strike against the Government?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. That is not the issue here. Let us not start dragging herrings here which do not belong in this discussion. Let us be sensible about this business. Do you want to enact that kind of criminal statute which is being enacted by error and which is not intended?

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I cannot yield to the gentleman from Tennessee at this time, because he is not making any relevant contribution, but I want the gentleman in charge of this bill to deal with this subject at this time. I think he never intended to accomplish what is being accomplished.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, after we strike out what we have stricken out by the amendment, the balance of the language will be identical with that which was in the bill last year. Certainly no one wants strikes against the Government of the United States.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The language will not be identical. Strikes against the Government is not the issue. First of all, as you have amended this bill, the language is no longer identical with that in the bill you passed last year.

Mr. JENSEN. Well, of course, we know how the gentleman feels about such matters.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. It is not a question of my being satisfied. I think I am doing the committee a service because you are going to come back here after this goes to the other body and you are going to admit that you made an error. I am trying to correct that error now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for five additional minutes.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to shut the gentleman off, and I shall not shut him off, but certainly we have some things to do here. We have many things to do and we have just this day to do this work of getting this bill through the House. I shall not object to the request of the gentleman, but I hope that no one else asks for additional time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I am not trying to delay the passage of this bill, Mr. Chairman. I earnestly believe that a serious error is being made. I submit again that when the amendment was offered by the committee it was offered in good faith. It was offered to correct a situation which we pointed out this morning to be bad. But in doing that the amendment struck out additional language which limits criminal penalties to only those employees who are paid out of this appropriation. By taking out the language "the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act," you are now enacting a criminal statute which can be made applicable to the railroad workers today. That was never the intention of this committee. If we just want to insist on doing something that is wrong just because we want to appear right, if we just want to be stubborn about it, all right, but, at any rate, I want this House to know just what it is doing. I think that after consultation between the committee members on both sides and with the legal adviser of this committee you will agree with me that this language has to be restored; otherwise we are enacting a criminal statute which will affect the railroad employees today and the miners tomorrow. It will affect any employee of any industry which has been taken over by the Government. This fits the railroad workers today. You cannot get away from that. This does not go into the question of whether they have the right to strike or not. That right I will sustain in debate with the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] on another occasion, but it does not belong in this debate. Unless the gen-

tleman from Tennessee is ready to stand up and say that this is what the committee intended to do, then he should urge the correction of the error. I do not think the gentleman is ready to say that he wants to accomplish what the committee amendment does—that is, to establish a felony penalty against railroad workers who go out on strike.

This comes about as the result of an honest error and I am calling on the committee to correct it. At any rate, I think the membership of the House should know what it has done.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] has again expired.

(Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REDDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REDDEN: Page 76, line 6, insert after the semicolon the following: "Of which \$150,000 shall be available only for completing the grading and resurfacing of Heintooga Ridge Road, Great Smoky Mountains National Park."

Mr. REDDEN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment does not increase the appropriation set forth in the section to which it refers. It simply earmarks the \$150,000 for the completion of the Heintooga Ridge Road section of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

I might say for the benefit of the Members that, as you know, there has been quite a bit of earmarking done in this bill, and I think very properly so. This item was approved by the Park Service of the Interior Department and was put in the budget. It was also approved by the Bureau of the Budget. It was considered by the Subcommittee on Appropriations which wrote this bill. The facts concerning the importance of this project were submitted to the committees and considered by them.

This morning I went to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and suggested to him that because of the importance of this project there ought to be an earmarking of a certain portion of the fund. He told me that he would agree to the earmarking of this \$150,000, in accordance with the amendment just read. I then went to the Democratic side, where I found the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] in charge, and I submitted it to him. He likewise agreed, and said he would be happy to see it go through.

So, with that information and consent of the gentlemen on both sides, I hope the committee will see fit to approve it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. REDDEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. REDDEN) there were—ayes 28, noes 52.

The CHAIRMAN. The noes seem to have it; the noes have it; the amendment is not agreed to.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. REDDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the gentleman on his feet at the time the announcement was made?

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I stepped out of the Chamber for just a minute, and did not understand what the amendment was.

I ask unanimous consent to reconsider the vote by which action was taken on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina. I think it is a good amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Chair will again put the question, so there will be no mistake.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. REDDEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I know we do not want to make a mistake. I believe the Committee is acting honestly and sincerely enough, but actually making a mistake—unintentionally, of course. I believe that the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] in his interpretation of what we have done is eminently correct. Let me call this to the attention of the Chairman of the Committee and the membership. I do not always agree with the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], but I not only have a high regard for his honor, his integrity and ability, but I have a real affection for him. I think he is a truly great American citizen. I know that he always wants to be fair, and I think that is true of the rest of us; not only do we want to be fair but we want to be efficient in our work.

On page 95 we struck out certain words dealing with this question that has been discussed here for some little time, relative to persons who might be members of a labor organization, the officers of which have not complied with subsection (h) of section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947.

We struck out certain words as they appeared in two separate places on page 95.

On page 96 we intended to strike out those same words and none others but we struck out more than those words, and in striking out more than those words we included the striking out of these words in line 14 "and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act."

As I understand it, if I am not myself in error, those words should have been left in the bill so as to make them applicable to the classes that we did leave in the bill. We struck from the bill this class:

Any person who is a member of any labor organization the officers of which have not complied with the requirements of subsection (h) of section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947.

We struck that class out, but we left the other classes in, and we intended this language: "and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act,"

to apply to those we left in; but we took it out also.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say to the gentleman that he is 100-percent correct in his contention and I trust that the committee will take some action immediately with regard to the situation and restore the language which the gentleman has pointed out was deleted through error.

Mr. MORRIS. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. We have now calmly considered this whole matter and have come to the conclusion that what this committee wants to do, and what we are quite sure the Members of this body are willing to do, is to leave the language in this particular bill, and I am speaking of this particular Interior Department appropriation bill, exactly as it appeared in the 1948 Interior Department appropriation bill.

Mr. MORRIS. That has not been done though.

Mr. JENSEN. I am prepared to offer an amendment at this time which will take care of the situation.

Mr. MORRIS. I thank the gentleman for seeing the error and correcting it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: On page 96, line 10, after the word "violence" and the comma, insert the following: "and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriations contained in this act."

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The gentleman should not have gotten so hot when I suggested that a while ago.

Mr. JENSEN. I have seen the gentleman get a lot hotter than I got.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. That is all right too.

Mr. JENSEN. I think the gentleman shows very bad taste in making that statement after I have looked the matter over and have agreed now that I was wrong.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Let us call off the hot war and the cold war.

Mr. JENSEN. O. K.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 38, line 21, insert after the colon the following: "Provided further, That no part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this act shall be used

for the salaries and expenses of a person in any of the following positions in the Bureau of Reclamation, or of any person who performs the duties of any such position, who is not a qualified engineer with at least 10 years' engineering and administrative experience: (1) Commissioner of Reclamation; (2) Assistant Commissioner of Reclamation; and (3) Regional Director of Reclamation."

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is that it is legislation upon an appropriation bill, not a limitation. The mere use of the words "Provided further" does not mean it makes everything in order. This is legislation relating to the requirements that must be met by one person or certain employees of the Bureau of Reclamation before they may hold office or be appointed.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from California desire to be heard?

Mr. ELLIOTT. No.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. CURTIS). The Chair is of the opinion that the amendment is a limitation, that it refers to a part of this appropriation; therefore overrules the point of order.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I send to the desk a letter signed by the distinguished gentleman from Indiana, FOREST A. HARNES, chairman of the Subcommittee on Publicity and Propaganda, which I ask the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

MAY 14, 1948.

HON. BEN F. JENSEN,

Chairman, Subcommittee for Interior Department Appropriations of the Appropriations Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: This is in response to your request as chairman of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee in charge of the annual Interior appropriations bill for information with respect to the present administration of the Bureau of Reclamation of that Department.

For more than 2 months the Subcommittee on Government Publicity and Propaganda of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments has conducted a careful investigation of the Bureau of Reclamation both in Washington and the field. Hearings have been under way for several days and considerable documentary information concerning the Bureau's activities have been laid before the committee. Although the hearing will extend for several more weeks, I am certain that the information already at hand from this committee's investigators, and the documented testimony of Senator SHERIDAN DOWNER of California fully justifies the Appropriations Committee in writing into the pending Interior Department bill appropriate language to correct a condition within the Bureau of Reclamation which the Congress should long ago have dealt with; that is, to restore the Bureau of Reclamation to the enviable position it long enjoyed as one of the outstanding construction agencies of the Government. Toward that end we recommend that appropriate language be included in the Interior Department appropriation bill for fiscal year 1949 to accomplish the following:

(A)- That on and after July 1, 1948, no money in the appropriation bill shall be used to pay the salary of a person in any of the following positions in the Bureau of Recla-

mation unless he be a qualified engineer: (1) Commissioner of Reclamation; (2) Assistant Commissioner of Reclamation; (3) Regional Director of Reclamation. The language of this section should be strong enough to cover any positions which may be created as a substitute for these same responsibilities.

(B) That the Commissioner of Reclamation and Assistant Commissioners of Reclamation shall be appointed by the President.

(C) That regional directors of reclamation shall likewise be appointed by the President, and shall be selected from lists of qualified engineers submitted by the Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Reclamation.

As you doubtless know, the present Commissioner of the Bureau, Michael W. Straus, is not an engineer nor has he ever served in any administrative capacity over any irrigation, reclamation, or other construction projects. Up to the time of the appointment of Mr. Straus as Commissioner in December 1945, every Commissioner had been an engineer, most of them of eminent reputation and all of them, with a minor exception, with long and varied experience in the Reclamation Bureau or other great irrigation and reclamation projects in western America. The exception to which I refer was David William Davis who served as Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation in 1923-24, for a relatively short period.

It seems to be generally admitted that the duties entailed upon the regional director of region 2 of the Bureau of Reclamation in which lies the Central Valley of California are more difficult and complicated than those of any other region and it is a startling fact that while regional directors in the other six regions of the Bureau of Reclamation are engineers with long and varied experience in construction and reclamation, Richard S. Boke, director in region 2, is not an engineer and prior to his appearance in the Central Valley in 1945 was totally lacking in administrative, engineering, reclamation, and irrigation experience. Undeniable facts, almost wholly of a documentary nature, secured from the files of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Department of the Interior clearly indicate that under Commissioner Straus and Regional Director Boke the operations of district 2 have become most inefficient, wasteful, and largely given over to propaganda and publicity activities.

In support of this statement we attach to this letter a list of 10 items that have been developed in relation to Commissioner Straus' and Director Boke's activities in the Central Valley. These are wholly, or almost wholly, based upon the record of the Bureau of Reclamation and are, in my opinion, undeniable. I think a review of this admitted data will convince you that the recommendation herein contained indicates that congressional action should be taken to require the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation and the regional director of such Bureau to be engineers and this action should be immediately taken.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

FOREST A. HARNES,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Publicity and Propaganda of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

In support of the recommendations contained in the attached letter, I would direct your attention to the following actions by Commissioner Straus, Regional Director Boke, and others within the Bureau of Reclamation:

1. On August 31, 1945, Mr. Straus, then Assistant Secretary of the Interior, prepared for Secretary Harold L. Ickes a statement of Mr. Boke's education and experience, copy attached, which is so patently false that the impropriety of the action speaks for itself.

On the face of it this statement was intended to mislead Mr. Ickes as to Boke's fitness for the job of director of region 2. Mr. Straus' ultimate purpose in this is also clear, namely, to place the vast Central Valley project in the hands of a propagandist for the Bureau's socialistic policies.

Please note the last paragraph of Mr. Straus' letter in which he says:

"Boke is distinctly not one of our regulation reliable, noncrusading Reclamation engineers and his original arrival in the Bureau of Reclamation was accomplished with considerable difficulty in one of the better jobs (present salary \$6,750)."

2. Mr. Boke's entrance in the Bureau has also been documented before this committee and the documents are here attached. While closely related to the foregoing Straus letter, I feel they should be separately considered. Observe the letter from Mr. De Marcus, a personnel officer of the Reclamation Bureau, dated September 2, 1944, which finds Mr. Boke clearly unqualified for appointment as regional head of Operation and Maintenance on the Central Valley project.

3. Also attached is a photostatic copy of a statement by William E. Warne, then Assistant Commissioner of Reclamation and now Assistant Secretary of the Interior, dated October 24, 1944, to Harry W. Bashore, Commissioner of Reclamation, recommending Boke's appointment as head of the Operation and Maintenance Division of the Central Valley project. The same sheet carries Mr. Bashore's flat rejection of Boke for that position on the ground that he had no qualification for it and that within the Bureau there were well qualified men who could be appointed.

4. Perhaps the most serious charge now on record with our committee was the Bureau's repeated statement to the appropriation committees of the Congress that its carry-over of funds from fiscal year 1947 would be \$44,000,000. Within 60 days after the close of the fiscal year the carry-over was found to be around \$88,000,000 and is so reported in the President's budget for 1949, at page 445. Senator WHEERRY, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the Interior Department bill, Senate Appropriations Committee, has reviewed this monstrous error of the Bureau and his statement in the matter will be found in the joint hearings before the House and Senate Appropriation Committees on December 3, 1947. Whether the Bureau had some willful purpose in misrepresenting the carry-over figure or whether this was the result of gross negligence is really immaterial. The gravity of the error is such that those responsible for it should be no longer trusted by the Congress.

5. In the Central Valley project, according to evidence in our files, there appears to have been a clear design to exhaust the funds of that project in the first 6 months of this fiscal year. Attached is a copy of a teletype by Regional Director Boke to the Assistant Regional Director R. S. Calland, which was a command to spend the project funds as rapidly as possible. The proof of that is the attached memorandum by Mr. Calland on June 17, 1947, in which he states that, "The Secretary and the Commissioner (of Reclamation) are insistent that 1948 funds be spent early in the year, by January 1, if possible." Here clearly is defiance of the Congress and a violation of the Antideficiency Act.

6. Partly as a result of the work program outlined in the Calland memorandum, but more specifically as the result of some corrupt design, the full import of which is still under study by my committee, the Central Valley construction program was largely shut down on last November 30. The record is very confusing, but we do know that there was serious mismanagement of the Bureau's accounts and gross errors in the statement of accounts payable; but what is even more serious, there were adequate

funds to keep the project going and Congress, being then in session, might reasonably have been expected to provide additional funds. The record shows, however, that Commissioner Straus took no action with the Congress, and Mr. Boke, then on vacation, took no action with the contractors, to keep the project under construction. This committee's investigation has already reported on the mismanagement of the Bureau's accounts in region 2 and the availability of funds when the project was shut down.

7. We are informed that your committee is already aware of the Bureau's practice of spending holdback money on construction contracts rather than setting up such funds as an account payable. This practice has been condemned by the Bureau of the Budget as a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act and is clearly a violation of good management practice. It is but another illustration of the arrogance which the Bureau displays toward all actions of the Congress to regulate the administration of the executive departments.

8. This committee also has documentary evidence of a lobbying campaign by Commissioner Straus in northern California during November 1947, in which he clearly importuned the people of that area to bring pressure on Congress to cancel the authorization in the 1944 Flood Control Act to the Army engineers to build Folsom Dam on the American River and transfer it to the Bureau of Reclamation. Commissioner Straus' campaign is distinctly in violation of section 201 of title 18 of the Criminal Code, which prohibits a Federal official from using funds appropriated by the Congress to influence the Congress on pending legislation. Bills to effectuate the transfer of authority over Folsom Dam—H. R. 4152 and H. R. 4157—were before the Congress at the time of Mr. Straus' campaign to stir up animosity and public prejudice against the Army engineers.

9. Finally, this committee is deeply concerned with the tremendous campaign of publicity and propaganda which the Bureau has unloosed, especially in the Central Valley area. When faced with realities that skilled and conscientious administrators would have dealt with fairly and openly, Mr. Boke and his staff have consistently tried to develop differences with the farmers and irrigation districts into public issues and to enlist the cooperation of various groups in a campaign in behalf of the Bureau of Reclamation's ideology. To promote these campaigns the Bureau has created false and misleading statistics and has employed, at great expense, economists and sociologists who have been willing to produce "studies" to support the Bureau's point of view. There is direct evidence that the Central Valley project conference of California, composed of representatives of certain farm groups, veterans' organizations, labor unions, and religious bodies, was formed under the auspices of the Bureau of Reclamation as a pressure group for the Bureau and its policies. This fact is documented by statements of present Bureau employees who were responsible for the creation of the conference.

The persistence of the Bureau in pressing its propaganda campaign is illustrated by the fact that when Congress sharply reduced the funds for its information activities last year the Bureau created essentially the same jobs in other divisions and reassigned the affected employees to them. If necessary, the personnel ceiling in a division was raised to permit the reassignment. At the Sacramento regional office Robert Burns Read was thus transferred from the position of information specialist in the Information Division to economic editor in the Division of Power Utilization. Mr. Read's description of his duties and a statement of his past connections with other organizations are a part of our record and are attached hereto.

10. Propaganda activities of a particularly insidious character are noted in several instances in which the Bureau's personnel have tried to force economists and technical men to yield to the Bureau's policy line when the facts pointed in the opposite direction. One evidence of this, from among many, is the attached statement by Mr. Max Stern, regional information director in the Central Valley project, who suggested that the conclusions on a study of groundwater conditions in the Central Valley be changed because he believed the report, as drafted, supported the views of Senator SHERIDAN DOWNEY, rather than the Bureau's views.

The illustrations we have here given are but part of a developing picture. I shall not detail the several additional lines of investigation which this committee has under way, for the facts here presented seem abundant support for our belief that this Congress must immediately act to forestall further high-handed management, and costly blunders, in the administration of the Bureau of Reclamation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 25 minutes, 5 minutes to be allotted to the author of the amendment and 5 minutes to the minority of the subcommittee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] for an additional five minutes.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, owing to the incompetency of these men in the Department, and in my own State of California on the Central Valley project it is going to cost the people of this Nation and the farmers and taxpayers of my State \$100,000,000 additional when we pay for the project. These men are not qualified to spend the taxpayers' money. Evidence has been submitted time and time again before the Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate bearing out that fact.

Last December 1 Commissioner Straus ordered the Central Valley project stopped practically in its tracks, every phase of it except a couple of small items. At that time he made the statement no money was available, and he made that statement to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate in a joint session. What did we find out? A few days later, after the project had been stopped and more than 1,500 people had been put out of work, and they had made the statement they did not have one dollar to continue construction work we found they had \$6,000,000 available. The Bureau of the Budget stated their accounting system was bad.

They are not engineers, they are not capable, they are not qualified. We talk about economy and want to build power projects and reclamation projects, yet we keep on the pay roll as administrators people with no engineering ability. I doubt if any one of the three or four men now running the Bureau ever constructed a chicken coop. Yet we have them on the pay roll, and the Secretary of the Interior told the committees of the House and Senate that they were engi-

neers. At a later date, with these men on the stand, an examination of the records was made and we found that none of them were engineers, yet they were building projects that cost \$400,000,000. During the many years the Bureau of Reclamation was a fine public agency it has always had qualified engineers at the head of it but now what do we find? We have just propagandists, acting at the expense of the taxpayers. As I said a while ago, it cost our people in the Central Valley \$100,000,000 more of repayable expense on account of the inexperienced and untrained men who run the Bureau. That is why I have offered this amendment. It is time we put our house in order.

We are talking about economy, and instead we have waste. Laboring people were put out of employment right at Christmas time—1,600 of them. When we had \$6,000,000 available, they told the Congress that there was no money available, and that is why they had to stop the project. It is a sorry thing, gentlemen, when Members of the Congress are called upon to stand up and be counted, and support the ideals of such people and keep them on the pay roll. We ought to have qualified engineers to do this job. These men have lied to Congress. They lied to the Senate, and they have lied to my people back home many, many times. I believe in all seriousness that for the sake of saving our country and doing something for our people, the citizens of America, that we should employ competent engineers to do a job that we have started for our people and expect them to pay for. We cannot have economy with waste, and we cannot have economy with incompetent people in the management of business and large projects, such as I have mentioned to you, ranging from \$200,000,000 to \$400,000,000 or more, and where the head of the project and the department heads under him are not qualified engineers to pass on the construction being done by the contractors. Nobody here would employ a man to do a job such as is being done out there on Central Valley without qualified engineers in charge. We should have people who we can call on to make a statement, and we know that the truth is being told when they finish making their statement.

[Mr. GORE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] for 2½ minutes.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment which, contrary to the opinion of the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], does, in my opinion, reach to a principle. I do not think this need be considered on personalities at all. If we have a matter involving health, we want a doctor; if we have a matter involving setting up a set of books, we want an accountant; if we have something which requires the ability of an engineer, we want an engineer. In the

construction of great projects of this country, we want men who are engineers and not men who would not know the difference between a slide rule and the Golden Rule.

I think this is a good amendment. I hope it will be adopted by the House, and reestablish, if I may use that word, the principle which has almost without exception been the policy in the Bureau of Reclamation, that engineers should do engineers' jobs.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. GORE. Would the gentleman specify what kind of engineer? Chemical, mechanical? There are many kinds of engineers. If I might humbly submit, the amendment is ill-considered.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I will settle for any engineer.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] for 2½ minutes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, the reason I asked for this time was not to discuss the facts involved, but to call attention to how far-reaching amendments may go under the guise of a limitation in affecting organic law. My point of order was impersonally made. It in no way related to the facts involved, one way or the other, in this amendment; but I have been very much concerned for a long time, as a Member of this House, as to the unlimited extent that organic law can be affected under the guise of a limitation on an appropriation bill. I made the point of order just to accentuate that point. Sometime some Congress is going to realize the far-reaching effects that flow from this practically unlimited power to change organic law, at least for one fiscal year, on an appropriation bill under the guise of the use of a limitation. So my observations grow out of this amendment, rather than being related to the particular amendment, but addresses itself to the broader question. Should there not be a limitation upon the use of an amendment by way of a limitation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I have the highest regard for my colleague and whip on the minority side, but would the gentleman, a great lawyer himself, in need of legal advice, hire a carpenter to defend him in court?

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman, of course, asks a question which indicates that perhaps he has not caught the import of my remarks. I said I was not addressing myself to the facts involved in or growing out of the amendment, but that I was addressing myself to something I think of far-reaching importance and that we will have to consider some one of these days: Whether or not there should not be a restriction on the rule of limitation in regard to amendments to appropriation bills.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] in his own time had read to the committee a letter addressed to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations signed by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES], who in turn acted as chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures instructed by the full committee to investigate certain activities of the governmental agencies in the field of propaganda and publicity. I happen to be a member of that subcommittee and have been constant in my attendance at the hearings.

The committee has not yet made its report and may not do so for several days. We have other witnesses to hear, including some of the highest officials of the Reclamation Service; but I can say, Mr. Chairman, in all seriousness, that the evidence thus far produced, almost all of it documentary in character, incontrovertible, gives one pause, to say the least. I am not indulging in extreme statements or the use of overstrong adjectives. It is not a pretty story. We joined our subcommittee in instructing the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES], our chairman, to address that letter to the Committee on Appropriations. We realized perfectly well that we were perhaps making an unusual request to the Committee on Appropriations, but we did so because we thought, indeed, we were convinced that under the circumstances which we have unearthed thus far a most extraordinary situation exists. That was our conviction. That was the reason for our making this suggestion to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Committee on Appropriations in its wisdom evidently was reluctant to include such an amendment in this bill, but the situation is such, Mr. Chairman, that I believe that this proposal is worthy of the serious consideration of the members of this committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] for 2½ minutes.

[Mr. HINSHAW addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ].

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, since the pending amendment has been so well discussed up to this time—and I thoroughly agree with the arguments of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE]—I am going to devote my time to what may be termed a question of personal privilege. The gentleman from Iowa, chairman of this subcommittee, when he offered the amendment for the elevators for Carlsbad Caverns said that the matter was not presented in time for the committee to act intelligently on it. We understand what the chairman meant, but I am afraid my constituents might not understand. So I want to remind the chairman of the subcommittee that I asked to be heard by the committee long before they started hearings and al-

though they had a very long list of witnesses more important than I they did finally grant me time near the conclusion of the hearings. They heard me fully. I presented the facts just as vigorously as I could possibly do, and I am very grateful to the committee for that opportunity and for the amendment agreed upon and adopted, even though they had first turned me down.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I certainly do not cast any reflection on the ability of the gentleman, but he knows there are other ways of getting information than from Representatives.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I understand that.

Mr. JENSEN. It might be we got some other information that convinced the committee that this was a proper amendment and that the project should be approved.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] if all on this side favor this amendment, why was it not offered on this side of the House?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The amendment now under consideration, or my amendment? My amendment for Carlsbad was offered by a Republican, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], the chairman, after I importuned him all morning with what I thought were cogent arguments. Maybe he did a little more checking and cogitating after that.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If the Republican side is supporting this amendment now under consideration, I want to know why it was not offered from this side of the House?

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. In answer to the gentleman's inquiry, I do not understand that the majority members of the committee are supporting the amendment. But what I want to say here is that I desire the Record to show the approval of funds for these elevators was, in my opinion, due entirely to the continued and able efforts of the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ].

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Messrs. HINSHAW and POULSON) there were—ayes 59, noes 32.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MUHLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MUHLENBERG: Page 97, line 1, strike out lines 1 to 8 inclusive.

Mr. MUHLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment because this relates to a matter of general interest, the Jackson Hole National Monu-

ment. You will observe from a reading of that section of the bill that all appropriations for the carrying forward of the functions of the Jackson Hole National Monument are cut out arbitrarily and without any recourse. It indicates very clearly that the purpose of this section is to stop work at Jackson Hole. The statement has been made that it does not do anything new to Jackson Hole or alter existing conditions. I do not agree with that. It says: "No part of any appropriation under this act shall be used for the performance of any new administrative function or the enforcement or issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the establishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument." In that wording it seems to me that it is unwise and arbitrary since we have already approved the Jackson Hole National Monument, to put in any clause in this particular bill which does not forward the work of the Jackson Hole National Monument and actually prevent work being done.

I ask your support of the amendment because I believe that it is in accord with legislation which we have previously approved.

Mr. CHADWICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUHLENBERG. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CHADWICK. I desire to join my colleague from Pennsylvania in the urging of this amendment which I feel is not only wise and desirable, but it will correct what appears, superficially at least, to work an unwise and unfair operation of the law.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania made the statement that the Congress had approved the Jackson Hole National Monument. I would like to know when the Congress approved it?

This Congress passed a bill abolishing the Jackson Hole National Monument. That monument has never been approved by any Congress. When the monument was created neither the Governor, the Senators, or the Representatives in Congress from the great State of Wyoming were consulted and never at any time approved the monument. I do not know where the gentleman gets the authority for that statement. Every Congress since that monument was established by Executive order, has included in the Interior appropriation bill a similar provision to the effect that none of the funds therein appropriated may be used to administer the Jackson Hole National Monument.

Mr. MUHLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT. I will yield to the gentleman to correct me if I am mistaken in my statement.

Mr. MUHLENBERG. I ask the gentleman to yield to correct the RECORD because the actual appropriation that occasioned expenditure was made by Executive order.

Mr. BARRETT. There never has been an appropriation of any kind for the Jackson Hole National Monument, at any time.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we are presently endeavoring by legislation to compromise and settle this matter of the Jackson Hole National Monument. We are trying to get through some legislation whereby we can add some of the land in that monument to the Grand Teton National Park. We think the balance of the lands can be better administered by the Forest Service. Congress alone has the power to establish national parks.

There have been attempts to add the lands included in the monument to the Teton Park, but Congress failed to pass such legislation. They are attempting to do here by Executive order something that Congress alone has the right to do. Certainly I do not see any reason why this amendment should be adopted.

We have objected to the manner in which this monument was created and furthermore we propose to see that when the matter is adjusted that it shall be on a basis wholly satisfactory to the people of Wyoming.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Did I correctly understand the gentleman to say that negotiations are presently under way to work out some amicable adjustment of this Jackson Hole problem?

Mr. BARRETT. That is true. Our committee has worked out a bill that attempts to do that very thing.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Then it strikes me it would be extremely unfortunate to change the status quo at this particular time. The gentleman is correct that since the original proclamation no funds have been appropriated to administer it as a national monument. This will be merely continuing the status quo, and carry this limitation as it has been carried in previous years.

Mr. BARRETT. I thank the gentleman. He is entirely correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that both my colleague the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HARLESS] and I may be permitted to extend our remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CARROLL: On page 38, line 11, after "Reclamation", strike out "not to exceed \$6,000,000" and insert "any sums."

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, last year when this matter came up in connection with the Interior Department appropriation bill, I offered an amendment to strike out the limitation this committee put in that bill. At that time I warned the committee what would happen in the Denver engineering office. I should now like to read into the record some of the testimony concerning this, and I hope I have the indulgence of the

chairman of the committee because this is extremely important to Denver and to all the reclamation projects of the West.

Mr. JENSEN. If the gentleman will yield, may I say that no doubt it is more important to Denver than it is for the good of reclamation in the Western States.

Mr. CARROLL. We shall examine that viewpoint if the gentleman will permit me to develop this argument a little bit more.

Heretofore, before the Appropriation Act of 1947, Denver was the mecca of the engineering offices of the entire world. We had over 1,000 engineers in the Denver office, doing what? Designing and planning the construction work for all the great reclamation projects throughout the West. Prior to 1948 no limitation was placed upon the funds to be used in that office. Last year the majority party placed a limitation thereon of \$7,800,000. Now let me tell you what happened. I warned this committee at the time that this is what would happen. Instead of saving any money, you dispersed the personnel of that office throughout the West.

There has been some discussion here today about this body's great faith in engineers. Let me read to you from the record of the testimony of the chief engineer of the Denver reclamation office. Mr. Young, who is the chief engineer, said this. First, Mr. JENSEN asked this question:

How many engineers did you discharge or did you find it necessary to discharge because of the limitation that was placed in the 1948 bill of \$7,800,000?

In the House we placed a limitation of \$6,500,000. The bill went to the Senate and was returned with a limitation of \$7,800,000. Now here the chief engineer, the expert who knows what he is talking about, said:

We lost through transfer and resignation something over 1,000 employees. Approximately 700 of them were from the engineering staff.

On page 656 of the record there is this further testimony:

Mr. FENTON. How did that hamper you when you transferred all of the men from Denver to the field?

I think it ought to be understood that when this limitation was placed upon the appropriation bill there was no saving of money. The designing and planning of construction work had to continue; that is the thread of the testimony throughout the entire proceeding.

What happened? When the new limitation was incorporated in the appropriation bill for fiscal 1948, it then became the duty of the Bureau of Reclamation, and in particular, the duty of the chief engineer of the Denver office of the Reclamation Bureau to conduct the business of that office within the terms of the budgetary limitation as set forth by this Congress. The personnel of that great engineering office were informed that some of them would be cut off the pay roll, and many others would be required to move themselves and their families to other areas in close proximity to some of the great reclamation projects under way. In short, great

numbers of them would have to be transferred to the field.

Many men of outstanding ability who have given years of their life to the Government service were confronted with the problem of moving themselves and their families into new areas under adverse living conditions.

Here, I repeat, is the testimony:

Mr. FENTON. How did that hamper you when you transferred all of the men from Denver to the field?

Mr. MARKWELL. It cost us from 30 to 90 days in making the transfer, in getting the delegations worked out, in recruiting the personnel. We had to acquire some temporary housing, because there was no place for the people to live. And we lost personnel because they simply would not transfer.

As it developed, we arranged for a reduction in force of about 800 people, but we ended up by losing about 1,000 people, because it demoralized the group out there.

Mr. FENTON. I notice in Mr. Young's statement he dwells pretty hard on the demoralization.

Mr. MARKWELL. Yes; and it was quite serious and true. These men had been recruited, and they wanted to work for the Bureau. We had built up our design group very carefully, and then, like a bolt out of the sky, a limitation was placed upon us and we had to go through a reduction in force. And very promptly we had to try to work out transfers and to find out whether the people would transfer or not. We had to get office space; we had to get at the mechanics of actually delegating out and sending out the uncompleted designs to the field offices for them to take care of out there.

As Mr. Young has said, the Bureau has always delegated certain work, but this shotgun delegation which was forced upon us did delay us. We are behind in our design work. We are trying very desperately to catch up. But if we had not established these offices, reclamation construction would slowly have ground to a halt for lack of construction drawings.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARROLL. Not at this particular time unless the gentleman will give me an extension of time for this discussion.

Mr. JENSEN. I am sorry. I cannot do that.

Mr. CARROLL. Then I refuse to yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I would like to straighten the gentleman out.

Mr. CARROLL. You will have opportunity to do that on your own time.

Now, Mr. Chairman, reading from page 676, here is what Chief Engineer Young said. You gentlemen have expressed such great confidence in engineers. Here is what the engineer said to this committee:

I urge that there be eliminated from the 1949 appropriation act any limitation similar to that of 1948. If it is the desire of the Congress that the Bureau's design work be decentralized, I respectfully suggest that such policy be declared by the Congress, leaving to the proper Bureau officials the determination of the procedures necessary to carry the policy into effect. It is impossible to predict at this time how far the actual decentralization can be carried either during the remaining portion of fiscal year 1948 or during 1949. We must, in any event, face the hard fact that we are now in the process of rebuilding a shattered and badly demoralized engineering organization. The high standards, integrity, and power of achievement of

that organization, which have been the very basis of our national reclamation development during the past 40 years, were in the short space of 3 months disrupted and destroyed by hastily executed reduction in force actions, to the extent of jeopardizing the future of reclamation. I can assure you that it will require longer to rebuild that which was so quickly torn down. Elimination of the harmful limitation is the first necessary step toward that rebuilding. * * *

In closing, let me point out that the Secretary and the Commissioner, through their reclamation engineering organization, must shoulder a tremendous responsibility. It is their assigned task to insure to the Congress and the people of the United States the safety and performance of the public utilities created by reclamation. Congress having once approved the construction of these public works, provided funds for their execution, and established broad general policies for carrying out the work, it would seem wholly inappropriate for that Congress to tie the hands of the organization which it charges with the responsibility of carrying out the people's wishes.

In the 1948 appropriation bill, you seriously crippled one of the finest engineering offices in the whole world. You have dispersed that fine engineering force throughout the whole reclamation area. Do not repeat that serious blunder. I sincerely trust you will adopt this amendment. The whole purpose of the amendment is to remove that budget limitation. Then if the Congress decides to decentralize, we can declare that policy preserving intact our present personnel wherever located.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is true that the Congress in its wisdom saw fit to limit the Chief Engineer's office staff, which operates out of Denver, Colo., to the sum of \$7,800,000 in the 1948 budget. What happened? Very few were released from the service of the Government. It was our intention, and it was the purpose of our committee after learning that they were overstaffed at the Denver office in the Chief Engineer's branch, as we understood it, that we should limit that office to the amount of \$7,800,000. Instead of discharging the personnel who should have been discharged because of that limitation, they did move a few of these engineers and assistant engineers and what-have-you to some district offices in the West. But most of them were kept on the pay roll. So far as disrupting the organization, certainly no one testified to that effect, and if you read the entire hearings, you will find that that is the truth.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. Is it not true that as a result of this limitation, they had to decentralize that great office and hundreds of their employees were sent out into the field?

Mr. JENSEN. My friend, that is what we were trying to do—to decentralize them and get them out on the projects where they could really do a job instead of sitting around on soft leather cushions in Denver and doing almost nothing.

Mr. CARROLL. Then, your purpose was not to reduce personnel but merely to disperse it?

Mr. JENSEN. It was to reduce personnel and also to see to it that we got some kind of a business administration out there that would carry on in a proper manner, instead of having them walking all over themselves, having assistants to the assistant to the assistant, with a lot of other high-sounding titles, just to give them a nice big salary.

Mr. CARROLL. Will the gentleman not admit that the testimony of the Chief Engineer, in response to a question propounded by you, said that designing and construction work must go on, and if it does not go on the Government will stand to lose millions of dollars, because there must be designing before there can be contracting.

Mr. JENSEN. Oh, surely, I will admit that is what he said, but the facts are that we disrupted nothing. In fact, the planning and progress on the projects in the West during the last year has gone forward faster than it ever went forward before in the history of this Nation.

Mr. CARROLL. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. JENSEN. Not any further. I yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words.

Mr. Chairman, I want to take a few moments to discuss the legislation in this bill with reference to the Bureau of Land Management. I know that the committee believes that the abolition of the regional offices will effect a saving in administration. I am very much afraid that the provisions written into this bill by the committee will have exactly the opposite effect from that which they intended.

A year ago our committee reported out a bill which followed the Nicholson report, and set up a specific program for the administration of the grazing lands in the West. The committee makes the statement in its report and in the bill that they approve the report and that they are entirely in accord with the provisions of the report. On page 9 of the report the following language may be found:

The committee has reached the conclusion that the continuation of such offices (regional) is not desirable and it has inserted a provision in the bill prohibiting the continuation. * * * It is convinced that regional offices * * * have resulted in a bottleneck which has seriously delayed the handling of the business of the Bureau. The most glaring example of inefficiency is in the adjudication and approval of oil, grazing, and mineral leases.

Grazing leases have not been handled in the field but the decision has been made at the national level. To a greater extent, decisions and leasing of oil and mineral lands have all been made at the Washington level. It, therefore, could not be considered that elimination of regional offices would expedite the leasing of either grazing land or oil and minerals.

The abolition of regional offices would necessitate increased personnel because, in place of having the five regions throughout the United States, it would be almost necessary to have 11—1 in each of the public-land States.

We have five regional offices in the West. In each of those offices there are several district offices. It is hoped that all regional offices may be located at one of the main district offices, thereby eliminating considerable expense. There are now two regional offices located within district offices, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Billings, Mont.

Each of these regional offices has an accounting department and if the work is transferred to the district offices that will mean that you have to have an accounting office in each district office.

The reduction of \$583,296 from the budget request of \$1,033,296 would almost entirely eliminate range examination which, of course, is one of the important features of range conservation. Actually, the cost of regional offices amounted to only \$237,000 last year.

The report states further that the committee wishes to go on record as being in general harmony with the program for financing grazing administration in accordance with the formula proposed as a result of the survey made of the cost of grazing service administration and as allocated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This being the general intent of the committee, the reduction of \$583,296 in the request entirely upsets the proposed formula. The committee further states that the formula set forth is sound and reasonable and it feels that funds should be allocated for this work in an amount approaching the figure proposed in the budget estimate. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary, if the program is to work, that funds in the Department above mentioned must be restored.

The provision against the transfer of activities to the field will operate against good administration. This not only prohibits the carrying out of the results of the grazing survey and the adoption of the formula established by the BAE but continues the bottleneck of the grazing, leasing function of the Bureau now in Washington because it does not permit decentralization in the field.

It certainly is not going to be an economy measure in any respect.

I hope that when this bill goes to conference the committee will not insist on this provision, because it is contrary to the bill passed by the Congress a year ago, and, in my judgment, it will result in greater expense of administration rather than a saving.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

STATUE OF LIBERTY

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I want to give the subcommittee, and especially its hard-working, able chairman, my thanks and appreciation for their recognition of the fact that the present

condition of Bedloe Island is a national disgrace. Included in this bill is a sum which will give the Statue of Liberty the setting she deserves. All patriotic Americans will rejoice.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at that point in the RECORD in connection with the colloquy between the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONROE] and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] with relation to the bus bar policy.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, one of the great basins with which this bill deals is the Missouri River which drains approximately one-eighth of the United States. I want to express my appreciation to the committee for the generous way in which they have dealt with this basin. They have increased the appropriation over last year by some \$29,000,000. That will provide for that program to go ahead in this basin in a splendid way. We have an area there which is largely undeveloped, an area of great resources. We need this money to develop those resources. It will mean a lot to the basin and to the whole country.

I wish to ask the chairman of the committee two questions concerning the items which appear under phase B in the table on page 30 of the report. The first is the lower Marias project, for which the estimate was \$300,000 and the committee has recommended \$750,000. The second is the Montana pumping project for which the estimate was \$50,000 and the committee has recommended \$210,000. Reference to the hearings, page 1517, and to information in my files, would indicate that the additional money should be used for construction work. I should like to ask if all of the item of \$750,000 for the lower Marias is not intended for construction and if it should not appear in phase A, and if the funds for Montana pumping should not be divided so that \$50,000 is available for preparatory work in phase B and the remaining \$160,000 in phase A for construction work.

Mr. JENSEN. I am glad the gentleman brought that matter up. I must admit that it was an oversight. When we marked up the bill we meant to bring a certain portion of this money which we had approached in phase B for the Montana pumping item and also for the Lower Marias, to bring it out of phase B up into phase A, which is construction. I have conferred with other members of the committee and we now recommend that such part of the amount allowed for these projects as may be necessary shall be available for phase A, or, in other words, construction.

Mr. D'EWARD. I appreciate that very much. The committee has been very kind.

Mr. Chairman, I represent a district in which there are five Indian reservations. In addition, I have a great deal of work with Indian matters as chairman of the legislative Subcommittee on Indian Affairs. In both of these capacities I have had occasion to use the services of the district office of Indian affairs at Billings, Mont., and I can testify from this experience that the conduct of Indian matters in my State has been simplified and expedited to a large extent by the Billings district office.

Probably this is due in large measure to the capabilities of Mr. Paul Fickinger, who is director of our Montana district office. He has done a fine job. In fact, you will find in the hearings on this measure that our colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma, a member of the committee, called the Billings office the best in the United States.

It may be that the district offices in other sections of the United States have not measured up to their responsibilities or possibilities. If this is true, the blame should not be placed upon the system itself. Part of it lies undoubtedly in the personnel of the offices, and this could be changed. Most of the responsibility, however, falls upon the Bureau itself which has failed, as the committee states in the report, to delegate to the district offices the authority and responsibility those offices should have.

One of the principal difficulties we face in our dealings in behalf of the Indians of this country is the centralization of authority in Washington. Hundreds of petty details, relating only to the activities of individual Indians, must be passed upon in Washington. As a result, they accumulate in this office and there are long delays before they are acted upon. Meanwhile, the Indian must wait and perhaps lose the economic opportunity that was available when he decided he wanted to sell some land or draw some money. These things should be settled in the field, and that is why the district offices were established. Rather than eliminate the Billings district office, we might do well to find some means of forcing the Bureau to give it the authority that will permit them to function.

There is one other benefit of the District office which occurs to me now. The district office permits the employment of a few specialists of ability which can be used throughout the district, eliminating the necessity of having a larger number, perhaps with less distinguished qualifications, assigned to individual reservations. I refer to engineers, welfare supervisors and other trained personnel.

I am glad to note that the committee approves of the Nicholson report on public-lands management, and suggests that it be followed. In Montana, where the regional land office has been at Billings, we have found its services valuable. I know many of the men assigned to the Billings district land office and they are conscientious, hard-working public servants that serve a wide area. I cannot wholly concur with the committee in re-

gard to this office. I feel that the Nicholson report, as written into law by the Congress, should be given a chance to prove its worth.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, I am personally very appreciative to the committee for their patient and favorable consideration of the requests which I and other New England members made with respect to suitable allowance for repair and rehabilitation of the fish hatchery at Nashua, N. H., which so valuably serves our section. The sum sought and provided was modest, but it will permit very necessary repairs and alterations at this time which can be supplemented in future appropriation bills.

I am gravely disturbed, however, by the provisions contained on pages 95 and 96—the so-called red rider. This language is extremely repressive in its legal implications and might very conceivably visit criminal penalties upon innocent, respectable, law-abiding American workmen. The objective of restricting the activities and influence of Communists and other subversive groups is, of course, most commendable. But these restrictions must be written into the law within the spirit and letter of the Constitution and with due regard to the protection of the rights of the individual citizen.

A similar, though not precisely identical, provision was contained in a previous appropriation bill on labor and social security. When valid objections were raised, it will be recalled by the Members, that the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], chairman of the subcommittee, gave the House complete assurance that the provision would be rewritten and corrected in conference, and I understand that has been done.

In any event, this House cannot and must not subscribe to flagrant disregard of clear constitutional and legal prohibitions, and it is, therefore, gratifying to me to note that the committee has already accepted a corrective amendment which will cure, at least in large part, the danger of injustice and hardship upon our working classes. In good faith the House could accept no other course of action, though I personally favor an even more sweeping amendment which would make it utterly impossible to apply criminal penalties against any person unless it shall clearly be shown that he has knowingly violated the statutory injunctions against subversive association and action.

It is particularly important in these times of unrest, protest, and rebellion against democracy and parliamentary and representative institutions throughout the world that we of this greatest of all democracies should hold fast and firm to the historic and time-honored safeguards which our Constitution provides

for the protection of even our humblest citizen against oppression, injustice, and persecution. These repressive laws are the technique and method of absolute totalitarian government. They have no place in a democracy. For that reason the correction of this most unwise provision is most appropriate and salutary. It squares with our high regard for the dignity and sanctity of our great and respected constitutional safeguards and will be duly noted and appreciated by the American people.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, I rise to protest against the drastic budget cut which the bill (H. R. 6705) makes in the 1949 appropriation for the Department of Interior. Although the Bureau of the Budget recommended an appropriation of \$459,970,835 as the minimum requirement of this agency, the Republican-controlled Appropriations Committee has insisted on reducing this amount to \$375,677,591—a reduction of \$84,677,244. This action on the part of the GOP leadership represents a continuation of the false economy policies of the Republican Party followed during both sessions of the Eightieth Congress, and has little relation to sound fiscal policy or genuine public economy.

The few minutes allotted to me do not permit me to discuss the many instances where budget items have been reduced to the detriment of the public welfare, and I must confine my remarks to only those items affecting the welfare of Minnesota and my district most directly. I will begin with the appropriation for the Bureau of Mines.

The Budget Bureau recommended \$22,692,300 for the Bureau of Mines, but this bill appropriates only \$19,194,900 for its work during the 1949 fiscal year. Now, one of the major functions of the Bureau of Mines is scientific and technological research, and the development of new methods and processes in the mining field. Such work is of great importance in the development of the mineral resources of the Nation, and it is extremely important to the future of Minnesota.

For the last 50 years, the Mesabi iron range of Minnesota has supplied at least 50 percent of the Nation's iron-ore needs, and during World War II this proportion reached 66 percent. But the supply of high-grade-iron ore in Minnesota is not unlimited—it is fast being depleted. According to Director E. W. Davis, of the University of Minnesota's mines experiment station, the high-grade ores of Mesabi will be exhausted by 1954 at the rate of wartime consumption of 80,000,000 tons per year. Other investigators have reported that at the most these high-grade ores will be gone within another generation at the present rate of consumption.

To offset this diminishing supply of high-grade ores in Minnesota, it becomes most necessary to develop our low-grade

ores through improved mining operations and processing methods. Likewise we must concentrate on taconite development. The Bureau of Mines has estimated that northern Minnesota has enough taconite to supply the iron needs of this Nation for a thousand years once techniques for its utilization have been perfected. We have made considerable progress in this direction already, but more research is necessary to speed this development.

To Prof. E. W. Davis, director of the mines experiment station at the University of Minnesota, goes the major share of credit for the progress made thus far in utilizing this hard rock called taconite as a commercially feasible source of premium high-grade magnetite iron ore. Working patiently for years with inadequate laboratory facilities, Professor Davis has carried out the basic experimental work which has made possible the present proposal for the construction of a large-scale taconite plant.

Two or three independent mining companies have gotten together to organize the Reserve Mining Co., which proposes to erect a taconite plant north of Beaver Bay on northeastern Minnesota's famous Lake Superior North Shore. This plant will be capable of producing 2,500,000 tons of taconite concentrate annually. Such a plant requires an enormous capital investment. Furthermore, it takes four to five times as much labor to beneficiate a ton of taconite ore as is required to mine one ton of open-pit direct-shipment ore. Enormous amounts of low-cost electric power are also necessary for the profitable development of such an enterprise. Even from this brief summary it is apparent that at the present state of technology, the process of converting taconite into high-grade ore is going to be extremely expensive. More extensive research and development work is necessary before large-scale utilization of taconite can become a reality, and upon this development rests the future economic life of northeastern Minnesota, and the future source of iron ore within our Nation's boundaries.

Minnesota must also find ways and means to use her enormous peat deposits. Approximately half of the Nation's peat resources are found in Minnesota, most of which is located in St. Louis County where 6 billion tons await development. In spite of the need to use these deposits, there is only one man in the whole United States who is devoting full time to peat research, and he is employed by the Minnesota Resources Rehabilitation Commission. Yet a broad program of peat research would lead to the utilization of these deposits through advanced techniques, and provide an unlimited amount of cheap fuel for the future industrialization of the region.

The development of Minnesota's low-grade ores, taconite, and peat requires the appropriation of adequate funds to continue and expand the mineral-mining-research program conducted by the Bureau of Mines. Last year's drastic reduction of funds for this agency sharply curtailed this research program at a time when these investigations should

have been expanded, and I had hoped to see Congress make up for last year's mistake by granting additional funds for 1949.

Unfortunately, my Republican colleagues never learn from past mistakes, and choose to repeat the same short-sighted action again this year. The appropriation for the Bureau of Mines is nearly \$4,000,000 below budget estimates, which means that there will be \$25,000 less for mineral mining research, and \$190,000 less for the investigation of domestic mineral deposits, than the Budget Bureau recommended. The failure of the Republican leadership to recognize the need for more money for mining research and mineral development is a serious blow to our plans to develop our low-grade ores, taconite, and peat in Minnesota. This short-sighted policy of economizing at the expense of the Bureau of Mines and all mineral development is one which I must sharply disagree.

I also want to point out that the Appropriation Committee's action in reducing the funds for the Bureau of Indian Affairs by nearly \$10,000,000 below budget estimates represents a profound disservice to the State of Minnesota. Last year's budget cuts seriously jeopardized the Indian educational program in the State, and created serious fiscal deficits in this program. Likewise, the Indian health program was undermined with not enough funds being made available to care for many cases of active tuberculosis in sanitariums. This created a danger to the health of entire communities. But the GOP is so interested in saving money that the Bureau of Indian Affairs will be forced to continue with a reduced budget again next year, even though this means curtailing Indian education and health services.

Time will permit me to mention only one more example of Republican false economy policy, and that is found in the Fish and Wildlife Service Appropriation. The Budget Bureau recommended \$11,587,200 for the 1949 fiscal year—the minimum amount necessary to carry out the functions of that agency. Since Minnesota is an important commercial fishing State, the activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service are important to us. This agency also plays a big role in our efforts to conserve our other wildlife resources. Last year's budget slashes resulted in the closing of the Lester River fish hatchery at Duluth, the curtailment of wildlife research and a decrease in conservation work. The failure of Congress to follow the recommendations of the Budget Bureau again this year, and the reduction of its estimates by over \$2,000,000, means that the Service must continue to operate with an inadequate budget with a resulting decrease in the volume of vital conservation work and wildlife research.

In conclusion, I want to say again that this Republican policy of economizing at the expense of vital Government functions which effects the public welfare is not true Government economy—rather it represents a penny-wise and pound-

foolish attitude which is contrary to the general welfare.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

If the Committee will bear with me I will not take my full 5 minutes, but I am duty bound to call attention of the House to the fact that although the Committee approved every cent that was asked for the Navajo Indians for welfare work, \$120,000, that, in my opinion, is not enough. The Department asked for only \$120,000 and I am not blaming the Committee for not allowing more; but the fact is that in this Congress year after year the Indian Office has not asked for near enough for that purpose. Consequently, last year, as you will recall, we had to appropriate supplemental funds to the tune of \$500,000. That is going to happen again. I hope that by the time the bill gets to conference the Committee will have the true facts presented independently of the Indian Office if necessary and that proper provision is timely made. The Indian Office in Washington may not know that they are insufficient—apparently they do not; but the superintendent of the reservation and all those who work in the reservation or have studied conditions out there know that \$120,000 is not going to take care of the situation on the Navajo Indian Reservation. It seems that year after year a ceiling is placed on the total they can request, and the Washington Indian Office takes it out on the item of welfare and relief for Indians. It is time that somebody in that Office had the courage to tell Congress what the superintendent out there tells us but is not allowed to tell Congress. I am tired of this, and have come to the conclusion that the reservation should be placed out of the hands of the Indian Office.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Interior Department has done a splendid job on this bill from an over-all point of view and I wish to commend the members for it. For the information and consideration of the membership, however, I would like the RECORD to contain the following facts on the Economic Section of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Economic Section of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Branch of Commercial Fisheries, operates under a present appropriation of \$16,400 per year. For the same work, the Department of Agriculture spends \$4,100,000.

The economic studies on fisheries include price histories, cost studies, wages and share income of fishermen, investments, foreign competition, foreign trade, wholesale and retail distribution, and auxiliary industries.

If one would give to the fisheries an amount comparable to what is given to Agriculture, this Section should have \$59,000 on the basis of a comparison of the volume of fishery products to the volume of agriculture products.

For the fiscal year 1949, only \$13,100 was added to this existing \$16,400. This \$13,100 is composed of \$5,600 special

studies which are described in the following justification, and \$7,500 economic research in Alaska, also explained in the following justification:

JUSTIFICATION FOR RESTORATION OF ITEMS ON ECONOMIC RESEARCH DENIED BY THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, MAY 1948

Study of cost of production, investments, and so forth, \$5,600: Studies under this item are needed to give basic information to the fishery industries and to legislative bodies. The studies intended under this item would show capital investments in the fishery industries of the United States which never were investigated while the neighboring country, Canada, publishes, from month to month, capital investments and their variations.

Such data in the United States are necessary to give the industry a basis for planning, expansion, and contraction, and, also, to give to executive and legislative bodies a basis for decisions on the formulation of statutes and regulations, for example, in the field of taxation and in the field of international trade.

The studies under this item also include studies on labor and management interrelations and on fishery labor in general which are important in evaluating the importance of certain legislative acts as, for example, the Social Security Act of 1946 and the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, with respect to the fishery industries. Such studies in the field of fishery labor are, therefore, important because fishermen regularly are not paid by the hour or week, but they share in the results of the catch. Share agreements have developed all over the country and vary from area to area. There is no central office in the United States which could give information to the industry or to the legislative and executive authorities about the content of these share agreements and the variations as they affect the different areas.

Knowledge on these subject matters is imperative for future legislation in the field of labor-management relations and in the field of Federal and State tax legislation.

Further studies under this item include cost of production, which would give basic information to the fishery industries on how to adjust their fishery and plant operations to meet the averages which would become known by such studies. Adjustments following such studies would result in higher efficiency of the industry as a whole and it would result in lower prices of fish and fishery products for the consumer, as well as adjustment and modernization of the auxiliary industries which deliver equipment and machinery for fish processing.

Economic research in Alaska, \$7,500: Under this item studies were intended on cost of production, distribution, and transportation rates, on wages and on labor-employment relations in Alaska.

Very little is known about the economic conditions of the fishery industries in Alaska. Generally it is known that they operate quite different from the continental fishery industries. Labor is hired for the season, sometimes at a sea-

sonal wage, in addition to which room and board is given.

Fishermen are paid by a share in the catch. However, very often the value of the catch is not determined according to poundage of fish, but number of fish caught.

It is imperative to make studies on the actual dollars-and-cents income of management and labor in the fishery industries in Alaska to give the industries themselves a basis for future planning and to give the legislative and executive authorities information basic to the formulation of statutes and regulations, especially in the field of taxation.

Transportation problems in Alaska were intended to be special subject matter of study under this item which was denied by the House Appropriations Committee. Among the cost of production, transportation costs play a very great part, since not only labor and machinery have to be transported to the places of production, but also the processed products have to be transported at least 800 miles to find the nearest distribution center. The importance of the maritime service and shipping for the fishery industries should be investigated, transportation rates studied and the comparative position of the Alaska fishery industries on the basis of these studies should be evaluated. All this is not possible if the denial stands.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BROWN of Ohio) having resumed the chair, Mr. MICHENER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JAVITS (at the request of Mr. Ross) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. JONES of Washington asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ARNOLD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TALLE (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. LEMKE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO PROCEED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. RIZLEY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 619, Rept. No. 2068), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6341), to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CLAIMS ARISING AS RESULT OF EXPLOSIONS AT PORT CHICAGO, CALIF.

Mr. REEVES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 669) to provide a method of paying all unsettled claims for damages sustained as a result of the explosions at Port Chicago, Calif., on July 17, 1944, in the amounts found to be due by the Secretary of the Navy, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 3, strike "all" and insert "those."

Page 2, line 11, strike out all after "investigated" down to and including "Navy" in line 13 and insert "and reported to the Congress with recommendations by the Secretary of the Navy in accordance with the provisions of said Public Law 423."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to provide a method of paying certain unsettled claims for damages sustained as a result of the explosions at Port Chicago, Calif., on July 17, 1944, in the amounts found to be due by the Secretary of the Navy."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. LULA WILSON NEVERS

Mr. REEVES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1508) for the relief of Mrs. Lula Wilson Nevers, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 7, strike out all after "States", down to and including "1944" in line 11 and insert "out of the rental of one Link-Belt crawler crane under rental agreement No. 75, entered into April 29, 1941, and the use and handling of such crane at and during shipment between the Iowa ordnance plant and Kansas ordnance plant of the War Department."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BROWN of Ohio). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRED E. GROSS

Mr. REEVES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2131) for the relief of Fred E. Gross, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear and determine on the merit and to render, in accordance therewith, judgment upon the claim of Fred E. Gross, of Lonoke, Ark., against the United States, arising under or growing out of the use by the United States in ordnance plants of a packing box for vane assemblies and bomb fuzes, which box was originated, designed, and patented (shown and described in his patent No. 2,389,358) by said Fred E. Gross. The Court of Claims is directed to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the said claim, notwithstanding any prior administrative determination, any statute of limitation, or any provision of law which

would otherwise bar this action, or any provision or rule of law which would otherwise bar a Federal employee from instituting such action; and the citation for distinguished service issued Fred E. Gross is not to be considered as compensation or sufficient award or in lieu of compensation.

"SEC. 2. Any suit upon such claim brought under the provisions of this act shall be instituted within 1 year from the date of enactment of this act. Proceedings for the determination of such claim, and appeals from, and payment of, any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under section 145 of the Judicial Code, as amended."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THOMAS A. W. ELDER

Mr. REEVES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3805) for the relief of Thomas A. W. Elder, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Line 7, strike out "\$9,000" and insert "\$6,500."

Line 15, strike out "inclusive" and insert "inclusive: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD following the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] in general debate on the Interior Department appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. OWENS (at the request of Mr. ARENDS), indefinitely, on account of illness.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the

following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3731. An act authorizing modifications in the repayment contracts with the Lower Yellowstone irrigation district No. 1 and the Lower Yellowstone irrigation district No. 2;

H. R. 5874. An act to establish a District of Columbia Armory Board, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 3785. An act to authorize the State of Minnesota to condemn lands owned by the United States in the county of Cass, State of Minnesota, for fish propagation, and for other purposes.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on May 26, 1948, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5298. An act to establish Civil Air Patrol as a civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force and to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to extend aid to Civil Air Patrol in the fulfillment of its objectives, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 28, 1948, at 10 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1596. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 in the amount of \$4,021,000 for the Veterans' Administration (H. Doc. No. 681); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1597. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to extend for 1 year certain provisions of section 100 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, relating to the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to enter into leases for periods not exceeding 5 years; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COLE of Missouri: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. House Joint Resolution 305. Joint resolution authorizing the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Rough Riders (First Volunteer United States Cavalry) of the Spanish-American War; without amendment (Rept. No. 2056). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FOOTE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4873. A bill to extend the time limit within which certain suits in admiralty may be brought against the United States; with amendments (Rept. No. 2060). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 5416. A bill to promote the interests of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, Idaho, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 2068). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 619. Resolution providing for consideration of H. R. 6341, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2069). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of Committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2060. An act for the relief of Edgar Wikner Percival; without amendment (Rept. No. 2057). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4047. A bill for the relief of Edmund Huppler; without amendment (Rept. No. 2058). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4994. A bill for the relief of William C. Pollett; with an amendment (Rept. No. 2059). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1281. An act for the relief of James B. Walsh; with amendments (Rept. No. 2061). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1573. An act for the relief of Marcella Kosterman; without amendment (Rept. No. 2062). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 915. A bill for the relief of the estate of L. L. McCandless, deceased; with amendments (Rept. No. 2063). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. REEVES: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1902. A bill for the relief of George H. Whike Construction Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2064). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2431. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Gladys Janow, the widow of David Jefferson Janow, for herself and seven minor children, namely, Vernon Janow, James Jefferson Janow, Virginia Janow, Hazel Janow, William Janow, Patsy Janow, and Jefferson Janow, said claim growing out of the death of said David Jefferson Janow, who was killed on or about the 25th day of January 1944 while working at the Enid Army Airfield at Enid, Okla., when he was struck by a United States Army airplane being driven by Army student pilots at said Army airfield base; with amendments (Rept. No. 2065). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6186. A bill for reimbursement of the Hawaiian Dredging Co., Ltd.; with amendments (Rept. No. 2066). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6428. A bill to reimburse the Luther Bros. Construction Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2067). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6705

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 28 (legislative day, MAY 20), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1949, namely:

1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2 Salaries, Office of the Secretary: For the Secretary of
3 the Interior (hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secre-
4 tary), and other personal services in the District of Columbia,
5 including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
6 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$965,842: *Provided*,
7 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
8 broadcast of radio programs designed or calculated to
9 influence the passage or defeat of any legislation pending
10 before the Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this
11 appropriation may be used for the Division of Power under
12 the Office of the Secretary: *Provided further*, That not to
13 exceed \$42,750 of this appropriation may be used for the
14 Division of Information or for publicity and public relations
15 activities.

16 Salaries, Office of Solicitor: For personal services in the
17 District of Columbia and in the field, \$220,225.

18 Salaries and expenses, Division of Territories and Island
19 Possessions: For expenses necessary for the Division of Ter-
20 ritories and Island Possessions, including personal services in
21 the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15
22 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); printing
23 and binding; and items otherwise properly chargeable to
24 the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the
25 Interior"; \$146,800.

1 Salaries and expenses, Oil and Gas Division: For ex-
2 penses necessary for coordinating and unifying policies and
3 administration of Federal activities relative to oil, gas, and
4 synthetic fuels, including cooperation with the petroleum
5 industry and State authorities in the production, processing,
6 and utilization of petroleum and petroleum products, natural
7 gas, and synthetic fuels and the compilation of technical
8 reports thereon, for administering and enforcing the provi-
9 sions of the Act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15
10 U. S. C., ch. 15A) ; including personal services in the Dis-
11 trict of Columbia; not to exceed \$10,000 for employment
12 of a director without regard to the civil-service and classifi-
13 cation laws; contract stenographic reporting services; pur-
14 chase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for
15 replacement only; and printing and binding; \$300,000.

16 Salaries and expenses, Board on Geographic Names: For
17 necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act
18 of July 25, 1947 (Public Law 242), establishing a central
19 authority for standardizing geographic names, including per-
20 sonal services in the District of Columbia, stationery and
21 office supplies, equipment, and printing and binding,
22 \$13,266.

23 Salaries and expenses, soil and moisture conservation:
24 For necessary expenses of administering and carrying out
25 directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil and

1 moisture conservation program on lands under the juris-
2 diction of the Department of the Interior in accordance
3 with the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16
4 U. S. C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered
5 IV, including \$108,000 for personal services in the District
6 of Columbia; printing and binding; furniture, furnishings,
7 office equipment and supplies; purchase of not to exceed
8 seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and
9 maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$2,700,000: *Pro-*
10 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available for meeting
11 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,
12 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment
13 stored therein for distribution to projects under the super-
14 vision of the Department of the Interior.

15 Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior: For
16 the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary and
17 the bureaus and offices of the Department (except as other-
18 wise provided), including teletype rentals and service;
19 streetcar fares not exceeding \$300; traveling expenses, in-
20 cluding not exceeding \$10,000 for inspections and investi-
21 gations by the legislative branch as well as attendance at
22 meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the
23 Department, and any request from appropriate authority

1 in such branch in connection therewith shall be immediately
2 complied with by administrative authority in the Depart-
3 ment; expense of taking testimony and preparing the
4 same in connection with disbarment proceedings insti-
5 tuted against persons charged with improper practices
6 before the Department, its bureaus and offices; expense
7 of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000 for contract steno-
8 graphic reporting services; not exceeding \$700 for news-
9 papers; and printing and binding, \$205,730; and, in addi-
10 tion thereto, sums transferred from other appropriations to
11 this for stationery supplies as follows: Bureau of Land Man-
12 agement, \$9,000; Geological Survey, \$19,500; National
13 Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400, any
14 unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited
15 to the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$9,000.

16 Expenses, power transmission facilities: For expenses
17 of the southwestern power transmission system, including
18 marketing of electric power and energy; engineering and
19 supervision of the construction under contracts executed
20 prior to June 30, 1947; administrative expenses; personal
21 services in the District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor
22 vehicles; and printing and binding; \$260,000: *Provided*,
23 That \$40,000 of this appropriation shall be available only

1 for the payment to employees for accumulated or accrued
2 annual leave due upon their separation from Government
3 service.

4 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

5 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
6 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
7 personal services in the District of Columbia, hire of
8 passenger motor vehicles, printing and binding and payment
9 of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary
10 of the Commission in attending meetings and committee
11 meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the
12 District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved
13 by the Commission, \$12,000.

14 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

15 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville
16 power transmission system: To enable the Bonneville Power
17 Administrator to carry out the duties imposed upon him pur-
18 suant to law, including the construction of transmission lines,
19 substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation and main-
20 tenance of the Bonneville transmission system; marketing of
21 electric power and energy; printing and binding; services
22 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
23 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of not to exceed five in the
24 fiscal year 1949, for replacement only, and hire of passenger

1 motor vehicles; and maintenance and operation of aircraft;
2 \$20,920,760, to be available until expended, of which
3 amount not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available in the
4 fiscal year 1949 for operation and maintenance of the
5 Bonneville transmission system, marketing of electric power
6 and energy, and administrative expenses connected there-
7 with, including \$25,130 for personal services in the District
8 of Columbia: *Provided*, That in addition to this appro-
9 priation the Administrator is authorized to contract in the
10 fiscal year 1949 for materials and equipment, for power
11 transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of \$10,-
12 269,290: *Provided further*, That not exceeding six per
13 centum of any construction appropriations for the Bonneville
14 Power Administration contained in this Act shall be avail-
15 able for construction work by force account, or on a hired
16 labor basis: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$12,500
17 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation
18 shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with
19 informational work: *Provided further*, That interest hereto-
20 fore or hereafter collected by Bonneville Power Administra-
21 tion from sales of electric energy generated at Grand Coulee
22 Dam on the unamortized balance of investment allocated to
23 power in Grand Coulee Dam shall be covered into the
24 reclamation fund and shall not be allocated.

1 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses not
3 otherwise provided for in carrying out the provisions of
4 the public land and other laws administered by the Bureau
5 of Land Management, including personal services in the
6 District of Columbia only; one clerk authorized by the
7 President to sign land patents; printing and binding, adver-
8 tising, preparation and production of maps and official plats
9 of survey, and for hearings and other proceedings; \$900,000.

10 Management, protection, and disposal of public lands:
11 For the administration of the public lands and their resources
12 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,
13 including their protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
14 development, and disposal; the employment of necessary
15 personnel, travel expenses, hearings, investigations, exami-
16 nation and classification of lands; preparation of maps and
17 reports; surveys and resurveys of public lands, including
18 fragmentary surveys and such other surveys and examina-
19 tions as may be required; the prevention, presuppression or
20 emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under
21 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management; contract
22 reporting services, purchase of not to exceed ten passenger
23 motor vehicles for replacement only and one airplane; the
24 payment of a salary of \$6 per diem while actually employed
25 and for payment of necessary travel expenses, exclusive of

1 subsistence, of members of advisory committees of local
2 stockmen, \$35,500; and the construction, maintenance,
3 and alteration of necessary buildings; \$2,562,565: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available for expenses
5 of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and
6 handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein
7 for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Bureau
8 of Land Management, the cost of such supplies and materials
9 or the value of such equipment (including the cost of trans-
10 portation and handling) to be reimbursed to the appropria-
11 tion for "Management, protection, and disposal of public
12 lands, Bureau of Land Management," current at the time
13 additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured,
14 from the appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of
15 such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*,
16 That this appropriation may be expended for surveys of lands
17 other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land
18 Management and in such cases this appropriation shall be
19 reimbursed from the applicable appropriation, fund, or special
20 deposit: *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation
21 to the Bureau of Land Management contained in this Act
22 shall be used for the salaries and expenses of regional offices.

23 Fire fighting: For fighting fires on or threatening lands
24 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management
25 in the United States and Alaska, \$50,000, which amount

1 shall also be available for meeting obligations of the pre-
2 ceding year, pursuant to the Acts of September 20, 1922
3 (16 U. S. C. 594) and June 28, 1934, as amended.

4 Range improvements: For construction, purchase, and
5 maintenance of range improvements on the public lands
6 pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act
7 of June 28, 1934 (43 U. S. C. 315b and 315i), as amended
8 by the Act of August 6, 1947 (Public Law 376), in addi-
9 tion to contributions under section 9 of the Act of June
10 28, 1934 (43 U. S. C. 315h), \$350,000, to remain avail-
11 able until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder
12 shall not exceed the amount of all moneys received as range-
13 improvement fees under the provisions of section 3 of said
14 Act and 25 per centum of all moneys received under the
15 provisions of section 15 of said Act.

16 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-
17 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For
18 expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of title I
19 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including
20 fire protection and patrol, through cooperative agreements
21 with Federal, State, and county agencies, or otherwise, and
22 including purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor
23 vehicles for replacement only, \$469,300: *Provided*, That
24 such expenditures shall be reimbursed from the 25 per

1 centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act approved
2 August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon
3 and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act
4 approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the
5 "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund."

6 Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from
7 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of
8 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands
9 lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or
10 of making public roads and improvements, \$7,500: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the
12 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance
13 with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal
14 Act, 1934.

15 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south
16 half of Red River: For payment of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the
17 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Okla-
18 homa under the provisions of the joint resolution of June 12,
19 1926 (44 Stat. 740), which shall be paid to the State of
20 Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal
21 funds accruing under said Act, to be expended by the State
22 in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the
23 Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191),
24 \$4,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not

1 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in
2 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation
3 Repeal Act, 1934.

4 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county,
5 or privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions
6 of the Act of June 23, 1938 (43 U. S. C. 315m-1),
7 \$6,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not ex-
8 ceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in
9 accordance with 43 U. S. C. 315m-4.

10 Payment to States: Not to exceed $33\frac{1}{3}$ percentum of all
11 grazing fees received from each grazing district on Indian
12 lands ceded to the United States for disposition under the
13 public-lands laws, to be paid to the State in which said lands
14 are situated, in accordance with the provisions of section 11
15 of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
16 315j).

17 Notwithstanding the provisions of Reorganization Plan
18 Numbered 3 of 1946 or any Act of Congress, no part of any
19 appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be
20 used, transferred, or allocated for the expenses or salaries
21 of any regional, field, or other office or committee to per-
22 form any function or duty of the Bureau of Land Manage-
23 ment which, on July 25, 1947, was being performed in the
24 District of Columbia, or for the transfer or removal of any

1 functions or duties of said Bureau, including original tract
2 books now and heretofore located in the District of Columbia.

3 Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land
4 Management for "Management, protection, and disposal of
5 public lands, Bureau of Land Management", "Range im-
6 provements", and "Revested Oregon and California Railroad
7 and reconveyed Coos Bay wagon road grant lands, Oregon",
8 shall be available for the maintenance, and operation of
9 aircraft, and appropriations for "Fire fighting", shall be
10 available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

11 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

12 Salaries and expenses, general administration: For
13 expenses necessary for the general administration of the
14 Bureau of Indian Affairs, including departmental personal
15 services in the District of Columbia; rental of office
16 equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies therefor;
17 purchase of office furniture and equipment in addition
18 to that which may be purchased from the appropriation
19 for contingent expenses of the Department; printing and
20 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and
21 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,
22 \$740,000.

23 Salaries and expenses, reservation administration: For
24 necessary expenses of reservation administration, including

1 pay of employees authorized by continuing or permanent
2 treaty provisions, \$2,400,000.

3 For maintaining law and order among Indians, includ-
4 ing pay and other expenses of judges of Indian courts, Indian
5 police, and employees engaged in the suppression of traffic in
6 intoxicating liquors and deleterious drugs among Indians,
7 \$100,000.

8 Alaska native service: For expenses necessary to pro-
9 vide for the support, rehabilitation, education, conservation
10 of health, development of resources, and relief of destitution
11 of the natives of Alaska; the repair, rental, and equipment
12 of school, hospital, and other buildings; the purchase or
13 erection of range cabins and other temporary structures,
14 including hospital structures and quarters on privately owned
15 land; the hire, repair, equipment, maintenance, and opera-
16 tion of vessels; and for the administration of the Alaska
17 native service, \$4,518,962: *Provided*, That any agency of
18 the United States Government having title thereto is author-
19 ized to transfer without charge to the Alaska native service,
20 buildings, equipment, materials, and supplies surplus to its
21 needs and which may be certified by the Department of
22 the Interior as necessary for the improvement, maintenance,
23 or operation of the Alaska native service: *Provided further*,
24 That the foregoing provision shall not be construed to deny
25 veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus

1 property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as
2 amended.

3 Navajo and Hopi service: For administering and carry-
4 ing out a support and rehabilitation program for the Navajo
5 and Hopi Indians, including printing and binding; trans-
6 portation of Indians; grants to Indians; and for purposes
7 otherwise applicable to other appropriations and provisions
8 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs as follows:

9 Construction and maintenance services: For the con-
10 struction and maintenance of roads and trails, irrigation
11 systems, buildings, utilities, and other construction, includ-
12 ing drainage and preparation of raw lands for irriga-
13 tion farming, surveys, and investigations, private architec-
14 tural and engineering services, and water exploration, \$907,-
15 900, to remain available until expended, of which \$373,900
16 shall be reimbursable in accordance with law.

17 Agency services: For administrative, industrial, re-
18 source, agricultural, educational, health, community welfare,
19 and employment services, including cooperation with State
20 and other organizations engaged in similar work, and pay-
21 ment of travel expenses and per diem of persons whose serv-
22 ices are donated by such organizations, \$3,748,615.

23 In all, Navajo and Hopi service, \$4,656,515.

24 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For
25 advertising, inspection, storage, printing and binding, and

1 all other expenses incident to the purchase of goods and
2 supplies for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and for payment
3 of railroad, pipe-line, and other transportation costs of such
4 goods and supplies, \$700,000: *Provided*, That no part of
5 this appropriation shall be used in payment for any services
6 except bill therefor is rendered within one year from the
7 time the service is performed.

8 Maintenance of buildings and utilities: For expenses
9 necessary to maintain buildings in the Bureau of Indian
10 Affairs, including the lease, purchase, construction (not to
11 exceed \$1,500 for any one building), repair and improve-
12 ment of buildings; the installation, repair, and improvement
13 of utility systems, \$700,000.

14 Education of Indians: For the support and education
15 of Indian pupils in boarding and day schools and for other
16 educational purposes, including educational facilities author-
17 ized by treaty provisions; tuition, care, and other expenses
18 of Indian pupils attending public and private schools; support
19 and education of deaf, dumb, blind, mentally deficient, or
20 physically handicapped; the tuition (which may be paid in
21 advance) and other assistance of Indian pupils attending
22 vocational or higher educational institutions under such
23 regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; printing and
24 binding (including illustrations) ; the support of an arts and
25 crafts building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, and Indian museums

1 at Rapid City, South Dakota, and Browning, Montana, and
2 on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; \$9,574,709:
3 *Provided*, That payment of tuition and care of Indian pupils
4 may be made from date of admission.

5 Conservation of health: For expenses necessary for the
6 conservation of health among Indians, transportation of
7 patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria;
8 returning to their former homes and interring the remains
9 of deceased patients; clinical surveys and general medical
10 research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and
11 venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, in-
12 cluding cooperation with State and other organizations
13 engaged in similar work and payment of travel expenses
14 and per diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose
15 services are donated by such organizations, and printing
16 and binding, \$6,714,500.

17 Welfare of Indians: For welfare services, including gen-
18 eral support, relief of needy Indians, boarding home care of
19 Indian children, institutional care of delinquent children, and
20 payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, and other
21 expenses of Indians participating in folk festivals, \$472,710:
22 *Provided*, That payment for the care of Indians may be made
23 from the date of service.

24 Management, Indian forest and range resources: For

1 the management and protection of forest, range, and wildlife
2 resources on Indian reservations and allotments other than
3 the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, including
4 the payment of reasonable rewards for information leading
5 to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons setting
6 forest or range fires, or taking or destroying timber, in
7 violation of law on Indian lands; the establishment of co-
8 operative sustained yield forest units pursuant to the Act
9 of March 29, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583) ; and the develop-
10 ment, repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and
11 stock water facilities, \$711,687: *Provided*, That the United
12 States shall be reimbursed for expenditures made from this
13 appropriation for expenses incident to the sale of timber
14 to the extent prescribed in regulations promulgated by the
15 Secretary pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1933 (25
16 U. S. C. 413).

17 Suppressing forest and range fires: For the suppression
18 or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or
19 threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000, which amount
20 shall be available also for meeting obligations of the preceding
21 fiscal year: *Provided*, That appropriations herein made for
22 the Indian Service shall be available upon the approval of
23 the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency-prevention
24 purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appro-

1 priations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in
2 the annual Budget.

3 Agriculture and stock raising: For the development of
4 agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including
5 agricultural experiments and demonstrations and maintenance
6 of a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to Indians;
7 the expenses of Indian fairs, including premiums for exhibits;
8 and the control and eradication of fever ticks and contagious
9 diseases among livestock of Indians, \$761,907.

10 Revolving fund for loans: The authorization for loans
11 to individual Indians and Indian organizations otherwise
12 ineligible to participate in loans from the fund established in
13 accordance with the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470
14 and 471), and the Acts of June 26, 1936 (25 U. S. C.
15 506), May 1, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 473a), and July 12, 1943
16 (57 Stat. 459), is hereby increased from \$962,500 to
17 \$1,250,000.

18 Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: For the acquisition
19 of lands, interest in lands, water rights and surface rights to
20 lands, and for expenses incident to such acquisition, in accord-
21 ance with the provisions of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25
22 U. S. C. 465), \$150,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
23 sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of
24 land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New

1 Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the
2 boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*,
3 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
4 acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
5 Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside
6 or outside the boundaries of existing reservations.

7 Development of Indian arts and crafts: For the develop-
8 ment, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian
9 Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by the Act
10 of August 27, 1935 (25 U. S. C., ch. 7A), including
11 expenses of exhibits, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and
12 binding, and other necessary expenses, \$35,000, of which
13 not to exceed \$15,500 shall be available for personal services
14 in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this
15 appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate
16 exceeding \$8,180 per annum.

17 Irrigation: For the maintenance, operation, repair, and
18 improvement of irrigation systems for Indian reservations
19 and allotments; payment of operation and maintenance
20 assessments on Indian lands and within non-Indian irrigation
21 districts; payment of reclamation charges; purchase of water
22 and water rights; including the purchase or rental of equip-
23 ment, tools, and appliances; drainage and protection of
24 irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights;
25 and for all other necessary expenses, \$421,700, of which

1 \$324,735 shall be reimbursable in accordance with existing
2 law.

3 Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems: For the
4 construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of irrigation
5 systems on Indian reservations; the purchase or rental of
6 equipment, tools, and appliances; the acquisition of rights-of-
7 way; the development of domestic and stock water and water
8 for subsistence gardens; the purchase of water rights, ditches,
9 and lands needed for irrigation purposes; drainage and pro-
10 tection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of
11 water rights; preparation of raw reservation lands for irriga-
12 tion farming, expenditures for which shall be repayable on a
13 per acre basis by the lands benefited; as follows:

14 Arizona: Colorado River, \$2,500,000; Salt River,
15 \$40,000;

16 Colorado: Southern Ute, \$10,000;

17 Montana: Flathead, \$200,000; Fort Belknap, \$6,250;
18 Fort Peck, \$25,000; Tongue River, \$9,750;

19 New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$17,500;

20 Washington: Wapato (Satus Unit No. 3), \$100,000;

21 Wyoming: Wind River, \$15,000;

22 Miscellaneous small projects, \$25,000;

23 For surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses,
24 including not exceeding \$12,500 for personal services in the
25 District of Columbia, \$137,500;

1 In all, \$3,086,000, reimbursable in accordance with law,
2 and to remain available until completion of the projects:
3 *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used inter-
4 changeably in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian
5 Affairs, but not more than 10 per centum of any specific
6 amount shall be transferred to any other amount, and no
7 appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 per centum.

8 Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For
9 the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of Indian Service
10 buildings and utilities, including the purchase of land and
11 the acquisition of easements or rights-of-way; purchase of
12 furniture, furnishings, and equipment; private architectural
13 and engineering services; and water explorations; as follows:

14 Alaska: Schools, hospitals, and quarters, \$222,500,
15 and in addition the Secretary may enter into contracts for
16 this purpose in an amount not to exceed \$5,925,000;

17 Cherokee, North Carolina: Sewage works improve-
18 ments, and water supply, \$75,000, reimbursable from Chero-
19 kee Tribal funds;

20 Consolidated Chippewa, Minnesota: For cooperation
21 with public school districts, Mahnomen, Itasca, Pine, Becker,
22 and Cass Counties (organized and unorganized) in the
23 construction, improvement, and extension of school facilities
24 in accordance with the Act of July 24, 1947, Public Law
25 231, \$85,000; for cooperation with the public school board

1 at Walker, Minnesota, for the extension of public school
2 facilities in accordance with the Act of July 24, 1947,
3 Public Law 223, \$25,000;

4 Flathead, Montana: For cooperation with the State of
5 Montana in the construction, extension, and improvement
6 of a State tuberculosis sanatorium and quarters at Galen,
7 Deer Lodge County, Montana, in accordance with the Act
8 of August 4, 1947, Public Law 332, \$750,000;

9 Great Lakes, Wisconsin: For cooperation with the school
10 board of Hunter School District, Sawyer County, Wisconsin,
11 in accordance with the act of August 8, 1946, Public Law
12 667, \$50,000;

13 Haskell Institute, Kansas: Dormitory, \$85,000;

14 Hopi, Arizona: School, \$50,000;

15 San Carlos, Arizona: School and quarters, \$75,000;

16 Sells, Arizona: School and quarters, \$65,000;

17 Uintah and Ouray, Utah: For cooperation with the
18 public school district of Roosevelt, Utah, in the construction,
19 extension, and improvement of public school facilities,
20 \$100,000;

21 Western Shoshone, Nevada: To provide for the construc-
22 tion, extension, and improvement of public school buildings
23 in Owyhee, Nevada, in accordance with the Act of July 11,
24 1947, Public Law 182, \$100,000;

1 Various locations: Major repairs and improvements,
2 \$250,000;

3 For surveys and plans and administrative expenses, pri-
4 vate architect and engineering service and water explora-
5 tions, including personal services in the District of Columbia
6 and printing and binding, \$190,000;

7 In all, \$2,122,500, to remain available until completion
8 of the projects: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum
9 of the amount of any specific authorization may be trans-
10 ferred, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Af-
11 fairs, to the amount of any other specific authorization, but
12 no limitation shall be increased more than 10 per centum
13 by any such transfer.

14 Roads: For construction, improvement, repair, and
15 maintenance of Indian reservation roads under the provi-
16 sions of the Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a) and
17 the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), \$2,000,-
18 000, to remain available until expended, of which amount not
19 to exceed \$9,250 may be expended for departmental
20 personal services.

21 Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For
22 permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of
23 February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

24 Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For

1 permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles
2 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

3 Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For
4 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,
5 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for
6 permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article
7 13, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of
8 June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support
9 of blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and
10 article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty
11 of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for edu-
12 cation (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article
13 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent
14 annuity for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January
15 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320;
16 in all, \$10,520.

17 Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For per-
18 manent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,
19 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

20 Payment to Indians of Sioux Reservations: For payment
21 of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux reservations, as
22 authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895),
23 as amended, \$150,000.

24 Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For pay-

1 ment of accrued and accruing interest on moneys held in
2 trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various
3 Acts of Congress, \$1,195,000.

4 Proceeds from power: Not to exceed the amount of
5 power revenues covered into the Treasury to the credit of
6 each of the power projects, including revenues credited
7 prior to August 7, 1946, shall be available for the purposes
8 authorized by section 3 of the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public
9 Law 647), including printing and binding, in connection
10 with the respective projects from which such revenues are
11 derived.

12 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

13 Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds):
14 For expenses of administering the affairs and property of
15 Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses, \$365,000,
16 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for
17 the particular tribe benefited; not to exceed \$50,000 for
18 any one tribe.

19 Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (tribal funds):
20 For general support of Indians and administration of Indian
21 property under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Agency,
22 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for
23 the Klamath Tribe of Indians, Oregon, \$213,405, of which
24 not to exceed the sums herein indicated shall be available

1 for expenses incident to the following activities: Fees and
2 expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the
3 tribe and employed under contract approved by the Secre-
4 tary, \$4,500; education, \$40,000; health, \$51,375; law and
5 order, \$15,000; extension and land, \$52,530; and adminis-
6 trative and other expenses, \$50,000.

7 Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers,
8 Wisconsin (tribal funds): For general support of Indians
9 and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction
10 of the Menominee Agency, Wisconsin, payable from funds
11 held by the United States in trust for the Menominee Tribe
12 of Indians, Wisconsin, \$162,250, including \$33,000 for re-
13 lief of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants;
14 scholarships (not to exceed \$1,100) ; and \$5,200 for the com-
15 pensation and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys
16 employed by the tribe under a contract approved by the Sec-
17 retary: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$9,250 shall be available
18 from the funds of the Menominee Indians for the payment
19 of salaries and expenses of the chairman, secretary, and in-
20 terpreters of the Menominee general council and members
21 of the Menominee advisory council and tribal delegates when
22 engaged on business of the tribe at rates to be determined by
23 the Menominee general council and approved by the Com-
24 missioner of Indian Affairs.

25 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,

1 Oklahoma (tribal funds) : For the support of Indians and
2 administration of Indian resources under the jurisdiction of
3 the Osage Agency, Oklahoma, including printing and bind-
4 ing, and rent of quarters for employees, payable from funds
5 held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of
6 Indians in Oklahoma, \$197,000, of which not to exceed the
7 sums herein indicated shall be available for expenses incident
8 to the following activities: Legal, \$10,170; land and realty,
9 \$25,304; oil and gas, \$36,095; welfare, \$20,093; construc-
10 tion and maintenance, \$7,271; tribal council, business com-
11 mittees, or other tribal organizations, including travel and
12 other expenses of members thereof when engaged on business
13 of the tribe, not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence,
14 and 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles,
15 when duly authorized in advance by the Commissioner of
16 Indian Affairs, \$16,350; and administrative and other ex-
17 penses, including pay of a curator for the Osage Museum,
18 which employee shall be an Osage Indian, appointed with the
19 approval of the Osage Tribal Council, and not to exceed
20 \$2,000 for the education of unallotted Osage Indian children
21 in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma,
22 \$81,717.

23 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-
24 homa (tribal funds) : For the current fiscal year money
25 may be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw,

1 Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of
2 allotments, per capita, and other payments authorized by
3 law to individual members of the respective tribes, and for
4 salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the
5 Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one
6 mining trustee for the Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations, at
7 salaries of \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief, and
8 said mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200
9 and one attorney each for the Choctaw, Chickasaw and
10 Creek Tribes employed under contract approved by the
11 President under existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses
12 of the above-named officials shall be determined and limited
13 by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed
14 \$2,500 each.

15 Expenses of attorneys, Creek Nation of Indians, Okla-
16 homa (tribal funds) : For expenses of attorneys for the
17 Creek Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed to prosecute
18 Creek tribal claims under contract approved by the Interior
19 Department on November 12, 1947, \$2,500, payable out
20 of funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said
21 Creek tribe of Indians.

22 Expenses of attorneys, Chickasaw Nation of Indians,
23 Oklahoma (tribal funds) : For expenses of attorneys for the
24 Chickasaw Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed to prose-
25 cute Chickasaw tribal claims under contracts approved by

1 the Interior Department, \$2,000, payable out of funds on
2 deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said Chickasaw
3 tribe of Indians.

4 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
5 funds) : For travel and other expenses of members of tribal
6 councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations,
7 when engaged on business of the tribes, including supplies
8 and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of sub-
9 sistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of
10 personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or
11 approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
12 \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of
13 the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no part of
14 this appropriation, or of any other appropriation contained
15 in this Act, shall be available for expenses of members of
16 tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organ-
17 izations, when in the District of Columbia, for more than
18 an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall in writing
19 approve a longer period.

20 Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds) : For the relief
21 of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; the
22 purchase of subsistence supplies, clothing, and household
23 goods; medical, burial, housing, transportation, and all
24 other necessary expenses, \$112,000, payable from funds on
25 deposit to the credit of the particular tribe concerned: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That expenditures hereunder may be made without
2 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, or
3 to the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

4 Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds) :
5 For compensation and expenses of attorneys employed by
6 various tribes of Indians under contracts to be approved by
7 the Secretary of the Interior, \$62,080, payable from funds
8 on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of
9 the particular Indian tribe concerned.

10 Purchase and lease of lands (tribal funds) : For the
11 purchase of land and improvements on land; lease of lands
12 and water rights; and necessary expenses incident thereto,
13 \$121,000, payable from funds held in trust for the par-
14 ticular tribe concerned, to remain available until expended:
15 *Provided*, That title to any lands or improvements so pur-
16 chased shall be taken in the name of the United States in
17 trust for the tribe for which purchased: *Provided further*,
18 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
19 acquisition of land or water rights outside the boundaries
20 of existing Indian reservations.

21 Industrial assistance (tribal funds) : For advances to
22 individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes
23 and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery, tools,
24 implements, building material, and other equipment and
25 supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent

1 Indians for their support and burial, and Indians having
2 irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and
3 cultivation thereof, \$277,500, payable from tribal funds as
4 follows: Menominee, Wisconsin, \$135,000; Fort Mojave,
5 Arizona, \$15,000; Lummi, Washington, \$2,500; Makah,
6 Washington, \$20,000; Nez Perce, Idaho, \$15,000; Standing
7 Rock, North Dakota, \$40,000; Blackfeet, Montana, \$50,-
8 000; and the unexpended balances of funds available
9 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation
10 Act for the fiscal year 1948 are hereby continued
11 available during the fiscal year 1949 for the pur-
12 poses for which they were appropriated: *Provided*, That
13 advances may be made to worthy Indian youth to enable
14 them to take educational courses, including courses in nurs-
15 ing, home economics, forestry, agriculture, and other indus-
16 trial subjects in colleges, universities, or other institutions,
17 and advances so made shall be reimbursed in not to exceed
18 eight years under such regulations as the Secretary may
19 prescribe: *Provided further*, That all moneys reimbursed
20 during the fiscal year 1949 shall be credited to
21 the respective appropriations and be available for the pur-
22 poses of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds avail-
23 able under this paragraph may be used for the establishment
24 and operation of tribal enterprises when proposed by Indian
25 tribes and approved under regulations prescribed by the

1 Secretary: *Provided further*, That enterprises operated under
2 the authority contained in the foregoing proviso shall be
3 governed by the regulations established for the making of
4 loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act
5 of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470) : *Provided further*,
6 That the unexpended balances of prior appropriations under
7 this head for any tribe, including reimbursements to such
8 appropriations and the appropriations made herein, may be
9 advanced to such tribe, if incorporated, for use under reg-
10 ulations established for the making of loans from the revolv-
11 ing loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25
12 U. S. C. 470).

13 Pima cropping operations (tribal funds) : For continu-
14 ing subjugation and for cropping operations on the lands
15 of the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be available not
16 to exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived from these
17 operations and deposited into the Treasury of the United
18 States to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues are
19 hereby made available for payment of irrigation operation
20 and maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted
21 lands of said Pima Indians.

22 Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds) : For
23 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range
24 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$25,000, payable

1 from funds held by the United States in trust for the
2 respective tribes interested.

3 Support of Indian schools (tribal funds) : For the sup-
4 port of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes,
5 including care of Indian children of school age attending
6 public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for
7 Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and edu-
8 cation of deaf, dumb or blind, physically handicapped, de-
9 linquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may
10 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school rev-
11 enues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C.
12 155), not more than \$712,000: *Provided*, That payment
13 may be made from the date of admission for such tuition and
14 care of Indian pupils.

15 Vehicles: Applicable appropriations made herein for
16 the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for the pur-
17 chase of not to exceed one hundred passenger motor vehicles,
18 for replacement only, and such vehicles may be used for the
19 transportation of Indian school pupils.

20 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or
21 storm: To meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$35,000
22 of the appropriations made by this Act for education of
23 Indians, maintenance of buildings, reservation administra-
24 tion, the Alaska native service, and conservation of health
25 among Indians shall be available, upon approval of the

1 Secretary, for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies,
2 livestock, or other property of those activities of the Bureau
3 of Indian Affairs above referred to which may be destroyed
4 or rendered unserviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Pro-*
5 *vided*, That any diversions of appropriations made here-
6 under shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

7 Appropriations herein made for reservation administra-
8 tion, education of Indians, and conservation of health among
9 Indians shall be available for the purchase of supplies,
10 materials, and repair parts, for storage in and distribution
11 from central warehouses, garages, and shops, and for the
12 maintenance and operation of such warehouses, garages, and
13 shops, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for serv-
14 ices rendered or supplies furnished by such warehouses,
15 garages, or shops to any activity of the Bureau of Indian
16 Affairs.

17 Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Indian
18 Affairs shall be available for travel expenses and the pur-
19 chase of ice for official use of employees.

20 The following appropriations herein made for the
21 Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for hire, mainte-
22 nance, and operation of aircraft: "Management, Indian
23 forest and range resources"; "Suppressing forest and range
24 fires"; "Alaska native service"; "Navajo and Hopi serv-
25 ice"; and "Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds)."

1 Appropriations for "Salaries and expenses, reservation ad-
2 ministration" shall be available for the maintenance and
3 operation of aircraft.

4 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

5 Administrative provisions: Sums appropriated in this
6 Act for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for all
7 expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and
8 Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known
9 as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which
10 expenditures are authorized, including personal services in
11 the District of Columbia; disseminating useful information,
12 photographing and making photographic prints, and com-
13 pleting and distributing material, including recordings; ex-
14 amination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds
15 of overcollections and deposits for other purposes; litho-
16 graphing; engraving; printing and binding; hire of pas-
17 senger motor vehicles; maintenance and operation of air-
18 craft; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
19 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); for payment of
20 claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury,
21 or death, arising out of the survey, construction, operation
22 or maintenance of works by the Bureau of Reclamation;
23 payment for official telephone service in the field hereafter
24 incurred in case of official telephones installed in private
25 houses when authorized under regulations established by the

1 Secretary; payment of rewards, when specifically authorized
2 by the Secretary, for information leading to the apprehen-
3 sion and conviction of persons found guilty of the theft,
4 damage, or destruction of public property: *Provided*, That
5 no part of any sum provided for in this Act for operation
6 and maintenance of any project or division of a project by
7 the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation
8 of any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district
9 which has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and
10 is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment
11 of any charges due the United States, and no part of any
12 sum provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used
13 for the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with
14 the Bureau of Reclamation and are in arrears for more than
15 twelve months in the payment of any charges due from said
16 lands to the United States.

17 The following sums are appropriated out of the special
18 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the
19 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein
20 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-
21 diately:

22 GENERAL OFFICES

23 Salaries and expenses (other than project offices): For
24 expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1949, including
25 personal services in the District of Columbia, in the ad-

1 ministration and performance by other than project offices
2 of Bureau of Reclamation functions, \$3,161,472, to be
3 available for the purposes, among others, specified under
4 the head "Operation and maintenance administration", Bu-
5 reau of Reclamation, in the Department of the Interior
6 Appropriation Act, 1945, and reimbursable as to expendi-
7 tures for operation and maintenance administration to the
8 same extent as is provided under said head: *Provided*, That
9 in addition to the foregoing amount there may be trans-
10 ferred to this appropriation from other appropriations made
11 to the Bureau of Reclamation not to exceed \$6,000,000 for
12 work to be performed for the benefit of specific projects:
13 *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$50,000 of funds
14 available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be
15 used for salaries and expenses in connection with informa-
16 tional work: *Provided further*, That no part of any appro-
17 priation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this
18 Act shall be used for the salaries and expenses of personnel
19 whose activities include efforts to obtain power contracts
20 with customers who already have an existing adequate source
21 of power supply: *Provided further*, That no part of any
22 appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in
23 this Act shall be used for the salaries and expenses of a
24 person in any of the following positions in the Bureau of
25 Reclamation, or of any person who performs the duties of

1 any such position, who is not a qualified engineer with at
2 least ten years' engineering and administrative experience:
3 (1) Commissioner of Reclamation; (2) Assistant Commis-
4 sioner of Reclamation; and (3) Regional Director of Recla-
5 mation: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$45,341,615
6 of appropriations available for expenditure by the Bureau
7 of Reclamation during the fiscal year 1949 shall be used
8 for administrative personal services and other personal
9 services: *Provided further*, That the total number of
10 employees in the Bureau of Reclamation holding a perma-
11 nent, temporary, or other appointment in grades CAF-9
12 and P-3, or above, shall not exceed three thousand two
13 hundred and fifty-one at any one time during the fiscal year
14 1949.

15 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

16 General investigations: For engineering and economic
17 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and
18 surveys, investigations, and other activities relating to re-
19 construction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjust-
20 ments of existing projects, and studies of water conservation
21 and development plans, such investigations, surveys, and
22 studies to be carried on by said Bureau either independently,
23 or in cooperation with State agencies and other Federal
24 agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal
25 Power Commission, \$3,000,000, which may be used to exe-

1 cute detailed surveys, and to prepare construction plans and
2 specifications for specific projects or parts of projects until
3 appropriations are available for construction thereof: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available
5 for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project
6 report the estimates for which are not based upon current
7 prices and costs: *Provided further*, That the expenditure of
8 any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any
9 nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests
10 shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other
11 interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated
12 cost of such investigations;

CONSTRUCTION.

Construction: For construction and continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts, all to be reimbursable (except as otherwise provided by law) under the reclamation law, to remain available until expended for carrying out projects (including the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress:

21 Santa Barbara County project, California, Cachuma
22 Unit, \$1,000,000, and in addition thereto the Commissioner
23 of Reclamation is authorized to enter into contracts in an
24 amount not in excess of \$1,500,000;

- 1 Paonia project, Colorado, \$471,000;
- 2 Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, \$1,400,000;
- 3 Anderson Ranch Dam, \$5,100,000;
- 4 Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho (for completing proj-
5 ect), \$1,136,000;
- 6 Minidoka project, Idaho: The limitation on the amount
7 available for surveys and preconstruction work in connection
8 with the North Side pumping division stated in the Interior
9 Department Appropriation Act, 1947, is increased from
10 \$100,000 to \$125,000;
- 11 Sun River project, Montana, \$45,000;
- 12 Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$1,200,000;
- 13 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$25,970;
- 14 W. C. Austin project, Oklahoma, \$320,000;
- 15 Deschutes project, Oregon, \$580,000, of which \$350,000
16 shall be available toward emergency reconstruction of Ochoco
17 Dam subject to allocations under section 7 of the Reclamation
18 Project Act of 1939, and repayment of reimbursable amounts
19 under terms satisfactory to the water users and the Bureau of
20 Reclamation;
- 21 Owyhee project, Oregon, \$150,000;
- 22 Odgen River project, Utah, \$34,000;
- 23 Provo River project, Utah, \$1,800,000;
- 24 Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$1,250,000;

1 Riverton project, Wyoming, \$1,750,000;

2 Shoshone project, Wyoming, Power division, \$430,000;

3 Total, construction, from reclamation fund, \$16,691,970.

4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

5 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to
6 exceed \$2,312,880 from power and other revenues shall be
7 available for operation and maintenance;

8 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and
9 maintenance, \$116,000: *Provided*, That from accumulated
10 power revenues not to exceed \$32,000 shall be available for
11 the operation and maintenance of the commercial system,
12 and not to exceed \$78,000 shall be available to reimburse
13 the Colorado River Dam fund, All-American Canal, for
14 the cost of connecting the All-American Canal with the
15 Siphon Drop power plant, and for the repairs and better-
16 ments to such power plant, to be available for expenditure
17 for construction of said canal;

18 Central Valley project, California: For operation and
19 maintenance, \$210,875: *Provided*, That not to exceed
20 \$768,800 from power revenues shall be available for the
21 operation and maintenance of the power system;

22 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-
23 ceed \$150,000 from power revenues shall be available for
24 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

1 Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,
2 \$210,000;

3 Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and main-
4 tenance, reserved works, \$30,000: *Provided*, That not to
5 exceed \$395,000 from the accumulated replacement reserve
6 and current power revenues shall be available for the opera-
7 tion, maintenance, and rehabilitation of the commercial
8 system;

9 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to ex-
10 ceed \$159,000 from the power revenues shall be available
11 for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of the
12 commercial system; and not to exceed \$6,000 from power
13 revenues allocated to the Northport irrigation district under
14 subsection I, section 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924
15 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall be available for payment on behalf
16 of the Northport irrigation district, to the Farmers' irriga-
17 tion district for carriage of water;

18 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: Not to exceed
19 \$235,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
20 operation and maintenance of the power system;

21 Deschutes project, Oregon: For operation and main-
22 tenance, \$85,000;

23 Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-
24 nance, \$285,000;

25 Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and

1 maintenance, \$210,000: *Provided*, That revenues received
2 from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall
3 be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it
4 becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding or
5 other reasons within the terms of such leases;

6 Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed
7 \$1,600,000 from power revenues shall be available for
8 operation, maintenance, and replacements, including opera-
9 tion and maintenance of camp and other facilities turned
10 over by construction contractors, and similar facilities and
11 the furnishing of services related thereto;

12 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and main-
13 tenance, \$330,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000
14 from power revenues shall be available for operation and
15 maintenance of the power system;

16 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$200,000
17 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
18 and maintenance of the power system;

19 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
20 tenance, \$92,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$56,000
21 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
22 and maintenance of the commercial system;

23 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
24 tenance, \$69,700: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$95,300

1 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
2 and maintenance of the commercial system.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this
5 Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United
6 States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1949,
7 on any reclamation project appropriated for herein under the
8 reclamation fund, an amount in excess of the sum herein
9 appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or
10 obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year
11 1949 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation fund for
12 the fiscal year;

13 Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the
14 foregoing amounts for operation and maintenance projects
15 shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the
16 reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per
17 centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any
18 one of said projects, except that should existing works or
19 the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered
20 by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient to
21 make necessary emergency repairs shall become available
22 for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation from any
23 of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

24 Total, from reclamation fund, \$30,604,997.

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts to be immediately available, to remain available until expended for carrying out projects (including the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress, and to be reimbursable (except as otherwise provided by law) under the reclamation law:

Gila project, Arizona, \$2,240,000;

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$18,000,000;

Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California, \$190,000;

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, \$1,750,000; irrigation facilities, \$30,080,000; irrigation distribution system, \$1,000,000; power facilities, surveys, \$20,000, Shasta power plant, \$948,400, Keswick Dam, \$1,500,000, Keswick power plant, \$940,000; switch yards, \$3,250,000; transmission line, Shasta to Delta (Tracy) via Oroville and Sacramento, \$500,000; substation, Contra Costa, \$12,000; in all, \$40,000,400, no part of which shall be available for examination and surveys in connection with power facilities in any State other than the State of California;

Kern River project, California, \$40,000;

1 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$19,750,-
2 000;

3 Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$8,100,000;

4 Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation
5 of construction and for other purposes authorized by the
6 Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat.
7 14), \$45,312,000;

8 Total, general fund, construction, \$133,632,400.

9 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

10 Buford-Trenton project, North Dakota: Not to exceed
11 \$126,000 of the unexpended balances of appropriations here-
12 tofore made under the heading "Water Conservation and
13 Utilization Projects", shall be available for completion of
14 construction of the Buford-Trenton project, North Dakota.

15 FORT PECK PROJECT

16 Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of trans-
17 mission lines, substations, and other facilities as may be
18 required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by
19 the Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), \$990,000, to
20 be immediately available and to remain available until
21 expended.

22 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

23 Missouri River Basin (reimbursable to the extent and
24 as provided in the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law

1 534)) : For the partial accomplishment of the works to be
2 undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to
3 section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law
4 534) and section 18 of the Flood Control Act of 1946
5 (Public Law 526) (including the construction of transmis-
6 sion lines and the purchase of power) and for continuing
7 investigations on the general plan of development, \$52,-
8 767,500, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
9 this appropriation shall be expended, either independently or
10 through or in cooperation with existing Federal and State
11 agencies: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropria-
12 tion shall be available or used to maintain or operate Canyon
13 Ferry Reservoir at a higher maximum normal pool eleva-
14 tion than three thousand seven hundred and sixty-six feet,
15 unless and until such time as the waters above the Hebgen
16 Dam have been completely utilized for irrigation purposes;
17 or for or in connection with the construction of the power
18 plant, power facilities, or transmission facilities in connec-
19 tion with the Canyon Ferry project, Montana, other than
20 excavating costs in connection with the construction of the
21 dam and foundation for a powerhouse.

22 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

23 Colorado River development fund (expenditure ac-
24 count) : For investigations of projects for the utilization of
25 waters of the Colorado River system in the four States of

1 the upper division, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder
2 Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940
3 (54 Stat. 774), \$500,000 from the Colorado River develop-
4 ment fund (holding account), the unobligated balance of
5 said amount at the end of the fiscal year to revert to the
6 fund: *Provided*, That the existence of this appropriation item
7 shall not preclude the use in any part of the States of the
8 Colorado River Basin of funds appropriated for general
9 investigations: *Provided further*, That no part of this ap-
10 priation shall be available for the preparation of any
11 comprehensive plan or project report the estimates for
12 which are not based upon current prices and costs.

13 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

14 Boulder Canyon project: For operation, maintenance,
15 and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other facilities,
16 of the Boulder Canyon project, \$1,500,000, payable from
17 the Colorado River dam fund, and the Secretary shall pay to
18 the Boulder City school district, out of the Colorado River
19 dam fund, as reimbursement for instruction during each
20 school year in the schools operated by said district of each
21 pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United
22 States, living in or in the vicinity of Boulder City, the sum
23 of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance
24 at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any

1 semester has been completed, under regulations to be pre-
2 scribed by the Secretary. Said payments for dependents of
3 those employees of the Bureau of Reclamation directly em-
4 ployed in the construction, operation, and maintenance of the
5 project shall be deemed a part of the cost of operation and
6 maintenance of said project under section 1 (a) of the
7 Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act (Act of July 19,
8 1940, 54 Stat. 774). Other such payments shall be deemed
9 nonproject costs. The Secretary shall submit to the Appro-
10 priations Committees annually a justification showing all
11 investments and expenditures made or proposed out of the
12 Colorado River dam fund, for the joint use of the project and
13 of other Federal activities at or near Boulder City. In the
14 proportion that such investments and expenditures were or
15 shall be for the use of such other Federal activities and not
16 related to the construction, operation, or maintenance of the
17 project they shall be deemed nonproject investments and
18 expenditures. The obligation under the provision of section
19 2 of the said Act to repay to the United States Treasury
20 advances and readvances to the Colorado River dam fund
21 which obligation is made the basis for computation of rates
22 under the provisions of section 1 of said Act, shall be dimin-
23 ished in the amount that nonproject investments or expendi-
24 tures are or have been made from said fund and the rates

1 computed pursuant to said section 1 of said Act shall reflect
2 such diminution.

3 ADVANCES TO COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

4 Boulder Canyon project: For continuation of construction
5 of the Hoover Dam and incidental works in the main stream
6 of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to create a storage
7 reservoir, and of a complete plant and incidental structures
8 suitable for the fullest economic development of electrical
9 energy from the water discharged from such reservoir; to
10 acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all
11 lands, rights-of-way, and other property necessary for such
12 purposes; and for incidental operations, as authorized by the
13 Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928
14 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), \$1,600,000, to be immediately
15 available and to remain available until advanced to the
16 Colorado River dam fund.

17 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For
18 continuation of construction of a diversion dam, main canal
19 (and appurtenant structures) located entirely within the
20 United States connecting the diversion dam with the Im-
21 perial and Coachella Valleys in California, and distribution
22 and drainage systems; to acquire by proceedings in eminent
23 domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other
24 property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental
25 operations as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project

1 Act, approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A) ;
2 to be immediately available, and to remain available until
3 advanced to the Colorado River dam fund, \$4,000,000:
4 *Provided*, That amounts heretofore or hereafter received
5 from the Republic of Mexico for temporary water service
6 by means of such works shall be applied against construction
7 costs, including incidental operations, and shall be available
8 for payment of the cost of such operations.

9 COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

10 For operating and maintaining the Colorado River front
11 work and levee system in Arizona, Nevada, and California;
12 constructing, improving, extending, operating, and maintain-
13 ing protection and drainage works and systems along the
14 Colorado River; controlling said river and improving, modi-
15 fying, straightening, and rectifying the channel thereof; and
16 conducting investigations and studies in connection therewith;
17 as authorized by Public Law 469, approved June 28, 1946;
18 \$1,050,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
19 That not to exceed \$25,000 of the foregoing appropriation
20 shall be available for maintenance work on the temporary
21 weir in the Colorado River below the heading of the diversion
22 canal for the Palo Verde Irrigation District of California:
23 *Provided further*, That no moratorium or stop order that

1 may be issued by the President can abrogate in whole or
2 in part the use of any appropriation for reclamation or flood
3 control projects as provided for in this legislation.

4 ALASKAN INVESTIGATIONS

5 For engineering and economic investigations, and for
6 reports thereon, relating to projects for the development and
7 utilization of the water-power resources of Alaska, \$150,000,
8 which shall be available for, but not restricted to, services as
9 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
10 U. S. C. 55a), and rations and quarters for field parties
11 while away from inhabited communities in which such
12 facilities are available.

13 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclama-
14 tion, contained in this or any prior Act, which represents
15 amounts earned under the terms of a contract but remaining
16 unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose, regardless
17 of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided*, That the
18 incurring of any obligation prohibited by this paragraph shall
19 be deemed a violation of section 665 of title 31 of the United
20 States Code.

21 Interest heretofore or hereafter collected on sums in-
22 vested in power or municipal water features of any project
23 constructed or operated by the Bureau of Reclamation under

1 the authority of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, shall
2 be covered into the reclamation fund and shall not be
3 allocated.

4 Not exceeding six per centum of the construction ap-
5 propriation for any project under the Bureau of Reclamation
6 contained in this Act shall be available for construction work
7 by force account, or on a hired-labor basis.

8 The War Assets Administration or any other Federal
9 agency having ownership or custody thereof or interest
10 therein is hereby directed to transfer to the Davis Dam
11 project, without exchange of funds, the following described
12 interests and facilities, including spare parts, of the Basic
13 Magnesium project, Henderson, Nevada:

14 (a) The project's interest and equity in the part of
15 Hoover Dam power plant switchyard known as T-7A;

16 (b) Two 230-kilovolt transmission lines between the
17 said Hoover Dam power plant switchyard and the Basic
18 Magnesium project substation, including all two hundred
19 and thirty-kilovolt switching equipment at the terminal of
20 the lines at the Basic Magnesium project, together with
21 appurtenant permits, rights-of-way, or other interest in
22 realty;

23 (c) Three original seventy-five-thousand-kilovolt am-
24 pere, 230/13.8-kilovolt transformer banks and associated

1 low voltage switching equipment included within the zone
2 of differential protection for said transformers.

3 Upon transfer of the facilities herein described, the
4 Secretary shall determine the amount of their fair value
5 to the Davis Dam power system, and such amount shall
6 be included in the determination of construction investment
7 and other fixed charges which are required by section 9 of
8 the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, as amended, to be
9 considered in establishing rates for the sale of electric
10 power.

11 The Departments of Air Force, Army, and Navy, the
12 Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the War Assets Ad-
13 ministration are authorized during the fiscal year 1949 to
14 transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation aircraft engines,
15 parts, accessories, and other aircraft equipment, materials
16 and supplies, surplus to the needs of such agencies, as may
17 be required by said Bureau of Reclamation, such transfers to
18 be without charge therefor.

19 The War Assets Administration or other Federal agen-
20 cies having ownership or custody thereof or interest therein
21 is hereby directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation,
22 without exchange of funds, the following-described lands,
23 improvements, buildings, facilities, and interest:

24 (a) Government-owned real property, identified by the

1 War Assets Administration as Plancor 587, located at
2 Columbus, Stillwater County, Montana, consisting of approxi-
3 mately one and five-tenths acres of land and two garage-
4 shop and warehouse buildings located thereon containing
5 approximately thirty-four thousand four hundred square feet.

6 (b) Government-owned warehouse situated on land
7 owned by the Northern Pacific Railway Company and
8 leased to the Government, identified by the War Assets
9 Administration as Plancor 133, located at Columbus, Still-
10 water County, Montana, containing approximately eight
11 thousand square feet of floor space.

12 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

13 For salaries and expenses necessary for the Geological
14 Survey, including personal services in the District of Colum-
15 bia; purchase (not to exceed one hundred and forty-six
16 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles
17 and the maintenance and operation of aircraft; and exchange
18 of unserviceable passenger and freight vehicles as part pay-
19 ment for new freight vehicles; as follows:

20 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the
21 District of Columbia, and other expenses, \$237,350;

22 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the
23 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,
24 \$3,563,498, of which not to exceed \$505,000 may be ex-
25 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia:

1 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be ex-
2 pended in cooperation with States or municipalities except
3 upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of
4 the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount
5 as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its
6 share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the
7 Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of
8 the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That \$610,000
9 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation
10 with States or municipalities;

11 Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United
12 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,
13 including the printing of geologic reports, \$2,500,000, of
14 which not to exceed \$585,000 may be expended for per-
15 sonal services in the District of Columbia;

16 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the
17 mineral resources of Alaska, \$325,000, of which not to
18 exceed \$97,500 may be expended for personal services
19 in the District of Columbia;

20 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining
21 the water supply of the United States, its Territories and
22 possessions, investigating underground currents and artesian
23 wells and methods of utilizing the water resources, \$3,034,-
24 800, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended
25 for acquiring lands at gaging stations, and not to exceed

1 \$265,000 may be expended for personal services in
2 the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this
3 appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States
4 or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or
5 municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto,
6 in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological
7 Survey to perform its share of general water resource in-
8 vestigations, such share of the Geological Survey in no case
9 exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation:
10 *Provided further*, That \$2,000,000 of this amount shall
11 be available only for such cooperation with States or
12 municipalities: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds
13 appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for the pay-
14 ment, directly or indirectly, for the drilling of water wells
15 for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use: *Pro-*
16 *vided further*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of this appro-
17 priation shall be available for payment of the compensation
18 and expenses of the person appointed by the President
19 pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (Public Law 34), to
20 participate as the representative of the United States in the
21 negotiation of a compact between the States of Colorado and
22 Kansas relative to the division of the waters of the Arkansas
23 River and its tributaries: *Provided further*, That, notwith-
24 standing the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the
25 President is authorized to appoint a retired officer of the

1 Army as such representative without prejudice to his status
2 as a retired Army officer who shall receive such compen-
3 sation and expenses in addition to his retired pay;

4 Classification of lands: For the examination and classi-
5 fication of lands with respect to mineral character and water
6 resources as required by the public land laws and for related
7 administrative operations; for the preparation and publica-
8 tion of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps
9 and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits
10 and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for
11 performance of work for the Federal Power Commission,
12 \$243,400, of which not to exceed \$56,500 may be expended
13 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

14 Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and
15 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific
16 and technical articles published in periodicals and journals,
17 \$120,000; for preparation of illustrations, \$32,950; and for
18 engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps,
19 \$325,000; in all, \$477,950;

20 Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions
21 of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October
22 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C.
23 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444),
24 and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of
25 minerals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum

1 reserves, and for necessary related operations; and for every
2 expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment,
3 travel, and the construction, maintenance, and repair of
4 necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto,
5 \$675,000, of which not to exceed \$78,600 may be expended
6 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

7 Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey
8 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative
9 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies,
10 \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury
11 not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year
12 1949 out of reimbursements received from cooperating
13 agencies;

14 During the fiscal year 1949 the head of any depart-
15 ment or independent establishment of the Government
16 having funds available for scientific and technical investiga-
17 tions within the scope of the functions of the Geological Sur-
18 vey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the
19 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,
20 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same
21 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein
22 may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per cen-
23 tum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey
24 may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but
25 no appropriation shall be increased more than 5 per centum

1 thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress in
2 the annual Budget;

3 In the event that the Director of the Geological Survey
4 deems it advantageous to the Government, the Geological
5 Survey is authorized to contract for the furnishing of topo-
6 graphic maps made from aerial photographs, or for the
7 making of geophysical or other specialized surveys;

8 The Geological Survey may acquire from the Depart-
9 ment of National Defense or from any disposal agency of
10 the Government without reimbursement or transfer of funds,
11 one aircraft for replacement only; including engines, parts,
12 accessory, and flying equipment.

13 In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey,
14 \$11,456,998.

15 BUREAU OF MINES

16 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
17 general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including
18 \$95,100 for personal services in the District of
19 Columbia, and \$65,000 for printing and binding, including
20 the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles
21 published in periodicals and journals, \$164,600.

22 Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investiga-
23 tion of mine accidents: For expenses necessary for the
24 investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-aid
25 methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety,

1 rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes
2 of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods
3 of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the
4 possible improvement of conditions under which mining
5 operations are carried on, the use of explosives and elec-
6 tricity, the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and
7 reports relating to mine accidents, and other investigations
8 pertinent to the mining industry; including the construction
9 of temporary buildings; equipment and supplies; printing
10 and binding of technical papers and reports; travel expenses
11 of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held
12 for the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining
13 and allied industries; and not to exceed \$93,800 for personal
14 services in the District of Columbia, \$1,165,000, of which
15 not to exceed \$500 may be expended for the purchase and
16 bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine-
17 rescue and first-aid work.

18 Control of fires in inactive coal deposits: For expenses,
19 without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as
20 amended, necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investi-
21 gate, control, and extinguish, on public lands and with the
22 consent of the owner on private lands, fires in inactive coal
23 deposits in the United States and its possessions, including
24 emergency and temporary contracts for personal services and
25 hire of vehicles and equipment necessary for the purposes

1 of this appropriation, purchase of not to exceed three passen-
2 ger motor vehicles; including the employment of personnel
3 without regard to civil-service requirements; \$250,000:
4 *Provided*, That the Director is authorized to accept money,
5 lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from
6 public or private sources and to prosecute projects in co-
7 operation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private:
8 *Provided further*, That the said Director is hereby authorized
9 and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners
10 of private property or with a State or its subdivision for
11 payment of a sum equal to one-half the amount of expendi-
12 ture to be made for control or extinguishment from funds
13 provided under the authorization of this Act except that
14 expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose in any pri-
15 vately owned operating coal mine shall be limited to investi-
16 gation and supervision.

17 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For expenses
18 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform the
19 duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941 (30
20 U. S. C. 4f) ; including not to exceed \$145,000 for personal
21 services in the District of Columbia; purchase in the District
22 of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, sta-
23 tionery and supplies; printing and binding of technical
24 papers and reports; operation, maintenance, and repair of
25 motor-propelled trucks and other motor vehicles for official

1 use and in transporting employees between their homes and
2 temporary locations where they may be employed and ex-
3 penses of employees in attendance at meetings and con-
4 ferences held for promoting safety and health in the coal-
5 mining industry; \$2,431,500.

6 Testing fuel: For expenses necessary to conduct inquiries
7 and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the
8 mining, preparation, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and
9 for investigation of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use
10 of the United States, with a view to their most efficient
11 utilization; to recommend to various departments such
12 changes in selection and use of fuel as may result in greater
13 economy, and, upon request of the Director of the Bureau
14 of the Budget, to investigate the fuel-burning equipment in
15 use by or proposed for any of the departments, establish-
16 ments, or institutions of the United States in the District
17 of Columbia, including printing and binding of technical
18 papers and reports; and not to exceed \$106,700 for personal
19 services in the District of Columbia; \$506,600.

20 Anthracite mining investigations: For expenses neces-
21 sary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic in-
22 vestigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment,
23 and use of anthracite coals; the employment of personnel
24 without regard to civil-service requirements; including items
25 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-

1 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; printing and
2 binding of technical papers and reports; and not to exceed
3 \$15,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
4 \$396,100.

5 Lignite research laboratory: For the construction and
6 equipment of a lignite research laboratory at Grand Forks,
7 North Dakota, as authorized by the Act of March 25, 1948
8 (Public Law 454), including necessary supplemental tracts
9 of land; not to exceed \$75,000 for employment, by contract
10 or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary
11 may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corpora-
12 tions thereof necessary to design and supervise construction
13 of said laboratory; and not to exceed \$7,500 for personal
14 services in the District of Columbia; \$200,000, to remain
15 available until expended, and in addition thereto the Secre-
16 tary is authorized to enter into contracts for this purpose in
17 an amount not exceeding \$550,000.

18 Synthetic liquid fuels: For expenses, without regard to
19 section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, necessary to
20 carry into effect the Act authorizing the construction and
21 operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid
22 fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products,
23 and so forth, approved April 5, 1944 (30 U. S. C. 321-
24 325), including construction and acquirement of camp and

1 laboratory buildings and equipment, personal services in the
2 District of Columbia (not exceeding \$100,000) ; printing
3 and binding; and purchase in the District of Columbia and
4 elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the
5 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the
6 Interior", \$7,250,000, to remain available until expended:
7 *Provided*, That these funds may be utilized to provide trans-
8 portation between the proposed plants and related facilities
9 and communities that provide adequate living accommoda-
10 tions of persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of
11 these plants; and for transportation to and from schools of
12 pupils who are dependents of such persons: *Provided further*,
13 That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary, the
14 transportation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines
15 may be pooled with that of school districts and other local
16 or Federal agencies for use in transporting persons engaged
17 in operation and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are
18 dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the
19 interest of economy the expenses of operating such equip-
20 ment may be shared.

21 Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and
22 technologic investigations concerning the mining, prepara-
23 tion, treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,
24 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions
25 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,

1 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; in-
2 cluding all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, printing
3 and binding of technical papers and reports, and not to
4 exceed \$40,000 for personal services in the District of
5 Columbia, \$403,300: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
6 priation may be expended for an investigation in behalf of
7 any private party.

8 Investigation and development of domestic mineral
9 deposits, except fuels: For expenses necessary to enable the
10 Bureau of Mines to investigate, develop, and experimentally
11 mine, on public lands and with the consent of the owner on
12 private lands, deposits of minerals in the United States and
13 its possessions, including surface and subsurface investiga-
14 tions, laboratory tests, the construction, maintenance, and
15 repair of necessary camp buildings, core storage facilities,
16 mining structures and appurtenances, the lease of lands or
17 buildings; printing and binding of technical papers and
18 reports; and not to exceed \$45,000 for personal services in
19 the District of Columbia, \$1,560,000: *Provided*, That the
20 Director of the Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this
21 appropriation, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equip-
22 ment, and other contributions from public or private sources
23 and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies,
24 Federal, State, or private.

25 Coal investigations: For expenses necessary to enable

1 the Bureau of Mines to investigate known coal deposits in
2 the United States and its possessions; including purchase
3 of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation,
4 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; printing
5 and binding of technical papers and reports; and not to
6 exceed \$45,000 for personal services in the District of Co-
7 lumbia; \$300,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bu-
8 reau of Mines is authorized to carry on such investigations in
9 cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private:
10 *Provided further*, That the said Director is hereby authorized
11 and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners
12 of private property upon which exploration or development
13 work is performed for payment by such owners of a reason-
14 able percentage, as determined by the Secretary of the
15 Interior, of the total value of the minerals thereafter pro-
16 duced from such property.

17 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investiga-
18 tions and dissemination of information concerning the mining,
19 preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum and
20 natural gas, and for every expense incident thereto, including
21 purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other
22 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation
23 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and
24 printing and binding of technical papers and reports;

1 \$606,000, of which not to exceed \$44,000 may be expended
2 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 Mining experiment stations: For personal services,
4 printing and binding of technical papers and reports, and
5 other expenses in connection with the establishment, maintenance,
6 and operation of mining experiment stations, as
7 provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8),
8 \$1,385,000, of which not to exceed \$41,800 may be expended
9 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

10 Metallurgical research and pilot plants: For expenses
11 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to conduct laboratory,
12 pilot plant, and demonstration plant tests to establish methods
13 for more effectively utilizing the mineral
14 resources in the United States and its possessions, including
15 the lease of lands or buildings; research on and development
16 of processes for production and utilization of metals and
17 nonmetallic minerals; construction of buildings to house
18 laboratories, pilot plants, and demonstration plants; and
19 other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation
20 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior";
21 printing and binding of technical papers and reports; and
22 not to exceed \$32,500 for personal services in the District
23 of Columbia; \$1,460,000: *Provided*, That the Director of
24 the Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this appropriation,

1 is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and
2 other contributions from public or private sources and to
3 prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies,
4 Federal, State, or private.

5 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For
6 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh
7 and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, and
8 other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, including
9 not to exceed \$175,000 for additions and improvements,
10 \$317,300.

11 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations, and
12 the dissemination of information concerning the economic
13 problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other
14 mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies
15 and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines
16 and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses,
17 reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices,
18 and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products
19 thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources
20 of the United States, including special statistical inquiries;
21 purchase of furniture and equipment; stationery and
22 supplies; and other necessary expenses not included in the
23 foregoing, \$708,500, of which not to exceed \$588,500 may
24 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

25 Helium utilization and research: For expenses necessary

1 to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investiga-
2 tions concerning resources, production, repurification, storage,
3 and utilization of helium, independently or in cooperation
4 with other agencies, public or private; including purchase of
5 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation
6 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$91,000,
7 of which not to exceed \$9,300 may be expended for personal
8 services in the District of Columbia.

9 Helium production and investigation: The sum made
10 available for the fiscal year 1949 in the Acts making appro-
11 priations for the Departments of the Air Force, Army, and
12 Navy for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines
13 shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1948,
14 for operation and maintenance of the plants for the produc-
15 tion of helium for military and naval purposes, including the
16 purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items
17 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-
18 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior" (not exceed-
19 ing \$5,000); printing and binding of technical papers and
20 reports; and \$46,500 for personal services in the District
21 of Columbia: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes,
22 as amended, shall not be construed to apply to this appropria-
23 tion, or to the appropriation for development and operation
24 of helium properties (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the
25 Act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164): *Provided*

1 *further*, That funds available for the production of helium
2 and the development of helium properties may be utilized
3 to provide transportation between helium plants and related
4 facilities and communities that provide adequate living ac-
5 commodations of persons engaged in the operation and main-
6 tenance of helium plants; and for transportation to and from
7 schools of pupils who are dependents of such persons: *Pro-*
8 *vided further*, That pursuant to agreements approved by the
9 Secretary, the transportation equipment available to the
10 Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school districts
11 and other local or Federal agencies for use in transporting
12 persons engaged in operation and maintenance of helium
13 plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons, and other
14 pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses of operat-
15 ing such equipment may be shared.

16 During the fiscal year 1949 the head of any depart-
17 ment or independent establishment of the Government
18 having funds available for scientific investigations within the
19 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the
20 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums
21 as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred
22 may be expended for the same objects and in the same
23 manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

24 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical
25 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,

1 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the
2 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be
3 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the
4 Bureau of Mines.

5 The Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the fiscal
6 year 1949, to sell directly or through any Government
7 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral
8 product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated
9 from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the
10 proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as
11 miscellaneous receipts.

12 The following appropriations herein made to the Bureau
13 of Mines shall be available for the maintenance, and opera-
14 tion of aircraft: "Operating rescue cars and stations and
15 investigation of accidents"; "Investigation and develop-
16 ment of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels"; and "Metal-
17 lurgical research and pilot plants".

18 Appropriations in this Act to the Bureau of Mines shall
19 be available for the purchase (not to exceed sixty for replace-
20 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

21 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

22 Salaries and expenses: For expenses, including personal
23 services in the District of Columbia, necessary for the gen-
24 eral administration of the National Park Service, including
25 \$87,500 for printing and binding, \$737,818.

1 Regional offices: For expenses of regional offices,
2 \$615,290.

3 National parks: For administration, protection, main-
4 tenance, and improvement of national parks, including neces-
5 sary protection of the area of federally owned land in the
6 custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean
7 Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National
8 Park, Washington, \$3,658,163.

9 National monument, historical, and military areas: For
10 administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and
11 preservation of national monuments, historical parks, memo-
12 rials, historic sites, military parks, battlefields, and ceme-
13 teries, including not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way
14 easements across privately owned railroad lands necessary
15 for supplying water to the Statue of Liberty National Monu-
16 ment, and the maintenance of structures on the former Cape
17 Hatteras Light Station Reservation within the Cape Hatteras
18 National Seashore Recreational Area project, \$1,556,464.

19 Recreational areas: For administration, protection,
20 maintenance, and improvement, pursuant to cooperative
21 agreements, of areas devoted to recreational use which are
22 under the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies, \$273,495.

23 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For
24 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,
25 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of

1 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National
2 Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire,
3 storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or
4 emergency prevention of forest fires in areas administered
5 by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such
6 areas, including lands in process of condemnation for national
7 park or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with such
8 sums as may be necessary to be transferred from the fore-
9 going appropriations for the National Park Service, any such
10 diversions of appropriations to be reported to Congress in
11 the annual Budget.

12 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available in
13 one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That
14 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available
15 interchangeably and any such diversion of funds shall be
16 reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

17 Investigation and purchase of water rights: For the
18 investigation and establishment of water rights, including
19 the acquisition thereof or of lands or interests in lands or
20 rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights necessary
21 or beneficial in the administration and public use of areas
22 under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, to remain
23 available until expended, \$15,000.

24 Travel Division: For expenses necessary in carrying
25 out the Act of July 19, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 18), including

1 personal services in the District of Columbia; participation
2 by the Travel Division in international expositions and
3 conferences dealing with travel; and printing and binding;
4 \$60,000.

5 Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,
6 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational
7 demonstration areas, \$10,000.

8 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For
9 administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement
10 of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington
11 Memorial Parkway, monuments and memorials in the Dis-
12 trict of Columbia and area adjacent thereto, Lee Mansion,
13 Battleground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Park, Ches-
14 apeake and Ohio Canal, Federal parks in the District of
15 Columbia, and other Federal lands authorized by the Act
16 of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including the pay and
17 allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Act of
18 May 27, 1924 (43 Stat. 174), as amended, of the United
19 States park police force, purchase of revolvers and am-
20 munition, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for
21 police, guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per
22 diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Secretary
23 not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District
24 of Columbia, stenographic reporting service, carfare, and
25 newspapers (not to exceed \$100), \$774,150.

1 For investigations and studies of the recreational re-
2 sources and the archeological remains in the river basins of
3 the United States (except the Missouri River Basin),
4 including reports, recommendations, and plans, in cooperation
5 with the United States Corps of Engineers and the Bureau
6 of Reclamation pursuant to the provisions of cooperative
7 agreements, and including personal services in the District of
8 Columbia, \$122,954.

9 For the construction, reconstruction, improvement,
10 repair, and maintenance of roads, trails, utilities, and
11 buildings without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as
12 amended (16 U. S. C. 451), including personal services in
13 the District of Columbia, \$5,162,350, to remain available
14 until expended, including \$3,210,000 for roads and trails
15 of which \$150,000 shall be available only for completing
16 the grading and resurfacing of Heintooga Ridge Road, Great
17 Smoky Mountains National Park; and \$1,952,350 for the
18 construction and repair of buildings and utilities not other-
19 wise provided for, of which not exceeding \$50,000 shall
20 be available for use in connection with the installation of
21 two elevators at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New
22 Mexico.

23 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,
24 national monuments, and other reservations under the juris-
25 diction of the National Park Service, shall be available for

1 the giving of educational lectures therein and vicinity; for
2 the services of field employees in cooperation with such
3 nonprofit scientific and historical societies engaged in educa-
4 tional work in the various parks and monuments as the
5 Secretary may designate; for travel expenses of employees
6 attending Government camps for training in forest-fire pre-
7 vention and suppression and the Federal Bureau of Investi-
8 gation National Police Academy, and attending Federal,
9 State, or municipal schools for training in building fire
10 prevention and suppression; for necessary local transporta-
11 tion and subsistence in kind of persons selected for employ-
12 ment or as cooperators, serving without other compensation
13 while attending fire-protection training camps; and for offi-
14 cial telephone service in the field in the case of official
15 telephones installed in private houses when authorized under
16 regulations established by the Secretary.

17 Appropriations available to the National Park Service
18 shall be available for the purchase (not to exceed thirty for
19 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

20 The National Park Service is hereby authorized to
21 acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for three
22 years beginning July 1, 1948, from the Departments of the
23 Air Force, Army, and Navy, or the War Assets Adminis-
24 tration equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with
25 an appraised value of not to exceed \$3,000,000, from the

1 surplus stores of those agencies, for use in the areas admin-
2 istered by the National Park Service or by any office of that
3 Service in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii: *Provided*,
4 That the authorization in this paragraph shall not be con-
5 strued to deny veterans the priority accorded to them in
6 obtaining surplus property under the Surplus Property Act
7 of 1944, as amended.

8 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary in conducting investigations
11 and carrying out the work of the Service, including cooper-
12 ation with Federal, State, county, or other agencies or with
13 farm bureaus, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

14 General administrative expenses: For general admin-
15 istrative purposes, including personal services in the District
16 of Columbia, \$247,470, of which sum \$31,000 shall
17 be available for printing and binding, including the
18 purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles pub-
19 lished in periodicals and journals and the publication of
20 bulletins which shall be adapted to the interests of the people
21 of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion
22 of four-fifths of the bulletins to be delivered to or sent out
23 under addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
24 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress as they may direct.

25 Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair,

1 alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-
2 cultural stations, including the erection of necessary build-
3 ings and other structures; propagation and distribution of
4 food fishes and fresh-water mussels; development, recom-
5 mendation, and application of means, including the construc-
6 tion of devices, to assure natural propagation and maximum
7 survival of hatchery and other fishes; purchase, collection,
8 and transportation of specimens and other expenses inci-
9 dental to the maintenance and operation of aquarium,
10 \$1,800,525, including not to exceed \$1,500 for purchase of
11 land adjoining the San Angelo, Texas, fish cultural station
12 and expenses incident thereto.

13 Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For operation
14 and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclama-
15 tion and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of fish
16 screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and for
17 the conduct of investigations and surveys, the preparation of
18 designs, and for determining the requirements for fishways
19 and other fish protective devices at dams constructed under
20 licenses issued by the Federal Power Commission, \$36,300.

21 Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations
22 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and
23 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,
24 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from
25 such resources, including not to exceed \$20,000 to investigate

1 and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes
2 as authorized by joint resolution of August 8, 1946, Public
3 Law 672; maintenance, repair, improvement, equipment,
4 and operation of fishery-experiment and biological stations;
5 the construction of salmon-counting weirs, and the improve-
6 ment of salmon-spawning streams in Alaska; \$1,025,000.

7 Commercial fisheries: For collection and compilation of
8 fishery statistics and related information; conducting investi-
9 gations and studies of methods and means of capture, preser-
10 vation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants
11 and products thereof, including investigation, study and re-
12 search with respect to the utilization of packed sardines and
13 the development of methods and procedures which should
14 be employed in improving the quality and appearance of
15 packed sardines; maintenance, repair, alteration, improve-
16 ment, equipment, and operation of laboratories and vessels;
17 and enforcing the applicable provisions of the Act authoriz-
18 ing associations of producers of aquatic products (15 U. S. C.
19 521) ; including contract stenographic reporting services,
20 \$495,000.

21 Investigation, exploration, and development of Pacific
22 fisheries: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions
23 of the Act of August 4, 1947 (Public Law 329), authorizing
24 the exploration, investigation, development, and maintenance

1 of the fishery resources and the development of the high-seas
2 fishing industry of the Territories and island possessions of the
3 United States in the tropical and subtropical Pacific Ocean,
4 and intervening areas; printing and binding; temporary
5 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
6 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; employment of officers and crews
7 of vessels in accordance with policies and wage scales ap-
8 proved by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of section
9 606 of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946 (5 U. S. C.
10 946) ; and payment of subsistence allowances to officers
11 and crews of vessels at rates approved by the Secretary;
12 \$1,000,000.

13 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,
14 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, informa-
15 tion on the fishery industry, market supply and demand,
16 commercial movement, location, disposition, and market
17 prices of fishery products, \$143,000.

18 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and
19 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,
20 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of
21 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,
22 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence
23 of employees while on said islands; contract stenographic
24 reporting service; and construction of airplane base facilities
25 at Anchorage, Alaska; \$1,228,000.

1 Alaska fur-seal investigations: For investigations of
2 Alaska fur seals pursuant to the Act of February 26, 1944
3 (16 U. S. C. 631i), \$50,000.

4 Enforcement of Black Bass, Whaling Treaty, and Sock-
5 eye Salmon Acts: For enforcement of the Act of July 2,
6 1930, as amended, and the Act of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C.
7 851-855, 901-915) ; and for carrying out the provisions of
8 the Act of July 29, 1947 (Public Law 255), and of Execu-
9 tive Order No. 9892; \$37,400.

10 Wildlife resources and management investigations: For
11 investigations of wild game, wild fur animals, and other wild-
12 life resources, causes of their depletion, and of means of
13 securing a maximum sustained yield therefrom; for investiga-
14 tions of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under
15 section 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C.
16 581) ; for investigations of damage by birds to agricultural
17 and horticultural crops, and developing and applying meth-
18 ods for control of such damage; and for investigations of the
19 wildlife resources of the Territory of Alaska, \$325,450.

20 Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For
21 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-
22 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-
23 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other
24 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and
25 other diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law

1 (7 U. S. C. 426), including not to exceed \$3,000 for the
2 purchase of printed bags, tags, and labels; and for repairs,
3 additions, and installations in and about the grounds and
4 buildings of the game-management supply depot and labora-
5 tory at Pocatello, Idaho, including purchase, transportation,
6 and handling of supplies and materials for distribution from
7 said depot to other projects, in accordance with the pro-
8 visions of the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C.
9 667), \$1,000,000.

10 Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of
11 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,
12 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the
13 convention between the United States and the United Mexican
14 States (16 U. S. C. 703-711); for cooperation with local
15 authorities in the protection of migratory birds, including
16 necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act
17 for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668-668d);
18 for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act ap-
19 proved March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394),
20 and for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved
21 May 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary
22 investigations, \$353,834, of which not to exceed \$10,000
23 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the
24 purpose of securing information concerning violations of the

1 laws for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made
2 available.

3 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement
4 of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C.
5 192-211), \$175,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may
6 be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose
7 of securing information in connection with and for the prose-
8 cution of violators of the law for the enforcement of which
9 this appropriation is made available.

10 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the
11 administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and
12 bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of
13 game introduced into suitable localities on public lands,
14 under supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including
15 construction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for ani-
16 mals, landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines,
17 rockwork, bulkheads, repair of damage to public roads within
18 reservation areas occasioned by authorized operations of the
19 Fish and Wildlife Service, and other improvements neces-
20 sary for economical administration; for the purchase, capture,
21 and transportation of game for national reservations; for
22 the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the
23 Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; not exceeding \$5,000
24 for the repair and painting of dwellings and other buildings

1 on the Chinsegut National Wildlife Refuge; and for carrying
2 out the provisions of the Act approved August 5, 1947
3 (Public Law 361, Eightieth Congress), \$1,210,000, and
4 in addition thereto an amount equal to 75 per centum of
5 the net proceeds received during the fiscal year 1948 under
6 the provisions of section 401 of the Act of June 15, 1935
7 (16 U. S. C. 715S), which additional amount may be ex-
8 pended also for the enforcement of the Migratory Bird
9 Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended.

10 River basin studies: For investigations and studies to
11 determine the effects on fish and wildlife resources of pro-
12 posed developments of river basins of the United States
13 (except the Missouri River Basin), and for the preparation
14 of reports thereon in accordance with the Act of March 10,
15 1934 (16 U. S. C. 661-666), as amended, \$100,000.

16 In all, salaries and expenses, \$9,226,979.

17 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

18 For carrying into effect section 4 of the Act of March
19 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), an amount
20 equal to the sum received during the fiscal year 1949
21 from the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted
22 monthly and to remain available until expended.

23 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

24 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September
25 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), an amount

1 equal to the sum credited during the fiscal year 1948
2 to the special fund created by said Act: *Provided*, That
3 not exceeding 35 per centum of the amount allocated to
4 any State shall be available for the construction of
5 improvements.

6 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$9,226,979, and in
7 addition thereto, funds made available under the Migratory
8 Bird Conservation Fund and the fund for Federal Aid in
9 Wildlife Restoration, of which amounts not to exceed
10 \$1,113,862 may be expended for departmental personal
11 services, including such services in the District of Columbia.
12 Funds available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife
13 Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed
14 fifty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; pur-
15 chase (not to exceed two), maintenance, and operation of
16 aircraft; the installation and operation of telephones in
17 Government-owned residences, apartments, or quarters
18 occupied by employees of the Fish and Wildlife Service;
19 providing by purchase, construction, or otherwise, facilities
20 incident to such public recreational uses of wildlife refuges
21 as are not inconsistent with the primary purposes of such
22 refuges; newspapers (not to exceed \$100), plans and
23 specifications for vessels, or for contract personal services
24 for the preparation thereof without regard to section 3709,
25 Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); and rations

1 for officers and crews of vessels or, in lieu thereof, com-
2 mutation of rations at not to exceed \$1.50 per man per
3 day; and for the expenditure from appropriations available
4 for the purchase of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option
5 to purchase any tract of land. Reimbursements for the cost
6 of supplies and materials and the transportation and handling
7 thereof issued from central warehouses authorized to be estab-
8 lished by the Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), may
9 be credited to the appropriation current at the time supplies
10 and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued, or at the time
11 such reimbursements are received. Not to exceed 5 per
12 centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses of the Fish
13 and Wildlife Service shall be available interchangeably for
14 expenditure on the objects included within the general ex-
15 penses of said Service, but no more than 5 per centum shall
16 be added to any one item or appropriation. The Depart-
17 ments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy, the Coast
18 Guard, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the War
19 Assets Administration are authorized to transfer to the Fish
20 and Wildlife Service aircraft for replacement purposes only
21 (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same
22 locations), and such other equipment, materials, and supplies
23 (with an appraised value of not to exceed \$500,000), surplus
24 to the needs of such agencies, as may be required by said
25 Service, such transfers to be without charge therefor; and in

1 addition the Departments of the Army and Navy, the Coast
2 Guard, and the Maritime Commission are authorized to trans-
3 fer without charge therefor vessels for replacement purposes
4 only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the
5 same locations) marine engines, parts and accessories surplus
6 to the needs of such agencies: *Provided*, That the authoriza-
7 tion in this paragraph shall not be construed to deny to
8 veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus
9 property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as
10 amended.

11 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

12 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

13 For necessary expenses of the offices of the Governor
14 and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and
15 Secretary; printing and binding; purchase of one passenger
16 motor vehicle, for replacement only, at not to exceed \$1,800:
17 maintenance, repair, and preservation of Governor's house
18 and grounds; \$62,785, to be expended under the direction
19 of the Governor.

20 Legislative expenses: For salaries of members of the
21 legislature, \$36,000; mileage of members, \$12,000; in all,
22 \$48,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor
23 of Alaska.

24 For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,
25 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures

1 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
2 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
3 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

4 Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons
5 legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation
6 and travel expenses of medical supervisor, and temporary
7 medical consultants, transportation, burial, and other ex-
8 penses, \$400,000: *Provided*, That authority is granted to
9 the Secretary to pay from this appropriation to the Sani-
10 tarium Company, of Portland, Oregon, or to other contract-
11 ing institution or institutions, for the care and maintenance
12 of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year 1949:
13 *Provided further*, That so much of this sum as may be
14 required shall be available for all necessary expenses in
15 ascertaining the residence of inmates and in returning those
16 who are not legal residents of Alaska to their legal residence
17 or to their friends, and the Secretary shall as soon as prac-
18 ticable, return to their places of residence or to their friends
19 all inmates not residents of Alaska at the time they became
20 insane, and the commitment papers for any person hereafter
21 adjudged insane shall include a statement by the committing
22 authority as to the legal residence of such person.

23 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
24 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$100,000,
25 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures

1 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
2 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
3 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

4 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
5 tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of
6 Alaska, to be expended under the provisions of the Act ap-
7 proved June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), including
8 surveys and plans for new road construction; services as au-
9 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
10 U. S. C. 55a), for the preparation of plans and specifica-
11 tions for buildings; and printing and binding, \$8,500,000,
12 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That in addi-
13 tion to the amount herein appropriated the Secretary or,
14 at his request, the Commissioner of Public Roads, Federal
15 Works Agency, is hereby authorized to incur obligations
16 and enter into contracts for additional work, materials, and
17 equipment not exceeding a total of \$5,000,000: *Provided*
18 *further*, That in the operation of the facilities of the Alaska
19 Road Commission, the Departments of the Air Force, Army,
20 and Navy, or any other agency of the United States having
21 title thereto is authorized to transfer, regardless of present
22 location and without charge to the Alaska Road Commission,
23 materials, road and bridge, and other necessary equipment,
24 spare parts, shop facilities and machinery, supplies and build-
25 ings surplus to its needs and which is deemed essential by

1 the Department of the Interior for the construction, im-
2 provement, and maintenance of the Alaska road system:
3 *Provided further*, That the authorization in this paragraph
4 for transfer of surplus property to the Alaska Road Com-
5 mission shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority
6 accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under the
7 Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

8 The Alaska Railroad: In addition to all amounts received
9 by The Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1949, there
10 is hereby appropriated \$15,000,000 which amounts shall be
11 available, and continue available until expended, for the
12 payment of obligations incurred under the contract authori-
13 zation in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948,
14 and for expenses necessary for the authorized work of The
15 Alaska Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and im-
16 provements of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation
17 of river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its
18 tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of ocean-
19 going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrange-
20 ment with other branches of the Government service, for the
21 purpose of providing additional facilities for the transportation
22 of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary, for
23 the benefit and development of industries and travel affecting
24 territory tributary to The Alaska Railroad; maintenance and
25 operation of lodges, camps, and transportation facilities for the

1 accommodation of visitors to Mount McKinley National Park;
2 payment of amounts due connecting lines; payment of com-
3 pensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
4 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
5 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed
6 \$6,575 of this fund shall be available for personal services
7 in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1949, and
8 no one other than the general manager of said railroad, and
9 one assistant general manager at not to exceed \$10,000
10 per annum, shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund
11 of more than \$8,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
12 \$20,000 of such fund shall be available for printing and
13 binding: *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount
14 herein appropriated the Secretary of the Interior is hereby
15 authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts for
16 additional work, materials, and equipment not exceeding a
17 total of \$6,700,000: *Provided further*, That in the
18 operation of the facilities of The Alaska Railroad, the
19 Department of the Army or any other agency of the
20 United States Government having title thereto is author-
21 ized to transfer regardless of present location and without
22 charge to The Alaska Railroad, materials, roadway and bridge
23 maintenance, and other necessary equipment, locomotives
24 and spare parts, shop facilities and machinery, supplies, roll-
25 ing stock, buildings, and docks, surplus to its needs and which

1 may be certified by the Department of the Interior as
2 necessary for the improvement, maintenance, or operation of
3 The Alaska Railroad: *Provided further*, That the authoriza-
4 tion in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to The
5 Alaska Railroad shall not be construed to deny to veterans
6 the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property
7 under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

8 The following appropriations herein made shall be avail-
9 able for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft:
10 "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary, Territory
11 of Alaska"; "Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges,
12 and trails, Alaska"; and "Alaska Railroad appropriated
13 fund".

14 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

15 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the
16 Secretary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary
17 \$7,342, and the private secretary to the Governor, \$4,996;
18 for printing and binding; travel expenses of the Governor;
19 and \$935 for temporary clerk hire; \$25,600, to be ex-
20 pended by the Governor.

21 Legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii: For compen-
22 sation and mileage of members of the Legislature of the
23 Territory of Hawaii as provided by the Act of June 27,
24 1930, \$47,200.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

For salaries of the Governor and employees incident to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C. 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), printing and binding; repair, preservation and care of Federal buildings and furniture, purchase of water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and not to exceed \$6,000 for personal services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and electricity necessary in the operation of Government House at Saint Thomas and Government House at Saint Croix, \$205,050, to be expended by and under the direction of the Governor.

For necessary expenses of the agricultural station in the Virgin Islands, \$46,300, to be expended by and under the direction of the Governor.

Municipal governments: For defraying the deficits in the treasuries of the municipal governments because of the excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1949, municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, \$15,120, and municipality of Saint Croix, \$134,880; in all \$150,000, to be paid to the said treasuries in monthly installments.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made shall be available
3 for the purchase of vehicles generally known as quarter-ton
4 or half-ton pick-up trucks and as station wagons without
5 such vehicles being considered as passenger motor vehicles.

6 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
7 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year
8 1949 in the field service of the Department for periods of
9 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by
10 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

11 SEC. 4. Appropriations herein made for the following
12 bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attend-
13 ance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions
14 of members of societies or associations concerned with their
15 work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of
16 the Secretary, \$600; Oil and Gas Division, \$100; Bureau
17 of Land Management, \$300; Bureau of Indian Affairs,
18 \$1,000; Bureau of Reclamation, \$6,000; Geological Survey,
19 \$2,000; Bureau of Mines, \$4,000; National Park Service,
20 \$1,000; Fish and Wildlife Service, \$1,750; and soil and
21 moisture conservation operations (all bureaus), \$500.

22 SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this
23 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
24 who engages in a strike against the Government of the
25 United States or who is a member of an organization of

1 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
2 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
3 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
4 of the Government of the United States by force or violence:
5 *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be
6 considered prima facie evidence that the person making the
7 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
8 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United
9 States, is not a member of an organization of Government
10 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
11 ment of the United States, or that such person does not
12 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
13 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
14 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
15 person who engages in a strike against the Government
16 of the United States or who is a member of an organi-
17 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to
18 strike against the Government of the United States, or who
19 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
20 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
21 by force or violence, and accepts employment the salary or
22 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
23 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
24 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not

1 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
2 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
3 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided*
4 *further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood,
5 storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for
6 periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and
7 wages without the necessity of inquiring into their member-
8 ship in any organization.

9 SEC. 6. No part of any appropriation contained in
10 this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of
11 wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance
12 of any new administrative function or the enforcement or
13 issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the estab-
14 lishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as de-
15 scribed in Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated
16 March 15, 1943.

17 SEC. 7. Limitations on amounts to be expended for per-
18 sonal services under appropriations in this Act shall not apply
19 to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of Decem-
20 ber 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-d).

21 SEC. 8. Appropriations herein made shall be avail-
22 able for payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary,
23 for library membership in societies or associations which
24 issue publications to members only or at a price to members
25 lower than to subscribers who are not members.

1 SEC. 9. Appropriations in this Act shall be avail-
2 able for health service programs as authorized by law (5
3 U. S. C. 150) .

4 SEC. 10. Not to exceed a total of \$750,000 of the
5 appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for
6 expenditure for the compensation of employees engaged in
7 personnel work: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section
8 employees will be considered as engaged in personnel work
9 if they spend half time or more on personnel administration
10 consisting of recruitment and appointments, placement, posi-
11 tion classification, training, and employee relations.

12 SEC. 11. Appropriations in this Act shall be available
13 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
14 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) .

15 SEC. 12. In purchasing lawbooks, books of reference,
16 and periodicals, and in completing broken sets, the Secretary
17 or his duly authorized representative may exchange similar
18 items and apply the exchange allowances in such cases in
19 whole or in part payment therefor.

20 SEC. 13. Where appropriations in this Act are available
21 for expenditure for services as authorized by section 15 of
22 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , such expendi-
23 tures shall be at rates not exceeding \$35 per diem for
24 individuals (unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be
25 approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget) .

1 TITLE II—SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSION

2 Sums totaling \$560,197 for construction of the Havre-
3 Shelby transmission line, Havre substation, Rudyard sub-
4 station, Shelby substation, Milk River District, Fort Peck
5 project, Montana, contained in the “Interior Department
6 Appropriation Act, 1947”, and the “Interior Department
7 Appropriation Act, 1948”, under the heading “Bureau of
8 Reclamation”, are hereby carried to the surplus fund and
9 covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of
10 this Act.

11 This Act may be cited as the “Interior Department
12 Appropriation Act, 1949”.

Passed the House of Representatives May 27, 1948.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

MAY 28 (legislative day, MAY 20), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

H. R. 6705

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 28 (legislative day, MAY 20), 1948

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN (for himself) and Mr. McFARLAND to the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 21, line 15, after "\$40,000;" insert "payment
2 to the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District in ac-
3 cordance with the provisions of the Act of March 7, 1947
4 (Public Law 10) \$190,000;".

5 On page 22, line 1, strike out "\$3,086,000" and insert
6 in lieu thereof "\$3,276,000".

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN (for himself and Mr. McFARLAND) to the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

May 28 (legislative day, May 20), 1948

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

H. R. 6705

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 1, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. GREEN to the bill (H. R. 6705 making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, viz: On page 81, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

- 1 Studies of soft-shell and hard-shell clams: For studies
- 2 of the soft-shell and the hard-shell clams as authorized by
- 3 the Act of May 26, 1948 (Public Law 556, Eightieth Con-
- 4 gress), \$100,000.

H. R. 6705

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Green to the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

JUNE 1, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

H. R. 6705

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 3 (legislative day, JUNE 1), 1948

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BUTLER to the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 17, line 2, strike out "\$9,574,709" and insert
- 2 in lieu thereof the following: "\$9,587,709, of which not
- 3 less than \$30,000 shall be available for tuition, care, and
- 4 other expenses of Indian pupils attending public schools at
- 5 Winnebago, Nebraska".

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6705

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BUTLER to the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

JUNE 3 (legislative day, JUNE 1), 1948

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

Calendar No. 1670

80TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
{ No. 1609

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

JUNE 12 (legislative day, JUNE 1), 1948.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WHERRY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6705]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

CASH APPROPRIATIONS

Amount of bill passed by House..... \$375, 692, 591

Amount added by Senate (net):

Based on regular estimates considered by the House..... \$35, 143, 507

Based on supplemental estimates *not* considered by House..... 11, 343, 000

46, 486, 507

Total of bill reported to Senate..... 422, 179, 098

Amount of appropriations, 1948..... 262, 801, 059

★

Total amount of estimates, 1949:

Regular estimates-----	\$459, 970, 835	
Supplemental estimates (S. Docs. 166 and 168)-----	14, 803, 000	
		\$474, 773, 835

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Under the estimates for 1949-----	52, 594, 737
Exceeds appropriations for 1948-----	159, 378, 039

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Contract authorizations included in bill as passed by House-----	29, 944, 290
Added by Senate from estimates before House-----	4, 901, 210
Total in Senate bill based on estimates con- sidered by House-----	34, 845, 500
Supplemental contract authorization submitted to Senate and added to bill (S. Doc. 166), and an additional \$2,000,000 added by Committee-----	17, 610, 000
Total contract authorization in bill as reported to Senate-----	52, 455, 500

ANALYSIS OF INCREASE IN CASH APPROPRIATION AND CONTRACT AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE

Of the net increase of \$46,486,507 in the cash appropriation recommended by the committee, \$11,343,000 is part of supplemental estimates totaling \$14,803,000 which were not before the House but which were received by the Senate after the bill passed the House. Thus, the actual increase in cash appropriations over amounts considered and allowed by the House is \$35,143,507.

The committee is recommending contract authorizations totaling \$52,455,500, as compared to contract authorizations of \$29,944,290 proposed by the House, or an increase in contract authority of \$22,511,210. However, of the increase of \$22,511,210 proposed in contract authority, \$15,610,000 was submitted to the Senate in a supplemental estimate and was not before the House. Thus, the actual increase in contract authority proposed by the committee over contract authority items considered and allowed by the House is \$6,901,210. Of the \$15,610,000 contract authority included in the supplemental estimate, which the committee has approved, \$6,960,000 is for expediting road and bridge construction in Alaska and \$5,300,000 is for the purpose of accelerating the program for the rehabilitation of the Alaska Railroad from a 5-year to a 3-year program.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, AMOUNTS ALLOWED BY HOUSE, AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE

The following table shows by offices and bureaus within the Department, the 1949 budget estimates, the amounts allowed by the House and the amounts recommended by the committee:

Activities	Budget estimates, 1949	Amount in House bill for 1949	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+), decrease (-), Senate committee bill compared with estimates	Increase (+), decrease (-), Senate committee bill compared with House bill
Office of Secretary.....	\$8, 593, 650	\$4, 811, 863	\$5, 338, 266	—\$3, 255, 384	+\$526, 403
Commission of Fine Arts.....	12, 000	12, 000	12, 000		
Bonneville Power Administration.....	¹ 23, 473, 000	² 20, 920, 760	³ 21, 125, 700	—2, 347, 300	+204, 940
Bureau of Land Management.....	5, 637, 065	4, 349, 365	5, 017, 500	—619, 565	+668, 135
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	⁴ 54, 975, 020	⁵ 41, 274, 210	⁴ 48, 040, 714	—6, 934, 306	+6, 766, 504
Bureau of Reclamation.....	284, 902, 650	⁶ 226, 794, 897	^{6a} 254, 442, 855	—30, 459, 795	+27, 647, 958
Geological Survey.....	16, 005, 000	11, 456, 998	13, 924, 050	—2, 080, 950	+2, 467, 052
Bureau of Mines.....	22, 692, 300	⁷ 19, 194, 900	⁷ 21, 594, 900	—1, 097, 400	+2, 400, 000
National Park Service.....	⁸ 16, 954, 150	13, 015, 684	⁹ 13, 420, 304	—3, 533, 846	+404, 620
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	12, 452, 200	9, 226, 979	10, 257, 309	—2, 194, 891	+1, 030, 330
Territories.....	¹⁰ 29, 076, 800	¹¹ 24, 634, 935	¹² 29, 005, 500	—71, 300	+4, 370, 565
Grand total.....	¹³ 474, 773, 835	¹⁴ 375, 692, 591	¹⁵ 422, 179, 098	—52, 594, 737	+46, 486, 507

¹ In addition, contract authorization of \$13,385,000.

² In addition, contract authorization of \$10,269,290.

³ In addition, contract authorization of \$12,046,500.

⁴ In addition, contract authorization of \$9,275,000.

⁵ In addition, contract authorization of \$5,925,000.

⁶ In addition, contract authorization of \$1,500,000.

⁷ In addition, contract authorization of \$550,000.

^{6a} In addition, contract authorization of \$2,000,000.

⁸ In addition, contract authorization of \$4,000,000.

⁹ In addition, contract authorization of \$2,680,000.

¹⁰ In addition, contract authorization of \$25,904,000.

¹¹ In addition, contract authorization of \$11,700,000.

¹² In addition, contract authorization of \$25,904,000.

¹³ Includes cash supplemental estimates of \$14,803,000 in S. Docs. 166 and 168. In addition, contract authorization of \$52,564,000, including \$15,610,000 supplemental contract authorization in S. Doc. 166.

¹⁴ In addition, contract authorization of \$29,944,290.

¹⁵ Includes \$11,343,000 of supplemental cash estimates in S. Docs. 166 and 168, which totaled \$14,803,000. In addition, contract authorization of \$52,455,500, including \$15,610,000 supplemental contract authorization in S. Doc. 166.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

The changes recommended provide for an increase in cash amounting to \$204,940 and an increase of \$1,777,210 in contractual authority for the fiscal year 1949.

OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND MARKETING EXPENSE LIMITATION

In determining the amount required for operation and maintenance expenses, the committee concurred with the House as to economies to be effected in administrative and marketing activities. However, it is the opinion of the committee that under the House allowance of \$3,000,000 it will not be possible to carry a field maintenance staff adequate to care for the physical transmission plant. Therefore, the Senate committee recommends an increase in the limitation for this purpose from \$3,000,000 to \$3,231,800 to provide for enlargement of the line and substation maintenance staff from 135.5 positions, at an average annual rate of \$3,800 each, to 196 positions, making funds available in 1949 for 196 regular full-time

maintenance workers throughout the fiscal year. Experience has demonstrated that savings will accrue to the Federal Government from preventive maintenance protection of the multimillion-dollar investment and through prevention of losses in revenue caused by prolonged equipment failure.

CONSTRUCTION

The House bill makes available \$17,920,760 in appropriations and \$10,269,290 in contract authorizations. The committee feels that allocation of funds made available to the Bonneville Power Administration should be based on (1) the importance of coordinating major generation and transmission facility schedules to insure the ability of the Bonneville Power Administration to deliver all available power to principal load centers, (2) making funds and authorizations available as required to permit completion of authorized additions as rapidly and economically as possible, and (3) protection of the rights of priority and other customers against discrimination in the methods of service supplied.

230-KILOVOLT SYSTEM

The committee recommends the restoration of contract authorization disallowed by the House to a level which will permit adherence to the established construction schedules for bulk transmission lines and will guarantee completion of facilities to match new generators now being installed at the Grand Coulee Dam.

REEDSPORT-COOS BAY FACILITY—COOS BAY STATION

This is a switching terminal to provide (1) interconnection with the California-Oregon Power Co. to replace power delivered to Bonneville customers through California-Oregon Power Co. and Mountain States facilities, (2) an ultimate source of loop service to Central Lincoln PUD through interconnection with California-Oregon Power Co. at Coos Bay. This station is not to duplicate existing facilities; it is essential to successfully coordinated operation of power supply sources in southwest Oregon and is approved solely for this reason.

BEVERLY PARK-SNOHOMISH CIRCUITS NOS. 1 AND 2

Representatives of the Puget Sound Power & Light Co. and Bonneville Power Administration reported to the committee that the Administration had assumed an implied obligation to purchase the transmission line from Bonneville Power Administration's Snohomish substation to the Beverly Park substation of the Puget Sound Power & Light Co. This line was constructed by Puget Sound Power & Light Co. in 1948. The committee feels that the company has a justifiable claim upon the Government for this reimbursement, but is of the opinion that no other such arrangements should be made by the Administration without prior clearance through normal budgetary channels.

The committee also recommends that funds be included in the bill to start work on the second circuit between these two points, since it is informed that the first circuit will be fully loaded in 1949.

LEBANON SUBSTATION

This switching and delivery substation is at the terminus of a 115-kilovolt transmission line intended to provide construction power for Detroit Dam and to provide a point of delivery to Benton-Lincoln Electric Cooperative. The reasons for the House objection are recognized and the committee feels that approval for the cited specific purposes will so confine the use of funds that the House objections will be met.

M'KINLEY-GOLD BEACH LINE

Facilities are required to provide adequate power in the coastal area of Curry County and southern Coos County in the State of Oregon. These needs arise from the rapid growth of the lumber industry in this section. This project will consist of a 115,000-volt wood-pole line tapping the California-Oregon Power Co.'s 115,000-volt transmission line at McKinley. The committee recommends for this facility \$50,000 in appropriation and \$280,000 in contract authorization.

In view of the lack of flexibility in construction schedules, the committee feels that actual progress should be checked at intervals of every three months. Accordingly, it is recommended that project progress reports be prepared by the Department and transmitted to this committee through the Budget Bureau at such intervals.

IDAHO PANHANDLE (SAND POINT-BONNERS FERRY)

In the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, the Congress provided contract authorization of \$489,000 for the Idaho Panhandle power transmission facilities. Pursuant to this authorization contracts have been let for materials covering the Sand Point-Bonnors Ferry section of this facility. The committee recommends an additional contract authorization of \$161,000 for the Sand Point-Bonnors Ferry section of the facility. The question of extension of lines in Idaho beyond those presently authorized is not now before this committee.

The Senate committee has approved the table of allocations based upon House allowances as submitted by Bonneville Power Administration appearing at page 1540 of the Senate hearings, with the following changes:

Adjustments

	Cash	Contract authorization
(1) Changes in amounts recommended for use on 230,000-volt facilities to maintain schedules coordinated with installation of new generating capacity (groups I, IA, and IB).....	-\$49,860	+\$929,210
(2) Olympia-Shelton-Port Angeles line (item IA-3).....		-25,000
(3) Olympia-Shelton line No. 2.....	-9,000	
(4) Beverly Park-Snohomish circuit No. 1.....	+170,000	
(5) Beverly Park-Snohomish circuit No. 2.....		+54,000
(6) Forest Grove-McMinnville-Salem line (item IB-9).....	-70,000	+70,000
(7) Canby substation (IB-14).....	-25,000	
(8) Spokane-Colville-Spirit line (item IIA-2).....	-52,000	-50,000
(9) Reedsport-Coos Bay facility (IC-3).....	+9,000	+158,000
(10) Cottage Grove-Drain facility (item IC-4).....	-50,000	+50,000
(11) McKinley-Gold Beach interconnection.....	+50,000	+280,000
(12) Idaho Panhandle (Sand Point-Bonnors Ferry).....		+161,000
(13) Columbia-Ellensburg line (item IIC-2).....		+150,000
Recommended adjustments in construction program.....	-26,860	+1,777,210
Recommended increase in operations and maintenance limitation.....	231,800	
Net change from House bill.....	+204,940	+1,777,210

ACCOUNTING

The committee last year called the Bureau of Reclamation's attention to the need of improving its accounting methods and fiscal controls. While improvement has been made in the past year it is still apparent that a considerable amount still remains to be accomplished.

The experience last fall with the Central Valley project vividly indicated the need of increased and more prompt methods of fiscal control. In this connection the committee would like to see further efforts between the Budget, Bureau of Reclamation, and its own staff to work out criteria of such control and methods of accomplishing the same.

The committee hopes that the new plan of the Bureau of Reclamation to advise each contractor of the funds available for the year as far as his contract is concerned will produce the same excellent results as with the Corps of Engineers.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The committee has devoted much time to the consideration of the various projects of the Bureau of Reclamation. The committee realizes that, on one hand, the completion at early dates of multiple-purpose projects is highly desirable because it means increased acres under cultivation and added revenues from the sale of power; on the other hand prices are high, materials of several categories are in scarce supply, efficient labor of the type required is not easily obtained and there are over-all requirements of the fiscal policy to be considered. After carefully weighing all these factors the committee has restored an amount to the various projects that in general brings each one to 10 percent below the budget estimate.

CENTRAL VALLEY

The committee recognizes that the Central Valley project has since its inception contemplated the construction of transmission lines down the west side of the Sacramento River as well as down the east side from Shasta Dam to the Tracy pumping plant, which lines are an integral part of this multiple-purpose project.

ADMINISTRATION AND ENGINEERING

The committee in giving consideration to these projects studied the amount of funds necessary for engineering and administration. Exclusive of expenditures in the regional and central offices the percentage of the appropriations proposed devoted to administration and engineering seems unduly high. The committee would expect the percentage not to exceed 8 percent, that any percentage over 10 would be extravagant. Therefore, every effort of the Bureau should be made to bring these expenses in line. Percentages were Central Valley, 15.7 percent; Missouri Valley (phase A), 13.5 percent; and Hungry Horse, 17.5 percent.

FORCE ACCOUNT

Last year a new policy of limiting force-account construction was adopted. Evidence before the committee indicates that the new policy has worked out well. The testing of the policy during the recent Columbia River floods gave satisfactory evidence of its being sound. Therefore, the committee sees no reason to make a change of any consequence so has substituted the same language as last year except for two minor changes.

LIMITATION OF POWER CONTRACT SOLICITATION

Although the committee has stricken language from the House version of the bill which had the intent of limiting Bureau activities with respect to obtaining power contracts with customers already adequately supplied, it is in agreement with the objectives set forth by the House in this matter. The Bureau is therefore directed to curb activities of the nature which have given rise to the widespread opinion that its employees have been unduly aggressive in offering the extension of services which are often in direct or implied competition with existing private facilities.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

CEDAR BLUFF, KANS.

H. R. 6705, as received from the House of Representatives, included an item of \$3,000,000 for construction on a project at Cedar Bluff, Kans., on the Smoky Hill River in Kansas. Included in the justification for this project was irrigation of 11,500 acres immediately below the Cedar Bluff Dam and supplemental water for approximately 40,000 acres lying below the Kanopolis Dam.

At the request of the Bureau of Reclamation, the Kansas State College made a survey and report "on the practicability of irrigating a portion of the Smoky Hill Valley below the Kanopolis Dam." This report was called to the attention of the committee by Senator Reed and salient portions of it were read to the committee. The Kansas State College survey and report calls attention to the fact that the average annual rainfall in the proposed irrigation area is 28 inches and commented "no extensive irrigation projects have been developed in the United States in areas with an average annual precipitation of as much as 28 inches."

The estimated cost of the Cedar Bluff Dam is stated at \$21,210,650. About 40 percent of this project is assigned to irrigation. On page 1525 of the House hearings, the Bureau of Reclamation reported that "adjusted total construction repayment by irrigation" for the Cedar Bluff project to be \$263 per acre. The committee regards this as an intolerable burden upon water users.

Report of the Bureau (p. 1524) indicates that "future allocations to flood control, irrigation, and associated purposes" may increase this amount. In all fairness to landowners and water users, the amount of repayment on irrigation projects should be definitely determined and those concerned fully advised as to the financial burdens that will be imposed upon owners and users.

Only a very small amount of money has been spent on the Cedar Bluff project up to this time. The committee expects that no further

money should be spent until all doubt as to the feasibility and practicability of the project is fully determined.

At Senator Reed's suggestion, the committee decided to eliminate the item of \$3,000,000 to begin construction this year. The committee will make further inquiry into this and similar projects and will give further consideration in suitable appropriation bills for 1950.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

Office of the Secretary:

Salaries-----\$284, 158

The committee recommend an increase of \$284,158 to be used as the Secretary may distribute, within the limitations provided in the bill, for the various items set forth in the justifications on the appropriation "Salaries, Office of the Secretary."

The budget estimate is in the amount of \$1,368,350. The House allowed an appropriation of \$965,842. The committee recommend a total appropriation of \$1,250,000, which is \$118,350 less than the budget estimate.

The committee recommend that the following provision inserted in the bill by the House relating to the division of power be amended as indicated:

: *Provided further, That ~~no part~~ not to exceed \$75,000* of this appropriation may be used for the

Division of Power under the Office of the Secretary

The committee recommend that the provision in the bill relating to personal services in the District of Columbia be amended to include the words "and elsewhere".

Office of the Solicitor:

Salaries-----29, 775

The budget estimate is in the amount of \$300,000, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$220,225. The increase proposed by the committee will provide a total appropriation of \$250,000, which is \$50,000 less than the budget estimate. The increase recommended by the committee is for distribution among the various items set forth in the justification on this appropriation.

Division of Territories and Island Possessions-----38, 200

The House allowed an appropriation of \$146,800 as compared to a budget estimate of \$240,550. The committee recommend a total appropriation of \$185,000, which is \$55,550 less than the budget estimate. The increase proposed is a general increase for the various items carried under this appropriation.

Oil and Gas Division-----50, 000

The budget estimate is in the amount of \$400,000, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$300,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$50,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$350,000.

The House allowed the full amount of the budget estimate, \$175,000, for enforcement of the Connally "Hot Oil" Act, and the committee has approved this amount for the enforcement of this act. The increase recommended is for the other functions carried on by the Oil and Gas Division.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Office of the Secretary—Continued

The committee recommend that the authority for the purchase of automobiles be increased from 2, as proposed by the House, to 4. The estimate proposed authority for the purchase of 6 automobiles.

Soil and moisture conservation ----- \$100, 000

The committee recommend an increase in this appropriation from \$2,700,000, as proposed by the House, to \$2,800,000. The additional \$100,000 recommended is for work on the North Platte irrigation project in western Nebraska and eastern Wyoming.

Contingent expenses ----- 24, 270

The estimate for this appropriation is in the amount of \$264,750, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$205,730. The committee recommend a total appropriation of \$230,000, which is \$34,750 less than budget estimates.

The committee recommend inclusion in the bill under this appropriation of authority for the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle and the hire of aircraft.

Power transmission facilities, expenses:

The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

Expenses, power transmission facilities: For expenses of the southwestern power transmission system, including marketing of electric power and energy; engineering and supervision of the construction under contracts executed prior to June 30, 1947 1948; administrative expenses; personal services in the District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and printing and binding; \$260,000: *Provided*, That \$40,000 of this appropriation shall be available only for the payment to employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave due upon their separation from Government service *or furlough from active duty*.

Total, Office of the Secretary ----- 526, 403

Bonneville Power Administration:

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system ----- 204, 940

The estimate for direct appropriation is in the amount of \$23,473,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$20,920,760, which the committee recommend be increased by \$204,940 to provide a total cash appropriation of \$21,125,700. The amount recommended is \$2,347,300 under the 1949 budget estimate.

The committee recommend that the contract authorization be increased from \$10,269,290, as proposed by the House, to \$12,046,500, or an increase of \$1,777,210 in the contract authorization. The estimate for the contract authorization is in the amount of \$13,385,000. Thus, the total contract authorization proposed by the committee is \$1,338,500 less than the Budget estimate.

The committee recommend that the limitation on the amount for operation and maintenance be increased from \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House, to \$3,231,800, or an increase of \$231,800 in the limitation. The budget estimate on this limitation is in the amount of \$3,700,000.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

District offices:

Salaries and expenses-----

\$600, 000

The House eliminated this appropriation from the bill—the estimate being in the amount of \$650,000. The committee recommend that the item be allowed in the amount of \$600,000.

Substantial complaint has been received that the delegation of authority to the district offices has not been substantial, and the committee requests the Bureau of Indian Affairs to make a report to Congress at the beginning of the next session of Congress, showing the degree to which this delegation to the district offices has been carried out.

Maintaining law and order among Indians-----

50, 000

The increase proposed by the committee will provide a total appropriation of \$150,000 as compared to the amount of \$100,000 allowed by the House.

Navajo and Hopi Service:

Construction and maintenance service-----

1, 000, 000

In addition the committee recommend inclusion in the bill of contract authority in the amount of \$3,350,000.

The increase of \$1,000,000 in the direct appropriation and the contract authorization proposed is for continuation of construction of the Ship Rock school and hospital project. These amounts were proposed in a supplemental estimate submitted to the Senate.

Agency services-----

835, 500

The increase recommended by the committee in this item is for the following:

(1) Purchase and transportation of

Indian supplies-----

\$56, 500

(2) Education-----

29, 000

(3) Welfare-----

750, 000

Total increase-----

835, 500

A supplemental estimate was received by the Senate in the amount of \$1,500,000 for welfare, of which the committee approved \$750,000. The supplemental also included \$29,000 additional for education, which the committee approved in full.

Maintenance of buildings and utilities-----

110, 000

The increase proposed by the committee will provide a total appropriation of \$810,000 as compared to \$700,000 recommended by the House.

Education of Indians-----

801, 291

Of the increase proposed by the committee, \$361,000 was included in a supplemental budget estimate submitted to the Senate.

Of the total increase of \$801,291 recommended by the committee, \$236,000 is for increased enrollment for some 400 Navajo students in the following schools: Chilocco; Cheyenne, and Arapaho; Fort Sill; Riverside; and Chemawa.

Of the total increase allowed by the committee \$125,000 is allowed as an additional amount for State educational contracts, as follows:

California-----	\$47, 675
Minnesota-----	59, 760
Wisconsin-----	17, 565

Total-----	125, 000
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

The committee has also included \$15,000 to provide for equipment at the Anadarko Arts and Crafts Building, Oklahoma. The House included \$10,000 for operation and maintenance of this building.

Management, Indian forests and range resources----- \$238, 313

The increase proposed by the committee will provide a total appropriation of \$950,000 as compared to \$711,687 recommended by the House.

Revolving fund for loans----- 400, 000

The committee recommend that the following language be stricken from the bill:

Revolving fund for loans: The authorization for loans to individual Indians and Indian organizations otherwise ineligible to participate in loans from the fund established in accordance with the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470 and 471), and the Acts of June 26, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 506), May 1, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 473a), and July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 459), is hereby increased from \$962,500 to \$1,250,000.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

Revolving fund for loans; To increase the revolving loan fund for making loans to individual Indians, Indian associations, Indian tribes, and Indian chartered corporations in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470 and 471) and the Acts of June 26, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 506), May 1, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 473a), and May 7, 1948 (Public Law 516), \$400,000.

Construction, irrigation systems----- 455, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is for the following projects:

Arizona: Colorado River-----	\$200, 000
Payment to San Carlos irrigation and drainage district-----	190, 000
Miscellaneous small projects-----	65, 000

Total increase----- 455, 000

The committee recommend, in connection with the appropriation for "Surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses", that the limitation of \$12,500 on the amount for personal services in the District of Columbia be deleted from the bill.

Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities----- 1, 982, 000

Alaska----- \$400, 000

(This amount is transferred from the appropriation "Alaska Native Service" and is for the obtaining and installation of 4 Quonset huts.)

Cherokee, North Carolina-----	39, 000
Consolidated Chippewa, Minnesota-----	138, 000
Flathead, Montana-----	750, 000
Great Lakes, Wisconsin-----	30, 000
Uintah and Ouray, Utah-----	150, 000
Western Shoshone, Nevada-----	200, 000
Celilo Falls, Oregon-----	125, 000
Various locations: Major repairs and improvements-----	150, 000

1, 982, 000

Roads-----

894, 400

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

For this appropriation the House allowed \$2,000,000 and the committee recommend that the amount be increased to \$2,894,400.

Within the total amount allowed by the committee it is expected that work on the Ethete Road, Wyo., will be prosecuted.

The committee approves the allocation made in the House report of \$150,000 for road construction on the Sprague River Road on the Klamath Indian Reservation. As pointed out in the House report, these funds are provided with the understanding that the State will match this sum equally, thus providing a total of \$300,000 for the work.

Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers, Wisconsin (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the amount to be available from tribal funds be increased from \$162,250, as proposed by the House, to \$215,500.

The increase of \$53,250 recommended by the committee is broken down as follows:

(1) Compensation and expenses of attorney or a firm of attorneys-----	\$2, 500
(2) Relief of needy Indians-----	7, 000
(3) Councils' expenses-----	750
(4) Scholarships-----	900
(5) Blister-rust program-----	3, 600
(6) Recreation program-----	7, 500
(7) Athletic field-----	15, 000
(8) Diesel power plant-----	16, 000
Total increase-----	<u>53, 250</u>

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That a recreational director for the Menominee Reservation may be employed with the approval of the Menominee Tribal Council

The committee also recommend that the limitation on the amount for relief be increased from \$33,000 to \$40,000, that the limitation on scholarships be increased from \$1,100 to \$2,000, and that the limitation for salaries and expenses of Menominees, general and advisory councils, be increased from \$9,250 to \$10,000.

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the amount to be available from tribal funds be increased from \$81,717 to \$197,000.

The committee recommend that the following paragraph in the bill be deleted:

For the support of Indians and administration of Indian resources under the jurisdiction of the Osage Agency, Oklahoma, including printing and binding, and rent of quarters for employees, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma, \$197,000, of which not to exceed the sums herein indicated shall be available for expenses incident to the following activities: Legal, \$10,170; land and realty, \$25,304; oil and gas, \$36,095; welfare, \$20,093; construction and maintenance, \$7,271; tribal council, business committees, or other tribal organizations, including travel and other expenses of members thereof, when engaged on business of the tribe, not to exceed \$10

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

per diem in lieu of subsistence, and 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$16,350; and administrative and other expenses, including pay of a curator for the Osage Museum, which employee shall be an Osage Indian, appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council, and not to exceed \$2,000 for the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma, \$81,717.

and that the following paragraph be inserted in lieu thereof:

For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including pay of the superintendent of the agency, a curator for the Osage Museum, at a salary of \$1,954, which employee shall be an Osage Indian, appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council, and of necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers; not to exceed \$2,000 for the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma; payment of damages to individual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, and printing and binding, \$197,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma; Provided, That of the said sum herein appropriated \$16,350 is hereby made available for travel and other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the amount to be available from tribal funds for this purpose be increased from \$50,000 to \$73,000.

Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the amount for compensation expenses of attorneys to be available from tribal funds be increased from \$62,080, as proposed by the House, to \$82,880, or an increase of \$20,800.

The increase recommended is broken down as follows:

Tribes	Compensation	Expenses	Total increase
Cherokee, N. C.-----	\$500	-----	\$500
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.-----	2,000	\$1,500	3,500
Metlakatla Indian Community of Annette Island Reserve, Alaska-----	2,400	600	3,000
Oneida, Wis.-----	1,000	500	1,500
Umatilla, Oreg.-----	5,000	1,200	6,200
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Oreg.-----	1,500	600	2,100
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.-----	3,000	1,000	4,000
Total-----	15,400	5,400	20,800

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Industrial assistance (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the amount to be available from tribal funds for industrial assistance be increased from \$277,500, as proposed by the House, to \$422,500, or an increase of \$145,000.

The increase of \$145,000 is broken down as follows:

(1) Menominee, Wisconsin-----	\$65, 000
(2) Nez Perce, Idaho-----	10, 000
(3) Standing Rock, North Dakota-----	20, 000
(4) Blackfeet, Montana-----	50, 000

Total increase----- 145, 000

Purchase of vehicles:

The House included authority for the purchase of not to exceed 100 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only.

The committee recommend that authority be included in the bill for the purchase of not to exceed 250 passenger motor vehicles, of which 200 shall be for replacement only.

The estimates proposed authority for the purchase of 389 passenger motor vehicles, of which 269 would be for replacement only.

Hire, maintenance and operation of aircraft:

The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

The following appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft: "Management, Indian forest and range resources"; "Suppressing forest and range fires"; "Alaska native service"; "Salaries and Expenses, Reservation Administration"; "Navajo and Hopi service"; and "Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds)."

~~Appropriations for "Salaries and expenses, reservation administration" shall be available for the maintenance and operation of aircraft.~~

Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs----- \$7, 366, 504

Bureau of Reclamation:

Administrative provisions:

Purchase of passenger motor vehicles:

The committee recommend that provision be included in the bill to permit the purchase of not to exceed 300 passenger motor vehicles in the fiscal year 1949, of which 200 shall be for replacement only. The estimates proposed authority for the purchase of not to exceed 472, of which 316 would be for replacement only.

Acquisition of aircraft:

The committee recommend that provision be included in the bill for the acquisition of not to exceed 3 aircraft in the fiscal year 1949 with stipulation that they shall be acquired from the Departments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy, the Civil Aeronautics Administration or any disposal agency of the Government without reimbursement or transfer of funds.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Hire of aircraft:

The committee also recommend that provision be inserted in the bill for hire of aircraft, which authority is in the law for the current fiscal year.

Payment of consultants:

The committee recommend that provision be included in the bill for the payment of consultants at rates not in excess of \$100 per diem. The committee was advised that the Reclamation Bureau has been unable under the present limitation of 5 U. S. C. 55a to employ the type of consulting service it requires in connection with the design and construction of large dams, such as Hungry Horse, Davis, and others. It was pointed out that engineering consultants must maintain their own offices, must pay their own staffs, and that \$100 maximum has been recognized throughout the engineering world as a reasonable fee for an engineer of the caliber needed.

Salaries and expenses (other than project offices)-----	\$838, 528
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The estimate for this appropriation is \$5,000,000, and the House allowed \$3,161,472. For the current fiscal year \$3,130,000 was appropriated. The committee recommend for the fiscal year 1949 a total of \$4,000,000, which is an increase of \$838,528 over the House figure, and which is \$1,000,000 under the budget estimate.

The committee recommend that the amount to be available for transfer to this appropriation from other appropriations made to the Bureau of Reclamation be increased from not to exceed \$6,000,000, as proposed by the House, to \$8,500,000. For the current fiscal year, this limitation is fixed at \$7,800,000, and the 1949 estimates proposed that the limitation be removed entirely.

The committee recommend that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

: Provided further, That no part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be used for the salaries and expenses of personnel whose activities include efforts to obtain power contracts with customers who already have an existing adequate source of power supply

The committee recommend that the following proviso in the bill be amended as indicated:

: Provided further, That after January 31, 1949, no part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be used for the salaries and expenses of a person in any of the following positions in the Bureau of Reclamation, or of any person who performs the duties of any such position, who is not a qualified engineer with at least ~~ten~~ five years' engineering and administrative experience: (1) Commissioner of Reclamation; (2) Assistant Commissioner of Reclamation; and (3) Regional Director of Reclamation

The committee recommend that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

: Provided further, That not exceeding \$45,341,615 of appropriations available for expenditure by the Bureau of Reclamation during the fiscal year 1949 shall be used for administrative personal services and other personal services

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

The committee also recommend that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That the total number of employees in the Bureau of Reclamation holding a permanent, temporary, or other appointment in grades CAF-9 and P-3, or above, shall not exceed three thousand two hundred and fifty-one at any one time during the fiscal year 1949

General investigations----- \$1, 000, 000

The committee recommend an increase of \$1,000,000 in this item with provision that the appropriation remain available until expended. For the current fiscal year, \$2,000,000 was appropriated, the 1949 estimate is in the amount of \$5,350,000, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$3,000,000. The amount proposed by the committee, \$4,000,000, is \$1,000,000 in excess of the House figure and \$1,350,000 under the budget estimate.

The committee recommend that the following proviso in the bill be amended as indicated:

: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project report the *construction* estimates for which are not based upon current *construction* prices and costs

Construction, reclamation fund:

Santa Barbara County project, California, Cachuma unit-----

1, 700, 000

The committee recommend that the House proviso for contract authority in the amount of \$1,500,000 be stricken from the bill. The House proposed a cash appropriation of \$1,000,000, together with a contract authorization of \$1,500,000, making a total availability of \$2,500,000. The committee recommend an increase of \$1,700,000 in the cash appropriation to provide a total of \$2,700,000 in direct appropriation and no contract authority.

Boise project, Idaho, Payette division-----

250, 000

Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho:

The committee recommend that the following language be stricken from the bill:

(for completing project)

Minidoka project, Idaho:

The committee recommend that the limitation on the amount available for surveys and preconstruction work in connection with the North Side pumping division stated in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, be increased from \$100,000, as proposed by the House, to \$170,000.

The estimate proposed an increase to \$770,000.

Palisades project, Idaho:

The committee recommend that the Commissioner of Reclamation be authorized to enter into contracts on this project in an amount not in excess of \$2,000,000. At the hearing, a total of \$3,000,000 was requested.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Tucumcari project, New Mexico-----	\$186, 000
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas-----	64, 030
Provo River project, Utah-----	180, 000
Yakima project, Washington, Roza division-----	97, 300
Riverton project, Wyoming-----	60, 350
Total, construction, reclamation fund-----	2, 537, 680
Operation and maintenance-----	332, 500
Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California:	
The committee recommend that the amount to be made available from power and other revenues shall be increased from \$2,312,880, as proposed by the House, to \$2,645,380, an increase of \$332,500.	
Central Valley project, California-----	130, 325
For the operation and maintenance of this project, the House proposed a total of \$979,675. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$130,325 to provide a total of \$1,110,000. From power revenues, the committee approved the total increase requested, \$91,200, of which \$68,200 is for operation and maintenance of generating units at Shasta and Keswick power plants, and \$23,000 is required to provide necessary personnel to supervise the operations and provide technical engineering assistance in order that technically trained construction personnel may be utilized elsewhere for construction work.	
Boise project, Idaho-----	20, 000
The increase recommended will provide a total of \$230,000 as compared to \$210,000 proposed by the House.	
Minidoka project, Idaho-----	105, 000
For operation and maintenance from the accumulated replacement reserve and current power revenues, the House proposed that \$395,000 be made available. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$105,000 to provide a total from this source of \$500,000. Included in the increase proposed, the committee has not approved the item for reconstruction of the Jackson Lake employees' quarters, shops, buildings, and water supply.	
North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming-----	21, 000
The increase from power revenues proposed by the committee will provide a total from this source of \$180,000 as compared to \$159,000 recommended by the House.	
Deschutes project, Oregon-----	32, 500
For this project, the House allowed \$85,000, and the increase proposed by the committee will provide a total of \$117,500.	
Owyhee project, Oregon-----	15, 000
This increase will provide a total of \$300,000 for operation and maintenance of this project as compared to \$285,000 proposed by the House.	
Klamath project, Oregon-California-----	14, 000
The increase recommended by the committee provides \$224,000 as compared to \$210,000 proposed by the House.	

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	\$90, 000
Of the estimate of \$1,780,000, the committee recommend a total of \$1,690,000, as compared to the House figure of \$1,600,000.	
The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:	
<i>, and the payment to the school district or school districts serving Mason City and Coulee Dam, Washington, as reimbursement for instruction during the 1948-1949 school year in the schools operated by said district or districts of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States living in or in the vicinity of Coulee Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary</i>	
Yakima project, Washington-----	15, 000
Other than from power revenues, the House provided an appropriation of \$330,000 for this project. The committee recommend an increase of \$15,000 to provide a total of \$345,000.	
Kendrick project, Wyoming-----	12, 500
From power revenues, the House made available \$200,000, and the committee recommend a total of \$212,500.	
Riverton project, Wyoming-----	5, 825
The House provided a total of \$148,000, which the committee recommend be increased by \$5,825 to provide a total of \$153,825.	
Shoshone project, Wyoming-----	34, 000
For this project, a total of \$165,000 was allowed by the House. The committee proposes an increase of \$34,000 to provide a total of \$199,000.	
Total, operation and maintenance-----	827, 650
Rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects-----	1, 500, 000
The estimate proposed a total of \$2,824,000 for the following projects in the amounts indicated:	
Salt River project, Arizona, \$556,500;	
Yuma project, Arizona, \$500,000;	
Orland project, California, \$50,000;	
Bitterroot project, Montana, \$40,000;	
Milk River project, Montana, \$103,500;	
North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming, \$750,000;	
Humboldt project, Nevada, \$225,000;	
Carlsbad project, New Mexico, \$400,000;	
Hyrum project, Utah, \$48,000;	
Yakima project, Washington, \$151,000.	
Of the \$2,824,000 estimate, the committee has approved \$1,500,000 with the understanding that work on the projects in the smaller amounts listed above be taken care of, and that the remaining amount be used to carry out rehabilitation and betterment work on those projects considered most urgent.	
Total, reclamation fund-----	6, 703, 858

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Construction, general fund:

Gila project, Arizona----- \$460, 000

The estimate for this project is in the amount of \$3,000,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$2,240,000, and the committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$460,000 to provide a total of \$2,700,000.

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada----- 4, 884, 300

The House allowed \$18,000,000 for this project as compared to an estimate of \$25,427,000. The committee recommend an increase of \$4,884,000, which will provide a total appropriation of \$22,884,300. The total amount recommended by the committee will be available for the construction of transmission lines and the other phases of this project.

Parker Dam project, Arizona-Nevada----- 44, 000

For this project, the estimate is \$260,000, the House allowed \$190,000, and the committee recommend an increase of \$44,000 to provide a total of \$234,000.

Central Valley project, California----- 2, 467, 000

The estimate for this project is in the amount of \$47,186,000. The House allowed \$40,000,400, or a reduction of \$7,185,600 under the estimate. The committee recommend a total of \$42,467,400, or an increase of \$2,467,000, leaving the amount \$4,718,600 under the estimate.

■ The committee recommend that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, \$1,750,000; irrigation facilities, \$30,080,000; irrigation distribution system, \$1,000,000; power facilities, surveys, \$20,000, Shasta power plant, \$948,400, Keswick Dam, \$1,500,000, Keswick power plant, \$940,000; switch yards, \$3,250,000; transmission line, Shasta to Delta (Tracy) via Oroville and Sacramento, \$500,000; substation, Contra Costa, \$12,000; in all, \$40,000,400, no part of which shall be available for examination and surveys in connection with power facilities in any State other than the State of California;

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, \$1,965,000; irrigation facilities, \$32,122,424; power facilities, \$3,706,400; transmission lines, including switchyards and substations, \$4,673,576; in all, \$42,467,400: Provided, That the unobligated balance on June 30, 1948, of funds heretofore appropriated for this project shall be classified under and combined with these amounts subject to determination by the Comptroller General;

The break-down of the increase proposed by the committee is as follows:

Item	House allowance	Senate committee allowance	Amount of increase recommended
Joint facilities.....	\$1, 750, 000	\$1, 965, 000	+\$215, 000
Irrigation facilities and distribution system.....	31, 080, 000	32, 122, 424	+1, 042, 424
Power facilities:			
Surveys.....	20, 000	20, 000	-----
Shasta power plant.....	948, 400	948, 400	-----
Keswick Dam.....	1, 500, 000	1, 733, 000	+233, 000
Keswick power plant.....	940, 000	1, 003, 000	+65, 000
Total, power facilities.....	3, 408, 400	3, 706, 400	298, 000
Transmission lines, including switchyards and substations:			
Shasta-Delta (Tracy) via Oroville and Sacramento.....	500, 000	1, 161, 576	+661, 576
Switchyards.....	3, 250, 000	3, 250, 000	-----
Substation, Contra Costa.....	12, 000	12, 000	-----
Shasta to Shasta substation.....	-----	250, 000	+250, 000
Total, transmission lines, including switchyards and substations.....	3, 762, 000	4, 673, 576	+911, 576
Grand total.....	40, 000, 400	42, 467, 400	+2, 467, 000

Kern River project, California..... \$5, 000

The proposed increase will provide a total of \$45,000 as compared to the House figure of \$40,000, and the estimate of \$50,000.

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado..... 950, 000

The estimate on this project is in the amount of \$23,000,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$19,750,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$950,000 to provide a total of \$20,700,000, which is \$2,300,000 under the 1949 budget estimate.

Hungry Horse project, Montana..... 7, 015, 500

After the bill passed the House, a supplemental estimate in the amount of \$6,945,000 was received by the Senate on this project.

The House allowed an appropriation of \$8,100,000 based on the regular estimate of \$9,850,000. The committee recommend an increase of \$7,015,000 to provide a total of \$15,115,500, which is \$1,679,500 less than the total budget estimate of \$16,795,000.

Total, construction, general fund..... 15, 825, 800
Fort Peck project, Montana..... 990, 000

The estimate for this project is in the amount of \$2,200,000, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$990,000. The committee recommend an increase of \$990,000 to provide a total of \$1,980,000, which is \$220,000 less than the estimate.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Missouri River Basin-----	\$3, 508, 300
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The estimate is in the amount of \$63,900,000, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$52,767,500. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$3,508,300 to provide a total appropriation of \$56,275,800.

As stated previously in this report, the committee has deleted the item of \$3,000,000 approved by the House for the Cedar Bluff project, Kansas, and expects that no further money be spent in connection with this project until all doubt as to the feasibility and practicability of the project is fully determined.

The committee recommend that the following proviso be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation may be used for surveys, design or construction of the Glendo project, Wyoming, or any feature thereof to a greater capacity or for other purposes than set forth in Senate Document No. 191, 78th Congress, 2d Session, without the specific authorization of Congress.

The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available or used to maintain or operate Canyon Ferry Reservoir at a higher maximum normal pool elevation than three thousand seven hundred and sixty-six feet, unless and until such time as the waters above the Hebgen Dam have been completely utilized for irrigation purposes; or for or in connection with the construction of the power plant, power facilities, or transmission facilities in connection with the Canyon Ferry project, Montana, other than excavating costs in connection with the construction of the dam and foundation for a powerhouse.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

The following table sets forth the committee's recommendations as to this appropriation:

Comparative table on Missouri River Basin program

Unit location	Estimate, 1949	House committee recommen- dation	Senate committee recommen- dation
Phase A, units selected for construction:			
Angostura, S. Dak.....	\$3, 600, 000	\$3, 000, 000	\$3, 240, 000
Bostwick, Nebr.-Kans....	3, 000, 000	2, 500, 000	2, 700, 000
Boysen, Wyo.....	6, 108, 000	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000
Belle Fourche, Wyo.....	550, 000	550, 000	550, 000
Cannonball, N. Dak.....	950, 000	750, 000	780, 000
Canyon Ferry, Mont.....	3, 500, 000	2, 750, 000	3, 150, 000
Cedar Bluff, Kans.....	3, 600, 000	3, 000, 000	-----
Frenchman-Cambridge, Nebr.....	8, 900, 000	7, 000, 000	8, 010, 000
Glendo, Wyo.....	1, 000, 000	800, 000	900, 000
Grand River, S. Dak.....	1, 800, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 620, 000
Heart River (Heart- Butte and Dickinson Dams), N. Dak.....	2, 347, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 212, 300
Kortes, Wyo.....	4, 800, 000	3, 850, 000	4, 320, 000
Missouri-Souris, Mont.- N. Dak.....	-----	250, 000	325, 000
Moreau River, S. Dak....	995, 000	800, 000	895, 500
Narrows, Colo.....	2, 000, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 800, 000
Powder River, Wyo.- Mont.....	1, 000, 000	800, 000	900, 000
Region 6 headquarters, Montana.....	5, 000	5, 000	5, 000
St. Francis, Colo.-Kans..	2, 000, 000	1, 600, 000	1, 800, 000
Transmission lines (see table).....	5, 053, 000	3, 953, 000	4, 547, 700
Yellowstone pumping, Montana-North Da- kota.....	700, 000	500, 000	630, 000
Operation and mainte- nance during construc- tion.....	50, 000	40, 000	45, 000
Subtotal, phase A....	51, 958, 000	43, 148, 000	44, 430, 500
Phase B, units being pre- pared for construction:			
Bad River, S. Dak.....	15, 000	5, 000	13, 500
Bighorn pumping, Wyo- ming.....	20, 000	20, 000	20, 000
Columbus, Nebr.....	200, 000	170, 000	180, 000
Grand Island, Nebr.....	500, 000	375, 000	450, 000
Hardin, Mont.....	500, 000	500, 000	500, 000
Jefferson River, Mont....	100, 000	75, 000	90, 000
Lower Marias, Mont.....	300, 000	750, 000	750, 000
Middle Loup, Nebr.....	300, 000	240, 000	270, 000
Missouri-Souris, Mont.- N. Dak.....	700, 000	700, 000	700, 000
Montana pumping, Montana.....	50, 000	210, 000	210, 000
North Dakota pumping, North Dakota.....	50, 000	40, 000	45, 000
Oahe-James River, S. Dak.....	400, 000	360, 000	360, 000
Owl Creek, Wyo.....	-----	200, 000	200, 000
Rapid Valley, S. Dak....	55, 000	45, 000	49, 500
Shoshone extensions, Wyoming.....	100, 000	150, 000	150, 000
South Dakota pumping, South Dakota.....	30, 000	25, 000	27, 000
Sun River, Mont.....	50, 000	35, 000	45, 000
Tongue River, Wyo.....	78, 000	60, 000	70, 200
White River, S. Dak.....	30, 000	35, 000	35, 000
Wind River, Wyo.....	20, 000	15, 000	18, 000
Subtotal, phase B.....	3, 498, 000	4, 010, 000	4, 183, 200

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Comparative table on Missouri River Basin program—
Continued

Unit location	Estimate, 1949	House committee recommen- dation	Senate committee recommen- dation
Phase C, continuing work on the general plan of development:			
Big Horn Basin, Wyo- Mont.....	\$80,000	\$40,000	\$72,000
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	35,000	17,500	31,500
Clarks Fort, Wyo.-Mont.	6,000	3,000	5,400
Garrison diversion, North Dakota.....	78,000	39,000	70,200
Helena Valley, Mont.	30,000	15,000	27,000
Judith River, Mont.	15,000	7,500	13,500
Kansas Basin, Colo.- Nebr.-Kans.....	400,000	200,000	360,000
Little Missouri, N. Dak.	15,000	7,500	13,500
Lower Platte Basin, Nebr.....	700,000	350,000	630,000
Nilan, Mont.....	8,000	4,000	7,200
Niobrara Basin, Wyo.- Nebr.....	200,000	100,000	180,000
North Platte Basin, Colo.-Nebr.-Wyo.....	180,000	90,000	162,000
North Republican, Colo.-Nebr.....	14,000	7,000	12,600
South Platte Basin, Colo.-Wyo.-Nebr.....	300,000	150,000	270,000
Three Forks, Mont.....	428,000	214,000	385,200
Upper Marias, Mont.....	50,000	25,000	45,000
Wilson, Kans.....	100,000	50,000	90,000
General:			
Power studies, re- gion VI.....	30,000	15,000	27,000
Reports staff, region VI.....	100,000	50,000	90,000
Subtotals, phase C.....	2,769,000	1,384,500	2,492,100
Phase D, cooperation with Corps of Engi- neers.....	100,000	65,000	90,000
Other Department of Interior agencies:			
Bureau of Land Management.....	450,000	375,000	405,000
Bureau of Mines.....	150,000	150,000	150,000
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	425,000	425,000	425,000
Geological Survey.....	4,150,000	2,875,000	3,735,000
National Park Serv- ice.....	200,000	185,000	185,000
Office of Indian Af- fairs.....	200,000	150,000	180,000
Subtotals, other agencies.....	5,575,000	4,160,000	5,080,000
Grand total, Mis- souri River Basin program.....	63,900,000	52,767,500	56,275,800
Region VII:			
Transmission lines:			
Gering-Sidney.....	343,000	343,000	343,000
Sidney-Sterling.....	314,000	314,000	314,000
Sterling-North Platte	200,000		108,000
Gering-Hot Springs...	244,000	150,000	200,800
Cheyenne-Sterling...	180,000	125,000	154,700
Casper-Gering.....	589,000	400,000	502,200
Fort Randall-O'Neil...	250,000	175,000	215,600
Glendo-Lusk.....	110,000	100,000	105,400

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Comparative table on Missouri River Basin program—
Continued

Unit location	Estimate, 1949	House committee recommen- dation	Senate committee recommen- dation
Region VII—Continued			
Substations:			
Sterling.....	\$60,000	\$50,000	\$55,400
Sidney.....	200,000	150,000	177,000
Ogallala.....	24,000	24,000	24,000
Pine Bluffs-Kimball.....	50,000	50,000	50,000
O'Neil.....	75,000	65,000	70,400
Guernsey.....	10,000	-----	5,400
Casper subadditions.....	180,000	180,000	180,000
Gering subadditions.....	260,000	240,000	250,900
Bridgeport.....	90,000	75,000	83,100
Lusk.....	42,000	42,000	42,000
Alliance, Chadron and Hot Springs.....	150,000	120,000	136,200
Total, region VII..	3,371,000	2,603,000	3,018,100
Region VI, transmission lines and substations:			
Williston-Garrison.....	777,000	700,000	741,700
Williston substation.....	110,000	100,000	105,400
Beulah substation.....	110,000	100,000	105,400
Heart River-Heart Butte.....	350,000	250,000	304,100
Boysen lines.....	75,000	50,000	63,500
Canyon Ferry lines.....	10,000	-----	5,400
REA and pumping.....	250,000	150,000	204,100
Total, region VI.....	1,682,000	1,350,000	1,529,600
Grand total, transmis- sion lines and sub- stations.....	5,053,000	3,953,000	4,547,700

Colorado River development fund.....

\$400,000

For investigations of projects for the utilization of waters of the Colorado River system in the 4 States of the upper division, as authorized by sec. 2 of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940, the committee recommend an increase of \$400,000 to provide a total from this special fund of \$900,000.

The committee recommend that the following proviso in the bill be amended as indicated:

: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project report the *construction* estimates for which are not based upon current *construction* prices and costs

Colorado River Dam Fund (Boulder Canyon project):

The committee recommend that the following language Be stricken from the bill:

, and the Secretary shall pay to the Boulder City school district, out of the Colorado River dam fund, as reimbursement for instruction during each school year in the schools operated by said district of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States, living in or in the vicinity of Boulder City, the sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

including payments to the Boulder City school district in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 528, approved May 12, 1948

Advances to Colorado River Dam fund (Hoover Dam)----- \$128, 000

The estimate is in the amount of \$1,920,000. The House allowed \$1,600,000, and the committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$128,000 to provide a total of \$1,728,000.

Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal)----- 242, 000

The House included the following proviso in the bill, in which the committee recommends no change:

: *Provided*, That amounts heretofore or hereafter received from the Republic of Mexico for temporary water service by means of such works shall be applied against construction costs, including incidental operations, and shall be available for payment of the cost of such operations

It is the committee's understanding that under this language the Bureau of Reclamation shall finance the operation and maintenance for the fiscal year 1949 of the Imperial Dam and the presently retained section of the All-American Canal (to the extent of \$216,000 for fiscal year 1949) out of the Colorado River Dam fund, offset by accruals to that fund heretofore or hereafter received from the Republic of Mexico for temporary water service through the All-American Canal irrespective of the 38½ million dollar limitation on construction expenditures on the All-American Canal in the contract between the United States and the Imperial irrigation district executed in 1932 pending a final determination by the State Department as to the requirements of the treaty of February 3 between the United States and Mexico in relation to the physical control and operation of the Imperial Dam and All-American Canal down to and including Pilot Knob wasteway.

Moratoriums or stop orders:

The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That no moratorium or stop order that may be issued by the President can abrogate in whole or in part the use of any appropriation for reclamation or flood control projects as provided for in this legislation

Contract hold-backs:

The committee recommend that the following paragraph be stricken from the bill:

No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation, contained in this or any prior act, which represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract but remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose, regardless of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided*, That the incurring of any obligation prohibited by this paragraph shall be deemed a violation of section 665 of title 31 of the United States Code.

The committee endorses the view of the House that contract hold-backs should be reserved in the year in which earned, but recognizes that the estimates of the Bureau of Reclamation for the fiscal year 1949, in accordance with its prior practice, were submitted without provision for this reservation for amounts due and

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

payable in future years. The committee directs that the estimates for fiscal year 1950 be on a full obligation basis with allowance for all contract earnings.

Allocation of interest collected on power and municipal water investment:

The committee recommend that the following paragraph be stricken from the bill:

Interest heretofore or hereafter collected on sums invested in power or municipal water features of any project constructed or operated by the Bureau of Reclamation under the authority of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, shall be covered into the reclamation fund and shall not be allocated.

Force account work:

The committee recommend that the following paragraph be stricken from the bill:

Not exceeding six per centum of the construction appropriation for any project under the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired-labor basis.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

No part of any construction appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired-labor basis, except for management and operation, maintenance and repairs, installation of machinery or equipment, engineering and supervision, routine minor construction work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, or in those instances when no bids have been received in response to a public invitation therefor.

Acquisition of surplus property:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

The War Assets Administration or other Federal agency having ownership or custody thereof or interests therein is hereby directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation without exchange of funds, the following-described lands, together with improvements, buildings, facilities, equipment, and interest.

A parcel of that section of the Grand Island Army Air Field, Grand Island, Nebraska, lying west of First Road West, formerly known as the station hospital area, and described in detail as follows:

Approximately 40 acres of land generally defined as the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, T. 12 N., R. 9 W. It is the desire to acquire all land abutting against lands presently owned by the city of Grand Island and including such portions of Road One West and right-of-way between Chapel Street and the point 180 feet south of the intersection with Second Street South to give continuous ownership in the east and west direction as between the United States Government (Bureau of Reclamation) and the city of Grand Island. The records show that all of this land was acquired from individual owners by the United States of America during August and September 1943, and the transfers are recorded with the Registrar of Deeds, Hall County, Nebraska, and the following buildings located in the hospital area numbered as follows: T-1112, T-1113, T-1114, T-1115, T-1116, T-1117, T-1118, T-1122, T-1100, T-1103, T-1104, T-1105, T-1107, T-1101, T-1102,

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

T-1106, T-1108, T-1109, T-1110, T-1111, and T-1120, together with all roads, improvements, electric power lines, heating lines, water lines, sewer systems, Air-Temp units, steam boilers, and other appurtenances to the above-listed buildings, and all other facilities and equipment incident to said hospital area not heretofore disposed of.

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation, without reimbursement or transfer of funds, all of its right, title and interest in and to a certain building and improvements under Defense Plant Corporation Project, Plancor 1437, constructed on the War Relocation Center at the Heart Mountain Division of the Shoshone Project, Wyoming.

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

The War Assets Administration is authorized and directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation unexpended balances of funds available for maintenance and protection of transferred property under the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act of 1947 (P. L. 478 79th Congress) to reimburse the Bureau of Reclamation for expenditures made for the maintenance and protection of the Yuma Army Air Base and such transfer shall be made hereafter for the maintenance and protection of the Yuma Army Air Base, pending its final disposition as contemplated in the Interior Appropriation Act of 1948 (P. L. 247 80th Congress, first session).

Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	\$27, 797, 958
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Geological Survey:

Purchase of passenger motor vehicles:

The committee recommend that the authority for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles be increased from 146, as proposed by the House, to 166, of which 146 shall be for replacement only. The House in providing for 146 had provided that they all be for replacement only.

Topographic surveys.....	1, 436, 502
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The estimate is in the amount of \$6,580,000, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$3,563,498. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$1,436,502 to provide a total appropriation of \$5,000,000.

Geologic surveys.....	250, 000
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For this item, the House allowed \$2,500,000 as compared to an estimate of \$2,988,000. The increase of \$250,000 proposed by the committee will provide a total appropriation of \$2,750,000.

Gaging streams.....	461, 900
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The increase of \$461,900 proposed by the committee will provide the full amount of the budget estimate, \$3,496,700. The House allowed an appropriation of \$3,034,800.

The committee also recommend that the amount to be available for cooperation with States and municipalities be increased from \$2,000,000, as proposed by the House, to \$2,361,900, which is the amount of the budget estimate.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Geological Survey—Continued

Classification of lands-----	\$81, 600
The estimate is in the amount of \$425,000, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$243,400. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$81,600 to provide a total of \$325,000.	
Printing and binding-----	222, 050
The increase recommended by the committee is for the subappropriation "engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps," for which the estimate is \$605,000, and for which the House allowed an appropriation of \$325,000. The increase of \$222,050 proposed by the committee will provide a total of \$547,050 for this purpose.	
Mineral leasing-----	15, 000
The increase recommended by the committee will provide a total appropriation of \$690,000, as compared to a budget estimate of \$710,000 and an amount of \$675,000 allowed by the House.	

Total, Geological Survey-----	2, 467, 052
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Bureau of Mines:

Control of fires in inactive coal deposits:

The House allowed an appropriation of \$250,000 for this appropriation, which the committee has approved. The committee recommend that a limitation of not to exceed \$16,000 be placed on personal services in the District of Columbia.

Coal-mine inspections and investigations:

For this appropriation, the House allowed \$2,431,500, which has been approved by the committee. This amount is \$463,500 less than the budget estimate of \$2,895,000 but is \$556,500 in excess of the amount available for the current fiscal year and will provide 50 additional coal-mine inspectors, making a total of 250 coal-mine inspectors. The increase over the current fiscal year will also provide funds for safety educational work and information work necessary in connection with the expansion of coal-mine inspection personnel.

Anthracite mining investigations:

The committee has recommended no change in the appropriation for this item but does recommend that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$15,000, as proposed by the House, to \$25,000.

Synthetic liquid fuels-----	2, 500, 000
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The increase proposed by the committee will provide a total of \$9,750,000, which is the amount of the budget estimate. The committee was advised that the estimate included \$4,000,000 to be used in discharge of obligations under prior contract authorization, and that if the \$2,500,000 reduction proposed by the House is not restored, it would mean that the Koppers Co. cannot be reimbursed in this amount for work that will actually have been performed, for supplies and equipment that will actually have been purchased and paid for by them.

Oil and gas investigations:

The House allowed the budget estimate, \$606,000, for this appropriation, which includes \$144,300 for secondary recovery and development of oil-impregnated surface and near-surface deposits. In the act of March 15, 1948, Public Law 443, Congress authorized \$1,000,000 for a

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Bureau of Mines—Continued

program of production research on secondary recovery from stripper oil fields and in refining processes.

In addition to funds available for secondary recovery work in the appropriation "Oil and gas investigations", the committee authorizes the Bureau of Mines to use not to exceed \$300,000 of any available funds for work in connection with the secondary recovery authorization in Public Law 443, 80th Cong.

Purchase of passenger motor vehicles:

The committee recommend that the authority for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles be increased from 60, as proposed by the House, to 100, of which 94 shall be for replacement only. The House in allowing 60 provided that all should be for replacement only.

Acquisition of portion of Fort Douglas Military Reservation:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

The Department of the Army is authorized to transfer to the Department of the Interior, for the use of the Bureau of Mines, without compensation therefor, full jurisdiction, possession, and control of a parcel of 10 acres, more or less, from that portion of Fort Douglas Military Reservation in the County of Salt Lake, State of Utah, which lies immediately north of the site of the Bureau of Mines Intermountain Experiment Station and is situated between a line beginning at a point 400 feet north of the northwest corner of the United States Bureau of Mines property granted by deed from the University of Utah May 21, 1938, said point being on the south curb of Fort Douglas Boulevard and running thence south 320 feet to the east-west boundary line between the University of Utah and Fort Douglas; thence east 604.5 feet to the north-south boundary between the University of Utah and Fort Douglas; thence south along said north-south boundary 480 feet to a line on the south boundary (extended) of the United States Bureau of Mines property above mentioned; thence east 262 feet; thence north 952.6 feet to the south curb of Fort Douglas Boulevard; thence westerly along said south curb of Fort Douglas Boulevard to the point of beginning said enclosure embracing 10 acres.

Total, Bureau of Mines	\$2, 500, 000
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National Park Service:

Salaries and expenses	62, 182
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For this appropriation the House allowed \$737,818 as compared to a budget estimate of \$859,000. The increase of \$62,182 proposed by the committee will provide a total appropriation of \$800,000.

Regional offices	99, 710
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The increase proposed by the committee will provide a total appropriation of \$715,000 as compared to the House figure of \$615,290 and the budget estimate of \$799,000.

National parks	141, 837
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For this item the estimate is \$3,940,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$3,658,163, and the committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$141,837 to provide a total appropriation of \$3,800,000.

The committee has not earmarked funds within this appropriation but recommend that the total of

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

National Park Service—Continued

\$3,800,000 proposed be distributed in accordance with the best judgment of the officials of the National Park Service.	
National monument, historical, and military areas-----	\$133, 536
The increase proposed by the committee will provide a total appropriation of \$1,690,000. The budget estimate is in the amount of \$1,816,000, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$1,556,464.	
Congress, by the act of Apr. 28, 1948 (Public Law 504), authorized and directed the Secretary of the Army to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior title to the site of the historic structure known as Fort Sumter, situated on an island in Charleston Harbor, Charleston, S. C. The act further provides that the property shall constitute Fort Sumter National Monument, to be administered by the National Park Service.	
Within the total appropriation of \$1,690,000 recommended the committee approves the use of not to exceed \$25,000 for administration of the Fort Sumter National Monument.	
Recreational areas-----	76, 505
Included within the increase proposed by the committee is \$24,000 for Lake Texoma, Tex., and Okla.	
The estimate for this appropriation is in the amount of \$406,000, the House allowed \$273,495, and the increase of \$76,505 proposed by the committee will provide a total of \$350,000.	
Travel Division-----	15, 000
The amount recommended will provide a total appropriation of \$75,000 for the Travel Division, which is the same amount available for the current fiscal year, and which is \$15,000 less than the Budget estimate of \$90,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$60,000.	
Recreational demonstration areas-----	5, 000
For this appropriation \$30,000 is available during the current fiscal year. The 1949 estimate is in the amount of \$25,000, the House allowed an appropriation of \$10,000, and the committee recommend that this amount be increased to \$15,000.	
Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks-----	40, 850
For this item the House allowed \$774,150, the estimate is in the amount of \$900,000, and the committee recommend an increase of \$40,850 to provide a total appropriation of \$815,000.	
River basin studies-----	30, 000
Following the passage of the bill by the House, the Senate received a supplemental estimate in the amount of \$60,000 for archeological excavations in the McNary Reservoir area, Oregon. The committee has approved \$30,000 of this supplemental estimate.	
The committee expects that archeological work in the Fort Gibson Reservoir area, Oklahoma, will be prosecuted.	
For the current fiscal year \$121,000 is available under this appropriation and the 1949 estimate is in the amount of \$460,000.	
Acquisition of lands-----	200, 000
The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:	
<i>Acquisition of lands: For the acquisition of privately owned lands or interests therein within the authorized boundaries of established areas under the</i>	

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

National Park Service—Continued

jurisdiction of the National Park Service, including expenses incidental thereto and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$200,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$150,000 shall be available only for lands within Colonial National Historical Park; Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial and Gettysburg National Military Parks; Manassas National Battlefield Park; Badlands, Dinosaur, George Washington Birthplace, Joshua Tree, Petrified Forest, and Scotts Bluff National Monuments; and Big Bend parcel of land necessary to connect the park road system with State Highway 227, Glacier, Grand Canyon, Great Smoky Mountains, Kings Canyon, Lassen Volcanic, Mesa Verde, Mount Rainier, Olympic, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia, Yosemite, and Zion National Parks.

Parkways:

The committee recommend that the following contract authority provision be included in the bill:

Parkways, National Park Service: The Secretary is hereby authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts, not exceeding a total of \$2,680,000, for the construction of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, George Washington Memorial, and Foothills Parkways.

Of the total contract authority proposed, \$680,000 is for the purpose of undertaking construction of section 1 (g) of the work extending across the northwestern corner of Lawrence County, Tenn.

Purchase of passenger motor vehicles:

The committee recommend that authority for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles be increased from 30, as proposed by the House, to 40, of which 28 shall be for replacement only. The House, in providing for 30 passenger motor vehicles, stipulated that they should all be for replacement only.

Total, National Park Service-----	\$804, 620
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Fish and Wildlife Service:

General administrative expenses-----	22, 530
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The estimate for this appropriation is in the amount of \$290,700, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$247,470. The increase of \$22,530 proposed by the committee will provide a total of \$270,000.

Propagation of food fishes-----	79, 000
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The House allowed an appropriation of \$1,800,525, and the estimate is in the amount of \$1,599,000. The committee recommend an increase of \$79,000 to provide a total of \$1,879,525.

The increase recommended by the committee is as follows:

(1) Repairs and improvements of fish hatcheries:	
(a) Nashua, N. H.-----	\$25, 000
(b) Farlington, Kans.-----	50, 000
(2) Operation of the Welaka Aquarium, Fla.-----	4, 000
Total increase-----	79, 000

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Fish and Wildlife Service—Continued

The committee recommend that the limitation on the purchase of land adjoining the San Angelo, Tex., fish-cultural station and expenses incident thereto be increased from \$1,500, as proposed by the House, to \$2,000.

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

, and not to exceed \$35,000 for the construction and operation, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1080), of fish-cultural facilities on lands owned by the State of South Dakota

Investigations respecting food fishes..... \$199, 500

The estimate is in the amount of \$1,927,000, including a supplemental of \$115,000 received by the Senate. The House allowed an appropriation of \$1,025,000, and the committee recommend that this be increased by \$199,500 to provide a total of \$1,224,500.

The increase of \$199,500 proposed by the committee is broken down as follows:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (1) Investigations of fish mortality in Gulf of Mexico (red tide)..... | \$25, 000 |
| (2) Operation of fishery research vessel <i>Albatross III</i> | 15, 000 |
| (3) Rehabilitation of Woods Hole, Mass., laboratory..... | 2, 000 |
| (4) Alaska fishery research (exclusive of construction of laboratory)..... | 100, 000 |
| (5) Investigation of damaged oyster beds in Mississippi and Louisiana. (\$40,000 included in supplemental estimate for this purpose)..... | 20, 000 |
| (6) Studies of soft-shelled and hard-shelled clams (\$75,000 included in supplemental estimate for this purpose)..... | 37, 500 |

Total increase..... 199, 500

Of the supplemental budget estimate totaling \$115,000, the committee approved a total of \$57,500 as indicated above.

The committee did not approve the funds and authority requested for construction of a field laboratory in Alaska.

Commercial fisheries..... 30, 000

Under this appropriation, \$225,000 was appropriated for the current fiscal year. The 1949 budget estimate is in the amount of \$757,500, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$495,000. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$30,000 as an additional amount to be available for "Collection and publication of commercial fishery statistics" and "Economic fishery investigations and programs."

Investigation, exploration, and development of Pacific fisheries..... 150, 000

The estimate for this item is in the amount of \$1,500,000. The House approved a total of \$1,000,000, and the committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$150,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$1,150,000.

Alaska fur-seal investigations..... 19, 300

The increase proposed by the committee will provide the amount of the budget estimate, \$69,300. The additional amount will provide for 6 months' operation of the research vessel instead of 3 months included in the amount allowed by the House.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Fish and Wildlife Service—Continued

Enforcement of Alaska game law-----	\$50, 000
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The House allowed an appropriation of \$175,000 under this item as compared to the budget estimate of \$420,000. The committee recommend an increase of \$50,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$225,000.

Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations-----	130, 000
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The total budget estimate is \$1,750,000, including a supplemental estimate of \$250,000 received by the Senate. The House allowed an appropriation of \$1,210,000, and the committee recommend that this be increased by \$130,000 to provide a total of \$1,340,000.

The increase of \$130,000 is divided as follows:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (1) Maintenance, Chinsegut National Wildlife Refuge, Fla----- | \$5, 000 |
| (2) To repair flood damage in certain areas due to excessive run-off of water during the spring of 1948 (\$250,000 in supplemental estimate for this purpose)----- | 125, 000 |

Total increase-----	<u>130, 000</u>
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The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

not exceeding ~~\$5,000~~ \$10,000 for the repair and painting *and maintenance* of dwellings and other buildings *and facilities* on the Chinsegut National Wildlife Refuge;

River basin studies-----	50, 000
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The increase of \$50,000 recommended by the committee will provide a total appropriation of \$150,000 as compared to the House figure of \$100,000 and the estimate of \$200,000.

California wildlife management areas-----	300, 000
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A supplemental estimate of \$500,000 was received by the Senate for this purpose. The committee recommend that \$300,000 of this amount be allowed.

The amount recommended is for the purchase or rent, and development, maintenance, and administration of wildlife management areas in the State of California, as authorized by the act of May 18, 1948 (Public Law 534).

Federal aid in wildlife restoration:

The committee recommend that the following language in the bill be deleted.

not exceeding 35 per centum of the amount allocated to any State shall be available for the construction of improvements

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

the requirement of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, that not exceeding 20 per centum of the amount allocated to any State shall be available for the construction of improvements is hereby waived with respect to unobligated balances on June 30, 1948, from allotments to the States for the fiscal year 1948

Purchase of passenger motor vehicles:

The committee recommend that authority for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles be increased from 50, as proposed by the House, to 86. The entire number will be for replacement only.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Fish and Wildlife Service—Continued

Purchase and hire of aircraft:

The committee recommend that authority for the purchase of aircraft be increased from 2, as proposed by the House, to 5.

The committee also recommend that authority be included in the bill for the hire of aircraft.

Commutation of rations:

The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

; and rations for officers and crews of vessels or, in lieu thereof, commutation of rations at not to exceed ~~\$1.50~~ \$2.50 per man per day;

Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	\$1, 030, 330
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Government in the Territories:

Territory of Alaska:

Salaries and expenses-----	1, 715
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The increase recommended by the committee is for office administration, the budget estimate is in the amount of \$69,000 and the House allowed an appropriation of \$62,785. The increase proposed by the committee will provide a total of \$64,500.

Care and custody of insane, Alaska-----	48, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee will provide the full amount of the budget estimate, \$448,000. This increase is necessary in connection with the contract for the care of insane patients at Morningside Hospital, Portland, Oreg.

Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and trails-----	1, 942, 400
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Of the increase recommended by the committee, \$675,000 was proposed in a supplemental budget estimate received by the Senate after the bill passed the House.

The total budget estimate, including the supplemental, is \$10,442,400 and the increase of \$1,942,400 provides the full amount of the estimate. The House allowed an appropriation of \$8,500,000. The purpose of the supplemental appropriation is to accelerate the road-construction program.

The committee recommend that the contract authorization be increased from \$5,000,000, as proposed by the House, to \$13,904,000, or an increase of \$8,904,000 in the contract authorization. Of this increase in the contract authorization, \$6,960,000 was proposed in the supplemental budget estimate. The additional contract authorization, likewise, is for the purpose of accelerating the road-construction program.

Alaska Railroad-----	2, 000, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee was proposed in a supplemental budget estimate received by the Senate after the bill passed the House and will provide the full amount of the budget estimate, \$17,000,000.

The committee recommend that the contract authorization of \$6,700,000, as proposed by the House, be increased to \$12,000,000. This increase of \$5,300,000 in the contract authorization was proposed in the supplemental budget estimate.

The supplemental budget estimate of \$2,000,000 in cash and \$5,300,000 in contract authorization is

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Government in the Territories—Continued

for the purpose of accelerating the program for the rehabilitation of the Alaska Railroad from a 5-year program to a 3-year program.

The committee recommend that the limitation on the annual salary to be paid out of this fund to anyone other than the general manager of the Railroad and one assistant general manager to be fixed at \$9,000 in lieu of \$8,500, as proposed by the House, and in lieu of \$10,000, as proposed in the budget estimate.

The committee recommend also that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$6,575, as proposed by the House, to \$15,000. A limitation of \$25,000 was proposed in the budget estimate.

Territory of Hawaii:

Salaries and expenses, Governor and secretary-----	\$300
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The increase proposed is required in connection with the cost of printing the Governor's report and incidental expenses for printing and binding. The increase proposed will provide a total appropriation of \$25,900, which is the amount of the budget estimate.

Government of the Virgin Islands:

Salaries and expenses-----	7, 950
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The increase proposed by the committee will provide the full amount of the budget estimate, \$213,000, as compared to the House appropriation of \$205,050.

Defraying deficits in the treasuries of municipal governments, Virgin Islands-----	370, 200
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The total budget estimate is in the amount of \$578,000, of which \$408,000 was contained in the supplemental budget estimate received by the Senate after the bill passed the House. Of the total budget estimate the committee has approved \$520,200, the House allowed an appropriation of \$150,000.

The committee recommend that the following provision be deleted from the bill:

Municipal governments: For defraying the deficits in the treasuries of the municipal governments because of the excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1949, municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, \$15,120, and municipality of Saint Croix, \$134,880; in all \$150,000, to be paid to the said treasuries in monthly installments.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

Municipal governments: For expenses of the government of the Virgin Islands in excess of current local revenues for the fiscal year 1949, municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, \$194,400, and municipality of Saint Croix, \$325,800; in all \$520,200, to be paid to the respective municipal treasuries in monthly installments; and the said municipal governments are hereby authorized to make purchases for their hospitals, schools, and other public institutions, through the Bureau of Federal Supply of the Treasury Department.

Total, Government in the Territories-----	4, 370, 565
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

General provisions:

Attendance at meetings (sec. 4):

The committee recommend that the following limitations in this section on the amounts to be available for attendance at meetings be increased as indicated:

	Increase	
	From—	To—
(1) Office of the Secretary	\$600	\$1,100
(2) Division of Geographic Names.....		300
(3) Bureau of Land Management.....	300	2,500
(4) Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	1,000	1,500
(5) Bureau of Reclamation.....	6,000	7,500
(6) Geological Survey.....	2,000	7,500
(7) Bureau of Mines.....	4,000	6,000
(8) National Park Service.....	1,000	1,500
(9) Fish and Wildlife Service.....	1,750	3,000

Limitation on Employees engaged in personnel work (sec. 10):

The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

SEC. 10. Not to exceed a total of ~~\$750,000~~ \$1,000,000 of the appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for expenditure for the compensation of employees engaged in personnel work: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees will be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more on personnel administration consisting of recruitment and appointments, placement, position classification, training, and employee relations.

The limitation of \$1,000,000 is the same as is carried in the law for the current fiscal year.

Per diem employment (sec. 13):

The committee recommend that section 13 of the bill be amended as indicated:

SEC. 13. Where appropriations in this Act are available for expenditure for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), such expenditures shall be at rates not exceeding \$35 per diem for individuals (*unless a higher rate is otherwise authorized or unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget*).

The provision as passed by the House limits the rate of payment for consulting services in accordance with section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), to not exceeding \$35 per diem for such individuals unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Inasmuch as the committee recommend the payment of consultants by the Bureau of Reclamation not in excess of \$100 per diem, it is recommended that Section 13 be amended as indicated.

Total increase..... \$47, 736, 507

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Reservation administration:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$200, 000
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The committee recommend this decrease in the item for reservation administration inasmuch as the committee is recommending the restoration of the item for district offices in the amount of \$600,000.

Alaska Native Service-----	400, 000
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The House allowed under this appropriation \$400,000 for the obtaining and installation of four Quonset huts to serve as units for the treatment of tuberculosis. The committee recommend that this amount be transferred to the appropriation for "Construction" and has accordingly recommended an increase of \$400,000 in that appropriation for this purpose.

Klamath Agency, Oreg. (tribal funds):

The decrease recommended by the committee will provide for this item a total of \$203,900, which is the amount of the Budget estimate.

The committee recommend that the following language be stricken from the bill:

the sums herein indicated shall be available for expenses incident to the following activities: Fees and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under contract approved by the Secretary, \$4,500; education, \$40,000; health, \$51,375; law and order, \$15,000; extension and land, \$52,530; and administrative and other expenses, \$50,000

and insert in lieu thereof:

\$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under contract approved by the Secretary, and for relief, including cash grants

Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	<u>600, 000</u>
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Bureau of Reclamation:

Alaska investigations-----	<u>150, 000</u>
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Bureau of Mines:

Coal investigations-----	<u>100, 000</u>
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For this appropriation, \$75,000 is available for the current fiscal year. The estimate for the fiscal year 1949 is in the amount of \$350,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$300,000, and the committee recommend that the amount be reduced to \$200,000.

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

National Park Service:

Construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, and maintenance of roads, buildings, etc.....	\$400, 000
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The decrease of \$400,000 proposed by the committee is divided as follows: (1) \$100,000 under "roads and trails" for Alaska, and (2) (3) \$300,000 under "physical improvements" for Alaska.

Total decrease.....	1, 250, 000
Total increase.....	47, 736, 507
Total decrease.....	1, 250, 000
Net increase.....	46, 486, 507
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate.....	422, 179, 098

Surplus appropriation rescission—title II:

The committee recommend that the following title in the bill be amended as indicated:

TITLE II—SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSION

Sums totaling \$560,197 for construction of the Havre-Shelby transmission line, Havre substation, Rudyard substation, Shelby substation, Milk River District, Fort Peck project, Montana, contained in the "Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947," and the "Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948," under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation," are hereby carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this act.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1948, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1949, THE BILL AS PASSED THE HOUSE, THE SENATE RECOMMENDATIONS IN ACCOMPANYING BILL, THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS AND THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND THE HOUSE BILL

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Amount recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
Salaries, Office of the Secretary.....	\$1,103,000	\$1,368,350	\$965,842	\$1,250,000	+\$147,000	-\$118,350	+\$284,158
War agency liquidation.....	1 235,000				-235,000		
Solicitor's office, salaries.....	215,400	300,000	220,225	250,000	+34,540	-50,000	+29,775
Division of Territories and Island Possessions.....	140,000	240,550	146,800	185,000	+45,000	-55,550	+38,200
Oil and Gas Division.....	2 300,000	400,000	300,000	350,000	+50,000	-50,000	+50,000
Board on Geographic Names.....	12,956	90,000	13,266	13,266	+310	-76,734	
Soil and moisture conservation.....	1,900,000	2,500,000	2,700,000	2,800,000	+900,000	+300,000	+100,000
Contingent expenses.....	229,430	264,750	205,730	230,000	+9,570	-34,750	+24,270
Penalty mail costs.....	3 171,500	250,000			-171,500	-250,000	
Power transmission facilities:							
Operation and maintenance.....		180,000		\$ 260,000			
Construction.....		3,000,000			+260,000	-2,920,000	
Continuing fund.....		(4)					
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	4,298,346	8,593,650	4,811,863	5,338,266	+1,039,920	-3,255,384	+526,403

1 Includes \$175,000 in The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

2 Includes \$25,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

3 Includes \$35,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

4 Continuing fund of \$300,000 for emergency expenses requested.

5 Consolidation of appropriation items under heading, "Expenses, power transmission facilities."

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Amount recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS							
Expenses.....	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000			
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION							
Construction, operation, and maintenance.....	\$ 10,446, 100	7 23, 473, 000	8 20, 920, 760	8 21, 125, 700	+\$10, 679, 600	—\$2, 347, 300	+\$204, 940
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION							
Operation and maintenance.....	125, 000				—125, 000		
Construction.....	(9)						
Total, Southwestern Power Administration.....	125, 000				—125, 000		
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT							
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 175, 000	1, 232, 000	900, 000	1, 100, 000	—75, 000	—132, 000	+200, 000
Management, protection, and disposal of public lands.....	10 2, 384, 640	3, 387, 565	2, 562, 565	3, 000, 000	+615, 360	—387, 565	+437, 435
Fire fighting.....	11 135, 000	150, 000	50, 000	50, 000	—85, 000	—100, 000	
Range improvements on public lands.....	253, 000	350, 000	350, 000	350, 000	+97, 000		
Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, Oregon.....	469, 300	500, 000	469, 300	500, 000	+30, 700		+30, 700
Payments to States from sales of land.....	2, 500	7, 500	7, 500	7, 500	+5, 000		
Payment to Oklahoma from oil and gas royalties.....	3, 500	4, 000	4, 000	4, 000	+500		

Leasing of grazing lands-----	7, 500	6, 000	6, 000	6, 000	-1, 500		
Payments to States from receipts under Grazing Act, Indian Ceded Lands-----		(12)	(12)	(12)			
Total, Bureau of Land Management-----	4, 430, 440	5, 637, 065	4, 349, 365	5, 017, 500	+587, 060	-619, 565	+608, 135
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS							
Salaries and expenses-----	750, 000	921, 000	740, 000	740, 000	-10, 000	-181, 000	
Salaries and expenses, district office-----	500, 000	650, 000		600, 000	+100, 000	-50, 000	+600, 000
Salaries and expenses, reservation administration-----	112, 001, 000	3, 000, 000	2, 400, 000	2, 200, 000	+199, 000	-800, 000	-200, 000
Maintaining law and order-----		250, 000	100, 000	150, 000	+150, 000	-100, 000	+50, 000
Alaska Native Service-----	143, 676, 000	14a 4, 919, 700	4, 518, 962	4, 118, 962	+442, 962	-800, 738	-400, 000
Navajo and Hopi Service-----			15 4, 656, 515	15b 6, 492, 015	+6, 492, 015	+6, 492, 015	+1, 835, 500
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies-----	660, 000	800, 000	700, 000	700, 000	+40, 000	-100, 000	
Maintenance of buildings-----	665, 000	1, 000, 000	700, 000	810, 000	+145, 000	-190, 000	+110, 000
Education of Indians-----	11, 139, 700	13a 12, 797, 000	9, 574, 709	10, 376, 000	-763, 700	-2, 421, 000	+801, 291
Conservation of health-----	167, 302, 300	8, 919, 000	6, 714, 500	6, 714, 500	-587, 800	-2, 204, 500	
Welfare of Indians-----	171, 123, 710	17a 2, 250, 000	472, 710	472, 710	-651, 000	-1, 777, 290	
Emergency work program, Navajo and Hopi Indians-----	18 1, 000, 000				-1, 000, 000		

⁶ And contract authorizations totaling \$7,690,100, of which \$1,475,000 is contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁷ Includes \$248,000 cash and increase in contractual authority requested from \$13,050,000 to \$13,385,000 in H. Doc. 596.

⁸ And contract authorization of \$10,269,290.

^{9a} And contract authorization of \$12,046,500.

⁹ Unobligated balance continued available.

¹⁰ Includes \$300,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

¹¹ Includes \$95,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

¹² Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$100.

¹³ Includes \$1,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

¹⁴ Includes \$176,000 in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

^{14a} Includes \$160,000 in S. Doc. 166.

¹⁵ Represents consolidation of Navajo and Hopi appropriation items.

^{15a} Includes \$390,000 in S. Doc. 166.

^{15b} And contract authorization of \$3,350,000.

¹⁶ Includes \$302,300 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

¹⁷ Includes \$500,000 in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, and \$125,000 in Public Law 470.

^{17a} Includes \$1,500,000 in S. Doc. 166.

¹⁸ Included in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Amount recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued							
Management, Indian forest and range resources.....	\$801,500	\$1,100,000	\$711,687	\$950,000	+\$148,500	-\$150,000	+\$238,313
Suppressing forest and range fires.....	19 37,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	-25,000		
Agriculture and stock raising.....	853,000	1,000,000	761,907	761,907	-91,093	-238,093	
Revolving fund for loans.....		750,000		400,000	+400,000	-350,000	+400,000
Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000			
Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	34,800	35,000	35,000	35,000	+200		
Irrigation, operation, and maintenance.....	406,000	486,000	421,700	421,700	+15,700	-64,300	
Construction, etc., irrigation systems (reimbursable).....	20 1,137,500	21 3,950,000	3,086,000	3,541,000	+2,403,500	-409,000	+455,000
Construction, etc., buildings and utilities.....	27 2,626,000	23 7,069,300	21 2,122,500	24 4,104,500	+1,478,500	-2,964,800	+1,982,000
Roads, Indian reservations.....	3,000,000	3,500,000	2,000,000	2,894,400	-105,600	-605,600	+894,400
Highway, Gallup-Shiprock, N. Mex.....	20,000	20,000			-20,000	-20,000	
Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000			
Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York.....	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500			
Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma.....	10,520	10,520	10,520	10,520			
Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma.....	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000			
Payment to Indians of Sioux reservations.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000			

Payment of interest on Indian trust funds.....	1,722,000	1,195,000	1,195,000	1,195,000	-527,000	
Proceeds from power, Indian irrigation projects.....		(26)		(26)		
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	39,806,530	54,975,020	41,274,210	48,040,714	+8,234,184	+6,766,504
Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds:						
NOTE.—The following appropriations, shown in italic type, are from Indian tribal funds and are not included in the totals in this tabulation.						
<i>Administration of Indian tribal affairs.....</i>	304,800	365,000	365,000	365,000	+60,200	
<i>Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon.....</i>	150,000	203,900	213,405	203,900	+53,900	-9,505
<i>Support of Menominee Agency, Wisconsin.....</i>	147,500	174,500	162,250	215,500	+68,000	+53,250
<i>Support of Osage Agency, Oklahoma.....</i>	202,000	197,000	197,000	197,000	-5,000	
<i>Expenses of tribal offices, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.....</i>	(27)	(27)	(27)	(27)		
<i>Expenses of attorneys, Creek Nation, Oklahoma.....</i>		2,500	2,500	2,500	+2,500	
<i>Expenses of attorneys, Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma.....</i>		2,000	2,000	2,000	+2,000	
<i>Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof.....</i>	73,000	73,000	50,000	73,000		+23,000
<i>Relief of needy Indians.....</i>	112,000	112,000	112,000	112,000		
<i>Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds).....</i>	33,580	260,820	62,080	82,880	+49,300	+20,800
<i>Purchase and lease of land.....</i>	124,000	130,000	121,000	121,000	-3,000	
<i>Industrial assistance.....</i>	250,000	422,500	277,500	422,500	+172,500	+145,000
<i>Pima cropping operations.....</i>	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000		
<i>Suppressing forest and range fires.....</i>	23 50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	-25,000	

¹⁹ Includes \$25,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

²⁰ Includes \$125,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

²¹ Includes \$150,000 in H. Doc. 543.

²² Includes \$88,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, and \$716,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

²³ And contract authorization of \$6,400,000; reduced to \$5,925,000 in H. Doc. 543 and increased to \$9,275,000 in S. Doc. 166. Includes \$1,800,000 cash in S. Doc. 166.

²⁴ And contract authorization of \$5,925,000.

²⁵ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$1,470,596.

²⁶ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$1,868,815.

²⁷ Indefinite.

²⁸ Includes \$25,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Amount recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued							
Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds—Continued							
Support of Indian schools.....	\$512,000	\$712,000	\$712,000	\$712,000	+\$200,000		
Advance to Navajo tribe of Indians.....	100,000				—100,000		
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, from Indian Tribal Funds.....	2,258,880	2,875,720	2,501,755	2,734,280	+475,400	—\$141,440	+\$232,545
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION							
(From Reclamation fund)							
Salaries and expenses (other than project offices).....	3,130,000	5,000,000	3,161,472	4,000,000	+870,000	—1,000,000	+838,528
General investigations.....	2,000,000	5,350,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	+2,000,000	—1,350,000	+1,000,000
Construction:							
Santa Barbara County project, California, Cachuma unit.....		29 3,000,000	30 1,000,000	30a 2,700,000	+2,700,000	—300,000	30a +1,700,000
Paonia project, Colorado.....		471,000	471,000	471,000	+471,000		
Pine River project, Colorado.....		(31)					
Boise project, Idaho, Payette Division.....	32 1,697,000	33 1,700,000	1,400,000	1,650,000	—47,000	—50,000	+250,000
Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch Dam.....	34 4,574,000	5,800,000	5,100,000	5,100,000	+526,000	—700,000	
Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho.....	500,000	1,136,000	1,136,000	1,136,000	+636,000		

	(31a)	(31a)	(31a)	(31a)	(31a)
Palisades project, Idaho.....	930, 750			-930, 750	
Rathdrum Prairie project, Idaho.....	³⁵ 109, 500			-109, 500	
Sun River project, Montana.....		45, 000	45, 000	+45, 000	
Carlsbad project, New Mexico.....	\$21, 000			-21, 000	
Tucumcari project, New Mexico.....		1, 200, 000	1, 386, 000	+1, 386, 000	+186, 000
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas.....	755, 000	100, 000	25, 970	-665, 000	+64, 030
W. C. Austin project, Oklahoma.....		320, 000	320, 000	+320, 000	
Deschutes project, Oregon.....	³⁶ 1, 698, 000	230, 000	580, 000	-1, 118, 000	
Owyhee project, Oregon.....		150, 000	150, 000	+150, 000	
Klamath project, Oregon-California.....	1, 800, 000			-1, 800, 000	
Ogden River project, Utah.....	30, 000	34, 000	34, 000	+4, 000	
Provo River project, Utah.....	³⁷ 1, 000, 000	³⁸ 2, 200, 000	1, 800, 000	+980, 000	+180, 000
Yakima project, Washington, Roza Division.....		1, 497, 000	1, 250, 000	+1, 347, 300	+97, 300
Riverton project, Wyoming.....		³⁹ 2, 011, 500	1, 750, 000	+1, 810, 350	+60, 350
Shoshone project, Wyoming, Power Division.....	443, 000	430, 000	430, 000	-13, 000	
Total, reclamation fund, construction.....	13, 558, 250	20, 664, 500	16, 691, 970	+5, 671, 400	+2, 537, 680

²⁹ Includes \$3,000,000 in H. Doc. 621.
³⁰ And contract authorization of \$1,500,000.
^{30a} No contract authorization, Senate recommendation therefore a net increase of \$200,000 over House.
³¹ Budget estimate of \$60,000 deleted in H. Doc. 579.
³² Includes \$809,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.
³³ Includes \$950,000 in H. Doc. 579.
³⁴ Includes \$700,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.
^{34a} Contract authorization of \$2,000,000.
³⁵ Includes \$109,500 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.
³⁶ Includes \$72,000 in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.
³⁷ And contract authorization of \$215,000.
³⁸ Includes \$1,000,000 in H. Doc. 640.
³⁹ Includes \$1,261,500 in H. Doc. 579.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Amount recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—continued							
Operation and maintenance:							
Parker Dam project, Arizona-California.....	40 \$2,325,000	\$2,750,000	\$2,312,880	\$2,645,380	+\$319,380	—\$104,620	+\$332,500
Yuma project, Arizona-California.....	41 262,000	42 240,000	226,000	226,000	—36,000	—14,000	-----
Central Valley project, California.....	800,000	1,160,000	979,675	1,110,000	+\$310,000	—50,000	+\$130,325
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado.....	130,000	167,500	150,000	150,000	+\$20,000	—17,500	-----
Boise project, Idaho.....	185,000	250,000	210,000	230,000	+\$45,000	—20,000	+\$20,000
Minidoka project, Idaho.....	271,000	657,000	425,000	530,000	+\$259,000	—127,000	+\$105,000
North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming.....	43 192,800	206,000	165,000	186,000	—6,800	—20,000	+\$21,000
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas.....	220,000	255,000	235,000	235,000	+\$15,000	—20,000	-----
Deschutes project, Oregon.....	50,000	150,000	85,000	117,500	+\$67,500	—32,500	+\$32,500
Owyhee project, Oregon.....	260,000	325,000	285,000	300,000	+\$40,000	—25,000	+\$15,000
Klamath project, Oregon-California.....	200,000	238,000	210,000	224,000	+\$24,000	—14,000	+\$14,000
Columbia Basin project, Washington.....	1,300,000	1,780,000	1,600,000	1,690,000	+\$390,000	—90,000	+\$90,000
Yakima project, Washington.....	325,000	385,000	355,000	370,000	+\$45,000	—15,000	+\$15,000
Kendrick project, Wyoming.....	200,000	225,000	200,000	212,500	+\$12,500	—12,500	+\$12,500

Riverton project, Wyoming.....	137,300	159,650	148,000	153,825	+16,525	-5,825	+5,825
Shoshone project, Wyoming.....	129,400	231,000	165,000	199,000	+69,600	-32,000	+34,000
Total, operation and maintenance.....	6,988,500	9,179,150	7,751,555	8,579,205	+1,590,705	-599,945	+827,650
Rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects:							
Salt River project, Arizona.....		556,500					
Yuma project, Arizona.....		500,000					
Orland project, California.....		50,000					
Bitterroot project, Montana.....		40,000					
Milk River project, Montana.....		103,500		1,500,000	+1,500,000	-1,324,000	+1,500,000
North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming.....		750,000					
Humboldt project, Nevada.....		225,000					
Carlsbad project, New Mexico.....		400,000					
Hyrum project, Utah.....		48,000					
Yakima project, Washington.....		151,000					
Total, rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects.....		2,824,000		1,500,000	+1,500,000	-1,324,000	+1,500,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation, from reclamation fund.....	25,676,750	43,017,650	30,604,997	37,308,855	+11,632,105	-5,708,795	+6,703,858
Construction, general fund:							
Gila project, Arizona.....	1,400,000	3,000,000	2,240,000	2,700,000	+1,300,000	-300,000	+460,000
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.....	44 12,500,000	45 25,427,000	18,000,000	22,884,300	+10,384,300	-2,542,700	+4,884,300
Parker Dam project, Arizona-California.....		260,000	190,000	234,000	+234,000	-26,000	+44,000
Central Valley project, California.....	46 21,546,288	47 47,186,000	40,000,400	42,467,400	+20,921,112	-4,718,600	+2,467,000
Kern River project, California.....		50,000	40,000	45,000	+45,000	-5,000	+5,000

⁴⁰ Includes \$726,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁴¹ Includes \$100,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁴² Includes \$78,000 in H. Doc. 579.

⁴³ Includes \$56,800 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁴⁴ Includes \$2,800,000 in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁴⁵ Includes \$1,427,000 in H. Doc. 579.

⁴⁶ Includes \$11,405,000 in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948 and \$1,000,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act 1948.

⁴⁷ Includes \$5,686,000 in H. Doc. 579.

NOTE.—Items for operation and maintenance, Bureau of Reclamation, include authorization for expenditures from power revenues.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Amount recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—continued							
Construction, general fund—Continued							
Kings River project, California.....	\$100, 000				—\$100, 000		
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado.....	48 16, 650, 000	\$23, 000, 000	\$19, 750, 000	\$20, 700, 000	+4, 050, 000	—\$2, 300, 000	+ \$950, 000
Hungry Horse project, Montana.....	2, 500, 000	48a 16, 795, 000	8, 100, 000	15, 115, 500	+12, 615, 500	—1, 679, 500	+7, 015, 500
Columbia Basin project, Washington.....	49 31, 084, 000	50 50, 000, 000	45, 312, 000	45, 312, 000	+14, 228, 000	—4, 688, 000	
Total, construction, general fund.....	85, 780, 288	165, 718, 000	133, 632, 400	149, 458, 200	+63, 677, 912	—16, 259, 800	+15, 825, 800
Fort Peck project, Montana.....	1, 500, 000	2, 200, 000	990, 000	1, 980, 000	+480, 000	—220, 000	+990, 000
Missouri River Basin.....	51 23, 400, 000	63, 900, 000	52, 767, 500	56, 275, 800	+32, 875, 800	—7, 624, 200	+3, 508, 300
Colorado River development fund.....	500, 000	500, 000	500, 000	900, 000	+400, 000	+400, 000	+400, 000
Boulder Canyon project, operation, maintenance, and replacements.....	52 1, 588, 000	1, 637, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	—88, 000	—137, 000	
Boulder Canyon project, continuation of construction.....	435, 000	1, 920, 000	1, 600, 000	1, 728, 000	+1, 293, 000	—192, 000	+128, 000
All-American Canal, continuation of construction.....	3, 245, 000	4, 484, 000	4, 000, 000	4, 242, 000	+997, 000	—242, 000	+242, 000
All-American Canal, operation and maintenance.....		216, 000	(53)	(53)		—216, 000	
Colorado River front work and levee system.....	1, 000, 000	1, 160, 000	1, 050, 000	1, 050, 000	+50, 000	—110, 000	
Alaskan investigations.....		150, 000	150, 000			—150, 000	—150, 000

Total, Reclamation Service, exclusive of reclamation fund	117, 448, 288	241, 885, 000	196, 189, 900	217, 134, 000	+99, 685, 712	-24, 751, 000	+20, 944, 100
Grand total, Reclamation Service	143, 125, 038	284, 902, 650	226, 794, 897	254, 442, 855	+111, 317, 817	-30, 459, 795	+27, 647, 958
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY							
Salaries and expenses	232, 340	237, 350	237, 350	237, 350	+5, 010	-----	-----
Topographic surveys	3, 000, 000	6, 580, 000	3, 563, 498	5, 000, 000	+2, 000, 000	-1, 580, 000	+1, 436, 502
Geologic surveys	2, 300, 000	2, 988, 000	2, 500, 000	2, 750, 000	+450, 000	-238, 000	+250, 000
Investigation of mineral resources of Alaska	250, 000	400, 000	325, 000	325, 000	+75, 000	-75, 000	-----
Gaging streams	⁴⁴ 3, 110, 000	3, 496, 700	3, 034, 800	3, 496, 700	+385, 700	-----	+461, 900
Classification of lands	245, 000	425, 000	243, 400	325, 000	+80, 000	-100, 000	+81, 600
Printing, binding, illustrating, and engraving of geologic maps, etc.	389, 000	767, 950	477, 950	700, 000	+311, 000	-67, 950	+222, 050
Mineral leasing	650, 000	710, 000	675, 000	690, 000	+40, 000	-20, 000	+15, 000
Cooperative advance	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000	-----	-----	-----
Total, Geological Survey	10, 576, 340	16, 005, 000	11, 456, 998	13, 924, 050	+3, 347, 710	-2, 080, 950	+2, 467, 052
BUREAU OF MINES							
Salaries and expenses	162, 500	164, 600	164, 600	164, 600	+2, 100	-----	-----
Investigating mine accidents and operating mine rescue cars	1, 148, 000	1, 165, 000	1, 165, 000	1, 165, 000	+17, 000	-----	-----
Coal mine fires	-----	-----	250, 000	250, 000	+250, 000	+250, 000	-----
Coal mine inspection and investigation	⁴⁸ 1, 875, 000	2, 895, 000	2, 431, 500	2, 431, 500	+556, 500	-463, 500	-----
Testing fuel	400, 000	506, 600	506, 600	506, 600	+106, 600	-----	-----
Anthracite mining investigations	105, 000	105, 000	396, 100	396, 100	+291, 100	+291, 100	-----
Anthracite research laboratory	450, 000	-----	-----	-----	-450, 000	-----	-----

⁴³ Includes \$4,150,000 in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948 and \$3,000,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

^{44a} Includes \$6,945,000 in S. Doc. 166.

⁴⁹ Includes \$13,584,000 in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁵⁰ Includes \$2,000,000 in H. Doc. 579.

⁵¹ Includes \$6,400,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁵² Includes \$88,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁵³ Consolidated with the appropriation item for "All-American Canal, continuation of construction."

⁵⁴ Includes \$485,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁵⁵ Includes \$250,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Amount recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
BUREAU OF MINES—Continued							
Lignite research laboratory.....		⁵⁶ \$750,000	⁵⁷ \$200,000	\$200,000	+\$200,000	—\$550,000	-----
Synthetic liquid fuels.....	⁵⁸ \$7,000,000	9,750,000	7,250,000	9,750,000	+\$2,750,000	-----	+\$2,500,000
Mineral-mining investigations.....	440,300	428,300	403,300	403,300	—37,000	—25,000	-----
Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels.....	1,060,000	1,750,000	1,560,000	1,560,000	+\$500,000	—190,000	-----
Coal investigations.....	75,000	350,000	300,000	200,000	+\$125,000	—150,000	—100,000
Oil and gas investigations.....	600,000	606,000	606,000	606,000	+\$6,000	-----	-----
Mining experiment stations, expenses of.....	1,060,000	1,385,000	1,385,000	1,385,000	+\$325,000	-----	-----
Metallurgical research and pilot plants.....	1,000,000	1,895,000	1,460,000	1,460,000	+\$460,000	—435,000	-----
Care, etc., buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	140,000	142,300	317,300	317,300	+\$177,300	+\$175,000	-----
Economics of mineral industries.....	680,000	708,500	708,500	708,500	+\$28,500	-----	-----
Helium utilization and research.....	90,000	91,000	91,000	91,000	+\$1,000	-----	-----
Helium production and investigation.....	⁽⁵⁹⁾	⁽⁵⁹⁾	⁽⁵⁹⁾	⁽⁵⁹⁾	-----	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	16,285,800	22,692,300	19,194,900	21,594,900	+\$5,309,100	—1,097,400	+\$2,400,000

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.....	711, 248	859, 000	737, 818	800, 000	+88, 752	-59, 000	+62, 182
Regional offices.....	659, 407	799, 000	615, 290	715, 000	+55, 593	-84, 000	+99, 710
National parks.....	⁶⁰ 3, 565, 000	3, 940, 000	3, 658, 163	3, 800, 000	+235, 000	-140, 000	+141, 837
National monument, historical, and military areas.....	⁶¹ 1, 541, 000	1, 816, 000	1, 556, 464	1, 690, 000	+149, 000	-126, 000	+133, 536
Recreational areas.....	260, 400	406, 000	273, 495	350, 000	+89, 600	-56, 000	+76, 505
Emergency repair and fire-fighting fund.....	⁶² 530, 000	30, 000	30, 000	30, 000	-500, 000	-----	-----
Investigation and purchase of water rights.....	15, 000	15, 000	15, 000	15, 000	-----	-----	-----
Travel Division.....	75, 000	90, 000	60, 000	75, 000	-----	-15, 000	+15, 000
Recreational demonstration areas.....	30, 000	25, 000	10, 000	15, 000	-15, 000	-10, 000	+5, 000
Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks.....	770, 000	900, 000	774, 150	815, 000	+45, 000	-85, 000	+40, 850
River basin studies.....	121, 000	^{63a} 460, 000	122, 954	152, 954	+31, 954	-307, 046	+30, 000
Acquisition of lands.....	200, 000	200, 000	-----	200, 000	-----	-----	+200, 000
Parkways, construction of.....	-----	(⁶³)	-----	(^{63a})	-----	-----	-----
Roads, trails, and physical improvements.....	2, 150, 000	⁶⁴ 7, 414, 150	5, 162, 350	4, 762, 350	+2, 612, 350	-2, 651, 800	-400, 000
Total, National Park Service.....	10, 628, 055	16, 954, 150	13, 015, 684	13, 420, 304	+2, 792, 249	-3, 533, 846	+404, 620

⁵⁶ Estimate submitted in H. Doc. 624.

⁵⁷ And contract authorization of \$550,000.

⁵⁸ Includes \$4,000,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁵⁹ Funds transferred from Departments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy.

⁶⁰ Includes \$65,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁶¹ Includes \$45,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁶² Includes \$500,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, \$400,000 of which is made available until June 30, 1949.

^{62a} Includes \$60,000 in S. Doc. 166.

⁶³ Contract authorization of \$2,000,000.

^{63a} And contract authorization of \$2,680,000.

⁶⁴ And contract authorization of \$2,000,000.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Amount recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE							
General administrative expenses.....	\$246,470	\$290,700	\$247,470	\$270,000	+\$23,530	—\$20,700	+\$22,530
Propagation of food fishes.....	1,344,850	1,599,000	1,800,525	1,879,525	+534,675	+250,525	+79,000
Operation and maintenance of fish screens.....	36,300	36,300	36,300	36,300			
Investigations respecting food fishes.....	790,040	1,025,000	1,025,000	1,224,500	+434,460	—702,500	+199,500
Commercial fisheries.....	225,000	757,500	495,000	525,000	+300,000	—232,500	+30,000
Investigation, exploration, and development of Pacific fisheries.....		1,500,000	1,000,000	1,150,000	+1,150,000	—350,000	+150,000
Fishery market news service.....	125,000	143,000	143,000	143,000	+18,000		
Alaska fisheries.....	69,900,000	1,371,000	1,228,000	1,228,000	+328,000	—143,000	
Alaska fur-seal investigations.....	69,300	69,300	50,000	69,300			+19,300
Enforcement of Black Bass, Whaling Treaty Acts and Sockeye Salmon Acts.....	22,400	37,400	37,400	37,400	+15,000		
Wildlife resources and management investigations.....	258,450	406,000	325,450	325,450	+67,000	—80,550	
Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents.....	900,000	1,050,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+100,000	—50,000	
Protection of migratory birds.....	350,000	395,000	353,834	353,834	+3,834	—41,166	
Enforcement of Alaska game law.....	175,000	420,000	175,000	225,000	+50,000	—195,000	+50,000
Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations.....	66 940,000	66 1,750,000	1,210,000	1,340,000	+400,000	—410,000	+130,000
River basin studies.....	200,000	200,000	100,000	150,000	—50,000	—50,000	+50,000

California wildlife management areas.....					300,000	+300,000	-200,000	+300,000
Migratory-bird-conservation fund.....					(68)			
Federal aid in wildlife restoration.....					(70)			
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....					10,257,309	+3,674,499	-2,194,891	+1,030,330
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES								
Alaska:								
Salaries and expenses.....	60,000	69,000	62,785	64,500		+4,500	-4,500	+1,715
Legislative expenses.....		48,000	48,000	48,000		+48,000		
Public schools (receipt limitation).....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000				
Insane, care of.....	71 446,900	448,000	400,000	448,000		+1,100		+48,000
Construction and repair of roads, trails, etc. (receipt limitation).....	130,000	100,000	100,000	100,000		-30,000		
Roads, bridges, and trails, construction, repair and maintenance of.....	72 11,120,000	73 10,442,400	74 8,500,000	75 10,442,400		-677,600		+1,942,400
Richardson Highway.....	250,000					-250,000		
Alaska Railroad, operation, maintenance and repair.....	76 4,000,000	76 17,000,000	77 15,000,000	77 17,000,000		+13,000,000		+2,000,000
Total, Territory of Alaska.....	16,056,900	28,157,400	24,160,785	28,152,900		+12,096,000	-4,500	+3,992,115

^{64a} Includes \$115,000 in S. Doc. 166.

⁶⁵ Includes \$50,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁶⁶ Includes \$40,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

^{66a} Includes \$250,000 in S. Doc. 166.

^{66b} Contained in S. Doc. 166.

⁶⁷ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$4,361,652.

⁶⁸ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$2,000,000.

⁶⁹ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$9,031,273.

⁷⁰ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$7,000,000.

⁷¹ Includes \$112,200 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁷² Includes \$7,370,000 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, to remain available until expended. In addition, contract authority of \$4,000,000.

⁷³ And contract authorization of \$6,944,000; increased to \$13,904,000 in S. Doc. 166. Includes \$675,000 cash in S. Doc. 166.

⁷⁴ And contract authorization of \$5,000,000.

⁷⁵ And contract authorization of \$13,904,000, including Supplemental S. Doc. 166.

⁷⁶ And contract authorization of \$15,000,000.

⁷⁷ And contract authorization of \$6,700,000; increased to \$12,000,000 in S. Doc. 166. Includes \$2,000,000 cash in S. Doc. 166.

^{77a} And contract authorization of \$6,700,000.

^{77b} And contract authorization of \$12,000,000.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Amount recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES—continued							
Hawaii:							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$25,300	\$25,900	\$25,600	\$25,900	+\$600	-----	+\$300
Legislative expenses.....		47,200	47,200	47,200	+47,200	-----	-----
Total, Hawaii.....	25,300	73,100	72,800	73,100	+47,800	-----	+300
Equatorial and South Sea Islands.....		9,000				-\$9,000	-----
Virgin Islands:							
Salaries and expenses.....	216,100	213,000	205,050	213,000	-3,100	-----	+7,950
Agricultural experiment station.....	46,300	46,300	46,300	46,300		-----	-----
Defraying deficits in the treasuries of municipal governments.....	140,000	78 578,000	150,000	520,200	+380,200	-----	+370,200
Total, Virgin Islands.....	402,400	837,300	401,350	779,500	+377,100	-----	+378,150
Total, government in the Territories.....	16,484,600	29,076,800	24,634,935	29,005,500	+12,520,900	-----	+4,370,565
Grand total, Department of the Interior.....	262,801,059	474,773,835	375,692,591	422,179,098	+159,378,039	-----	+46,486,507

⁷⁸ Includes \$408,000 in S. Doc. 168.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION FOR 1948, THE ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION FOR 1949, THE BILL AS PASSED THE HOUSE, THE SENATE RECOMMENDATIONS IN ACCOMPANYING BILL, THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION, AND THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION AND THE HOUSE BILL

Department unit	Authorization, fiscal year 1948	Estimated authorization, fiscal year 1949	Recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Authorization, fiscal year 1948	Estimated authorization, fiscal year 1949	House bill, 1949
Bonneville Power Administration.....	\$7,690,100	¹ \$13,385,000	\$10,269,290	\$12,046,500	+\$4,356,400	-\$1,338,500	+\$1,777,210
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....		² 9,275,000	5,925,000	³ 9,275,000	+9,275,000	-----	³ +3,350,000
Bureau of Reclamation.....	215,000	-----	1,500,000	2,000,000	+1,785,000	+2,000,000	+500,000
Bureau of Mines.....		-----	550,000	550,000	+550,000	+550,000	-----
National Park Service.....		4,000,000	-----	2,680,000	+2,680,000	-1,320,000	+2,680,000
Government in the Territories.....	19,000,000	⁴ 25,904,000	11,700,000	⁵ 25,904,000	+6,904,000	-----	⁵ +14,204,000
Total, contract authorizations.....	26,905,100	52,564,000	29,944,290	⁶ 52,455,500	+25,550,400	-108,500	⁶ +22,511,210

¹ Includes \$335,000 in H. Doc. 596.

² Includes \$3,350,000 in S. Doc. 166.

³ Includes \$3,350,000 supplemental, S. Doc. 166.

⁴ Includes \$12,260,000 in S. Doc. 166.

⁵ Includes \$12,260,000 supplemental, S. Doc. 166.

⁶ Includes total of \$15,610,000 supplemental, S. Doc. 166.

MINORITY VIEWS

In the guise of prescribing qualifications for the persons who may perform the duties of Commissioner of Reclamation, Assistant Commissioner of Reclamation, and regional directors, the provision of the bill beginning in line 20, page 41, and ending with the word "Reclamation" in line 5, page 42, is an unconstitutional attempt by legislative action to remove from office two persons regularly appointed and qualified under existing law as Commissioner of Reclamation and Regional Director of Reclamation.

The provision was originally inserted in the bill in the House of Representatives by a motion from the floor. It was not in the bill as reported by the House Committee on Appropriations. When it was presented, it was frankly called legislation to remove Commissioner Michael Straus and Regional Director Richard Boke. The fact that the proviso prescribes qualifications for Assistant Commissioner of Reclamation and for all regional directors does not in any way alter the fact that the language was proposed for the expressed purpose of removing these two individuals. If there were any doubt upon this point, it was effectively removed on May 14 when the author of the amendment, Representative Forest A. Harness, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Publicity and Propaganda, issued a press statement bearing the headline "Harness asks removal of Commissioner Straus." The first paragraph of this statement reads as follows:

Legislation which would have the effect of removing Reclamation Commissioner Michael Straus and Richard Boke, Director of the Bureau's Region 2 (California), from their present positions was recommended today by Chairman Forest A. Harness (Republican—Indiana) of the House Subcommittee on Publicity and Propaganda. * * *

This same purpose was revealed when the provision was offered and debated on the floor of the House. This debate is to be found on pages 6806–6809 of the Congressional Record for May 27, 1948.

The removal of executive officials by legislative provisions has been uniformly condemned by the Supreme Court as an unconstitutional invasion of executive authority. The most recent case, *U. S. v. Lovett* (328 U. S. 303 (1946)), condemned a rider on an appropriation bill which provided that no part of any appropriation should be used to pay the salary or other compensation of three named persons, one of whom was Robert Morss Lovett.

The fact that the individuals were named in the legislative rider in the Lovett case but are not named in the present case does not take the present rider out of the rule, first, because the congressional intent to remove the two individuals was clearly set forth in the debate and in the press statement above quoted, and secondly, because in one of the early cases on this issue, *Ex parte Garland* (4 Wall. 333, 377

(1866)), the Supreme Court in condemning a Federal law as unconstitutional said on the issue of prescribing qualifications:

The question in this case is not as to the power of Congress to prescribe qualifications, but whether that power has been exercised as a means for the infliction of punishment, against the prohibition of the Constitution.

It is clear from the facts in this case that the proviso here under discussion prescribes qualifications solely for the purpose of inflicting punishment on Commissioner Straus and Regional Director Boke.

The fact that the Senate committee has amended the House proviso by making it effective "after January 31, 1949," instead of at the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1, 1948, as provided in the House version, does not affect in any way the unconstitutionality of the proviso.

This unconstitutional exercise of legislative power should not receive the approval of the Senate, and the proviso should be stricken from the bill.

CARL HAYDEN.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.



Calendar No. 1670

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6705

[Report No. 1609]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 28 (legislative day, MAY 20), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 12 (legislative day, JUNE 1), 1948

Reported by Mr. WHERRY, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1949, namely:

7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 Salaries, Office of the Secretary: For the Secretary of
9 the Interior (hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secre-

1 tary), and other personal services in the District of Columbia
 2 *and elsewhere*, including services as authorized by section 15
 3 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~\$965,842~~
 4 *\$1,250,000: Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
 5 shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed
 6 or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any legis-
 7 lation pending before the Congress: *Provided further*, That
 8 ~~no part~~ *not to exceed \$75,000* of this appropriation may be
 9 used for the Division of Power under the Office of the
 10 Secretary: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$42,750
 11 of this appropriation may be used for the Division of
 12 Information or for publicity and public relations activities.

13 Salaries, Office of Solicitor: For personal services in the
 14 District of Columbia and in the field, ~~\$220,225~~ *\$250,000*.

15 Salaries and expenses, Division of Territories and Island
 16 Possessions: For expenses necessary for the Division of Ter-
 17 ritories and Island Possessions, including personal services in
 18 the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15
 19 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); printing
 20 and binding; and items otherwise properly chargeable to
 21 the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the
 22 Interior"; ~~\$146,800~~ *\$185,000*.

23 Salaries and expenses, Oil and Gas Division: For ex-
 24 penses necessary for coordinating and unifying policies and
 25 administration of Federal activities relative to oil, gas, and

1 synthetic fuels, including cooperation with the petroleum
2 industry and State authorities in the production, processing,
3 and utilization of petroleum and petroleum products, natural
4 gas, and synthetic fuels and the compilation of technical
5 reports thereon, for administering and enforcing the provi-
6 sions of the Act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15
7 U. S. C., ch. 15A) ; including personal services in the Dis-
8 trict of Columbia; not to exceed \$10,000 for employment
9 of a director without regard to the civil-service and classifi-
10 cation laws; contract stenographic reporting services; pur-
11 chase of not to exceed ~~two~~ *four* passenger motor vehicles for
12 replacement only; and printing and binding; ~~\$300,000~~
13 *\$350,000*.

14 Salaries and expenses, Board on Geographic Names: For
15 necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act
16 of July 25, 1947 (Public Law 242), establishing a central
17 authority for standardizing geographic names, including per-
18 sonal services in the District of Columbia, stationery and
19 office supplies, equipment, and printing and binding,
20 \$13,266.

21 Salaries and expenses, soil and moisture conservation:
22 For necessary expenses of administering and carrying out
23 directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil and
24 moisture conservation program on lands under the juris-
25 diction of the Department of the Interior in accordance

1 with the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16
2 U. S. C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered
3 IV, including \$108,000 for personal services in the District
4 of Columbia; printing and binding; furniture, furnishings,
5 office equipment and supplies; purchase of not to exceed
6 seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and
7 maintenance, and operation of aircraft; ~~\$2,700,000~~ \$2,800,-
8 000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available
9 for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance and the pro-
10 curement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and
11 equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under
12 the supervision of the Department of the Interior.

13 Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior: For
14 the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary and
15 the bureaus and offices of the Department (except as other-
16 wise provided), including teletype rentals and service;
17 streetcar fares not exceeding \$300; traveling expenses, in-
18 cluding not exceeding \$10,000 for inspections and investi-
19 gations by the legislative branch as well as attendance at
20 meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the
21 Department, and any request from appropriate authority
22 in such branch in connection therewith shall be immediately
23 complied with by administrative authority in the Depart-

1 ment; *purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; hire of*
2 *aircraft; expense of taking testimony and preparing the*
3 *same in connection with disbarment proceedings insti-*
4 *tuted against persons charged with improper practices*
5 *before the Department, its bureaus and offices; expense*
6 *of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000 for contract steno-*
7 *graphic reporting services; not exceeding \$700 for news-*
8 *papers; and printing and binding, ~~\$205,730~~ \$230,000; and,*
9 *in addition thereto, sums transferred from other appropria-*
10 *tions to this for stationery supplies as follows: Bureau of*
11 *Land Management, \$9,000; Geological Survey, \$19,500;*
12 *National Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation,*
13 *\$8,400, any unexpended portion of which shall revert and be*
14 *credited to the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$9,000.*

15 Expenses, power transmission facilities: For expenses
16 of the southwestern power transmission system, including
17 marketing of electric power and energy; engineering and
18 supervision of the construction under contracts executed
19 prior to June 30, ~~1947~~ 1948; administrative expenses; per-
20 sonal services in the District of Columbia; hire of passenger
21 motor vehicles; and printing and binding; \$260,000: *Pro-*
22 *vided, That \$40,000 of this appropriation shall be available*
23 *only for the payment to employees for accumulated or*

1 accrued annual leave due upon their separation from Govern-
2 ment service *or furlough from active duty.*

3 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

4 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
5 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
6 personal services in the District of Columbia, hire of
7 passenger motor vehicles, printing and binding and payment
8 of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary
9 of the Commission in attending meetings and committee
10 meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the
11 District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved
12 by the Commission, \$12,000.

13 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

14 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville
15 power transmission system: To enable the Bonneville Power
16 Administrator to carry out the duties imposed upon him pur-
17 suant to law, including the construction of transmission lines,
18 substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation and main-
19 tenance of the Bonneville transmission system; marketing of
20 electric power and energy; printing and binding; services
21 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
22 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of not to exceed ~~five~~ *ten* in the
23 fiscal year 1949, for replacement only, and hire of passenger
24 motor vehicles; and maintenance and operation of aircraft;
25 ~~\$20,920,760~~ \$21,125,700, to be available until expended, of

1 which amount not to exceed ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,231,800 shall
2 be available in the fiscal year 1949 for operation and mainte-
3 nance of the Bonneville transmission system, marketing of
4 electric power and energy, and administrative expenses con-
5 nected therewith, including \$25,130 for personal services in
6 the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That in addition to this
7 appropriation the Administrator is authorized to contract in
8 the fiscal year 1949 for ~~materials and~~ *materials*, equipment
9 *and services*, for power transmission facilities in an amount
10 not in excess of ~~\$10,269,290~~ \$12,046,500: *Provided further*,
11 ~~That not exceeding six per centum of any construction appro-~~
12 ~~priations for the Bonneville Power Administration contained~~
13 ~~in this Act shall be available for construction work by force~~
14 ~~account, or on a hired labor basis~~ *Provided further*, *That*
15 *no part of any construction appropriations for the Bonne-*
16 *ville Power Administration contained in this Act shall be*
17 *available for construction work by force account, or on a*
18 *hired-labor basis, except for management and operation,*
19 *maintenance and repairs, installation of machinery or equip-*
20 *ment, engineering and supervision, routine minor construc-*
21 *tion work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, or in*
22 *those instances when no bids have been received in response*
23 *to a public invitation therefor: Provided further*, That not
24 exceeding \$12,500 of funds available for expenditure under
25 this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in

connection with informational work: *Provided further*, That interest heretofore or hereafter collected by Bonneville Power Administration from sales of electric energy generated at Grand Coulee Dam on the unamortized balance of investment allocated to power in Grand Coulee Dam shall be covered into the reclamation fund and shall not be allocated.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for in carrying out the provisions of the public land and other laws administered by the Bureau of Land Management, including personal services in the District of Columbia only; one clerk authorized by the President to sign land patents; printing and binding, advertising, preparation and production of maps and official plats of survey, and for hearings and other proceedings; \$900,000 \$1,100,000.

Management, protection, and disposal of public lands: For the administration of the public lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including their protection, use, maintenance, improvement, development, and disposal; the employment of necessary personnel, travel expenses, hearings, investigations, examination and classification of lands; preparation of maps and reports; surveys and resurveys of public lands, including fragmentary surveys and such other surveys and examina-

1 tions as may be required; the prevention, presuppression or
2 emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under
3 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management; contract
4 reporting services, purchase of not to exceed ~~ten~~ *fifteen* pas-
5 senger motor vehicles for replacement only and one airplane;
6 the payment of a salary of \$6 per diem while actually em-
7 ployed and for payment of necessary travel expenses, exclu-
8 sive of subsistence, of members of advisory committees of
9 local stockmen, \$35,500; and the construction, maintenance,
10 and alteration of necessary buildings; ~~\$2,562,565~~ \$3,000,-
11 000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for
12 expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement,
13 care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment
14 stored therein for distribution of projects under the supervi-
15 sion of the Bureau of Land Management, the cost of such
16 supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (includ-
17 ing the cost of transportation and handling) to be reim-
18 bursed to the appropriation for "Management, protection,
19 and disposal of public lands, Bureau of Land Management,"
20 current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equip-
21 ment are procured, from the appropriation chargeable with
22 the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment:
23 *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be expended
24 for surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction
25 of the Bureau of Land Management and in such cases this

1 appropriation shall be reimbursed from the applicable appro-
2 priation, fund, or special deposit: ~~Provided further, That no~~
3 ~~part of any appropriation to the Bureau of Land Manage-~~
4 ~~ment contained in this Act shall be used for the salaries and~~
5 ~~expenses of regional offices.~~

6 Fire fighting: For fighting fires on or threatening lands
7 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management
8 in the United States and Alaska, \$50,000, which amount
9 shall also be available for meeting obligations of the pre-
10 ceding year, pursuant to the Acts of September 20, 1922
11 (16 U. S. C. 594) and June 28, 1934, as amended.

12 Range improvements: For construction, purchase, and
13 maintenance of range improvements on the public lands
14 pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act
15 of June 28, 1934 (43 U. S. C. 315b and 315i), as amended
16 by the Act of August 6, 1947 (Public Law 376), in addi-
17 tion to contributions under section 9 of the Act of June
18 28, 1934 (43 U. S. C. 315h), \$350,000, to remain avail-
19 able until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder
20 shall not exceed the amount of all moneys received as range-
21 improvement fees under the provisions of section 3 of said
22 Act and 25 per centum of all moneys received under the
23 provisions of section 15 of said Act.

24 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-
25 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For

1 expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of title I
2 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including
3 fire protection and patrol, through cooperative agreements
4 with Federal, State, and county agencies, or otherwise, and
5 including purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor
6 vehicles for replacement only, ~~\$469,300~~ \$500,000: *Pro-*
7 *vided*, That such expenditures shall be reimbursed from the
8 25 per centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act
9 approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated
10 the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section
11 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund
12 designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund."

13 Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from
14 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of
15 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands
16 lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or
17 of making public roads and improvements, \$7,500: *Pro-*
18 *vided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the
19 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance
20 with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal
21 Act, 1934.

22 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south
23 half of Red River: For payment of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the
24 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Okla-
25 homa under the provisions of the joint resolution of June 12,

1 1926 (44 Stat. 740), which shall be paid to the State of
2 Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal
3 funds accruing under said Act, to be expended by the State
4 in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the
5 Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191),
6 \$4,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not
7 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in
8 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation
9 Repeal Act, 1934.

10 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county,
11 or privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions
12 of the Act of June 23, 1938 (43 U. S. C. 315m-1),
13 \$6,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not ex-
14 ceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in
15 accordance with 43 U. S. C. 315m-4.

16 Payment to States: Not to exceed $33\frac{1}{3}$ percentum of all
17 grazing fees received from each grazing district on Indian
18 lands ceded to the United States for disposition under the
19 public-lands laws, to be paid to the State in which said lands
20 are situated, in accordance with the provisions of section 11
21 of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
22 315j).

23 ~~Notwithstanding the provisions of Reorganization Plan~~
24 ~~Numbered 3 of 1946 or any Act of Congress, no part of any~~
25 ~~appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be~~

1 used, transferred, or allocated for the expenses or salaries
 2 of any regional, field, or other office or committee to per-
 3 form any function or duty of the Bureau of Land Manage-
 4 ment which, on July 25, 1947, was being performed in the
 5 District of Columbia, or for the transfer or removal of any
 6 functions or duties of said Bureau, including original tract
 7 books now and heretofore located in the District of Columbia.

8 Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land
 9 Management for "Management, protection, and disposal of
 10 public lands, Bureau of Land Management", "Range im-
 11 provements", and "Revested Oregon and California Railroad
 12 and reconveyed Coos Bay wagon road grant lands, Oregon",
 13 shall be available for the maintenance, and operation of
 14 aircraft, and appropriations for "Fire fighting", shall be
 15 available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

16 *Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land*
 17 *Management for "Management, protection, and disposal of*
 18 *public lands, Bureau of Land Management", "Revested*
 19 *Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay*
 20 *wagon road grant lands, Oregon", and "Fire fighting",*
 21 *shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and operation*
 22 *of aircraft.*

23 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

24 Salaries and expenses, general administration: For
 25 expenses necessary for the general administration of the

1 Bureau of Indian Affairs, including departmental personal
 2 services in the District of Columbia; rental of office
 3 equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies therefor;
 4 purchase of office furniture and equipment in addition
 5 to that which may be purchased from the appropriation
 6 for contingent expenses of the Department; printing and
 7 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and
 8 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,
 9 \$740,000.

10 *Salaries and expenses, district offices: For expenses of*
 11 *district offices, including printing and binding, \$600,000.*

12 Salaries and expenses, reservation administration: For
 13 necessary expenses of reservation administration, including
 14 pay of employees authorized by continuing or permanent
 15 treaty provisions, ~~\$2,400,000~~ \$2,200,000.

16 For maintaining law and order among Indians, includ-
 17 ing pay and other expenses of judges of Indian courts, Indian
 18 police, and employees engaged in the suppression of traffic in
 19 intoxicating liquors and deleterious drugs among Indians,
 20 ~~\$100,000~~ \$150,000.

21 Alaska native service: For expenses necessary to pro-
 22 vide for the support, rehabilitation, education, conservation
 23 of health, development of resources, and relief of destitution
 24 of the natives of Alaska; the repair, rental, and equipment
 25 of school, hospital, and other buildings; the purchase or

1 erection of range cabins and other temporary structures,
2 including hospital structures and quarters on privately owned
3 land; the hire, repair, equipment, maintenance, and opera-
4 tion of vessels; and for the administration of the Alaska
5 native service, ~~\$4,518,962~~ \$4,118,962: *Provided*, That any
6 agency of the United States Government having title thereto
7 is authorized to transfer without charge to the Alaska native
8 service, buildings, *vessels*, equipment, materials, and supplies
9 surplus to its needs and which may be certified by the
10 Department of the Interior as necessary for the improve-
11 ment, maintenance, or operation of the Alaska native serv-
12 ice: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provision shall not
13 be construed to deny veterans the priority accorded to them
14 in obtaining surplus property under the Surplus Property
15 Act of 1944, as amended.

16 Navajo and Hopi service: For administering and carry-
17 ing out a support and rehabilitation program for the Navajo
18 and Hopi Indians, including printing and binding; trans-
19 portation of Indians; grants to Indians; and for purposes
20 otherwise applicable to other appropriations and provisions
21 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs as follows:

22 Construction and maintenance services: For the con-
23 struction and maintenance of roads and trails, irrigation
24 systems, buildings, utilities, and other construction, includ-
25 ing drainage and preparation of raw lands for irriga-

tion farming, surveys, and investigations, private architectural and engineering services, and water exploration, ~~\$907,900~~ ~~\$1,907,900~~, to remain available until expended, of which \$373,900 shall be reimbursable in accordance with law, *and in addition the Secretary may enter into contracts in an amount not to exceed \$3,350,000.*

Agency services: For administrative, industrial, resource, agricultural, educational, health, community welfare, and employment services, including cooperation with State and other organizations engaged in similar work, and payment of travel expenses and per diem of persons whose services are donated by such organizations, ~~\$3,748,615~~ ~~\$4,584,115~~.

In all, Navajo and Hopi service, ~~\$4,656,515~~ ~~\$6,492,015~~.

Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For advertising, inspection, storage, printing and binding, and all other expenses incident to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and for payment of railroad, pipe-line, and other transportation costs of such goods and supplies, \$700,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in payment for any services except bill therefor is rendered within one year from the time the service is performed.

Maintenance of buildings and utilities: For expenses necessary to maintain buildings in the Bureau of Indian

1 Affairs, including the lease, purchase, construction (not to
 2 exceed \$1,500 for any one building), repair and improve-
 3 ment of buildings; the installation, repair, and improvement
 4 of utility systems, ~~\$700,000~~ \$810,000.

5 Education of Indians: For the support and education
 6 of Indian pupils in boarding and day schools and for other
 7 educational purposes, including educational facilities author-
 8 ized by treaty provisions; tuition, care, and other expenses
 9 of Indian pupils attending public and private schools; support
 10 and education of deaf, dumb, blind, mentally deficient, or
 11 physically handicapped; the tuition (which may be paid in
 12 advance) and other assistance of Indian pupils attending
 13 vocational or higher educational institutions under such
 14 regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; printing and
 15 binding (including illustrations); the support *and equipment*
 16 of an arts and crafts building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, and
 17 Indian museums at Rapid City, South Dakota, and Brown-
 18 ing, Montana, and on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona;
 19 ~~\$9,574,709~~ \$10,376,000: *Provided*, That payment of tui-
 20 tion and care of Indian pupils may be made from date of
 21 admission.

22 Conservation of health: For expenses necessary for the
 23 conservation of health among Indians, transportation of
 24 patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanitoria;

1 returning to their former homes and interring the remains
2 of deceased patients; clinical surveys and general medical
3 research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and
4 venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, in-
5 cluding cooperation with State and other organizations
6 engaged in similar work and payment of travel expenses
7 and per diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose
8 services are donated by such organizations, and printing
9 and binding, \$6,714,500.

10 Welfare of Indians: For welfare services, including gen-
11 eral support, relief of needy Indians, boarding home care of
12 Indian children, institutional care of delinquent children, and
13 payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, and other
14 expenses of Indians participating in folk festivals, \$472,710:
15 *Provided*, That payment for the care of Indians may be made
16 from the date of service.

17 Management, Indian forest and range resources: For
18 the management and protection of forest, range, and wildlife
19 resources on Indian reservations and allotments other than
20 the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, including
21 the payment of reasonable rewards for information leading
22 to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons setting
23 forest or range fires, or taking or destroying timber, in
24 violation of law on Indian lands; the establishment of co-
25 operative sustained yield forest units pursuant to the Act

1 of March 29, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583) ; and the develop-
2 ment, repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and
3 stock water facilities, ~~\$711,687~~ \$950,000: *Provided*, That
4 the United States shall be reimbursed for expenditures made
5 from this appropriation for expenses incident to the sale of
6 timber to the extent prescribed in regulations promulgated
7 by the Secretary pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1933 (25
8 U. S. C. 413).

9 Suppressing forest and range fires: For the suppression
10 or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or
11 threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000, which amount
12 shall be available also for meeting obligations of the preceding
13 fiscal year: *Provided*, That appropriations herein made for
14 the Indian Service shall be available upon the approval of
15 the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency-prevention
16 purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appro-
17 priations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in
18 the annual Budget.

19 Agriculture and stock raising: For the development of
20 agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including
21 agricultural experiments and demonstrations and maintenance
22 of a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to Indians;
23 the expenses of Indian fairs, including premiums for exhibits;
24 and the control and eradication of fever ticks and contagious
25 diseases among livestock of Indians, \$761,907.

1 Revolving fund for loans: The authorization for loans
2 to individual Indians and Indian organizations otherwise
3 ineligible to participate in loans from the fund established in
4 accordance with the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470
5 and 471), and the Acts of June 26, 1936 (25 U. S. C.
6 506), May 1, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 473a), and July 12, 1943
7 (57 Stat. 459), is hereby increased from \$962,500 to
8 \$1,250,000.

9 *Revolving fund for loans: To increase the revolving*
10 *loan fund for making loans to individual Indians, Indian*
11 *associations, Indian tribes, and Indian chartered corpora-*
12 *tions in accordance with sections 10 and 11, of the Act of*
13 *June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470 and 471), and the Acts*
14 *of June 26, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 506), May 1, 1936 (25*
15 *U. S. C. 473a), and May 7, 1948 (Public Law 516),*
16 *\$400,000.*

17 Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: For the acquisition
18 of lands, interest in lands, water rights and surface rights to
19 lands, and for expenses incident to such acquisition, in accord-
20 ance with the provisions of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25
21 U. S. C. 465), \$150,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
22 sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of
23 land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New
24 Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the
25 boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*,

1 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
2 acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
3 Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside
4 or outside the boundaries of existing reservations.

5 Development of Indian arts and crafts: For the develop-
6 ment, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian
7 Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by the Act
8 of August 27, 1935 (25 U. S. C., ch. 7A), including
9 expenses of exhibits, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and
10 binding, and other necessary expenses, \$35,000, of which
11 not to exceed \$15,500 shall be available for personal services
12 in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this
13 appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate
14 exceeding \$8,180 per annum.

15 Irrigation: For the maintenance, operation, repair, and
16 improvement of irrigation systems for Indian reservations
17 and allotments; payment of operation and maintenance
18 assessments on Indian lands and within non-Indian irrigation
19 districts; payment of reclamation charges; purchase of water
20 and water rights; including the purchase or rental of equip-
21 ment, tools, and appliances; drainage and protection of
22 irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights;
23 and for all other necessary expenses, \$421,700, of which
24 \$324,735 shall be reimbursable in accordance with existing
25 law.

1 Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems: For the
 2 construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of irrigation
 3 systems on Indian reservations; the purchase or rental of
 4 equipment, tools, and appliances; the acquisition of rights-of-
 5 way; the development of domestic and stock water and water
 6 for subsistence gardens; the purchase of water rights, ditches,
 7 and lands needed for irrigation purposes; drainage and pro-
 8 tection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of
 9 water rights; preparation of raw reservation lands for irriga-
 10 tion farming, expenditures for which shall be repayable on a
 11 per acre basis by the lands benefited; as follows:

12 Arizona: Colorado River, ~~\$2,500,000~~ \$2,700,000; Salt
 13 River, \$40,000;

14 *Payment to the San Carlos irrigation and drainage*
 15 *district, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of*
 16 *March 7, 1947 (Public Law 10), \$190,000;*

17 Colorado: Southern Ute, \$10,000;

18 Montana: Flathead, \$200,000; Fort Belknap, \$6,250;
 19 Fort Peck, \$25,000; Tongue River, \$9,750;

20 New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$17,500;

21 Washington: Wapato (Satus Unit No. 3), \$100,000;

22 Wyoming: Wind River, \$15,000;

23 Miscellaneous small projects, ~~\$25,000~~ \$90,000;

24 For surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses,

1 including ~~not exceeding \$12,500 for~~ personal services in the
 2 District of Columbia, \$137,500;

3 In all, ~~\$3,086,000~~ \$3,541,000, reimbursable in accord-
 4 ance with law, and to remain available until completion of the
 5 projects: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used
 6 interchangeably in the discretion of the Commissioner of
 7 Indian Affairs, but not more than 10 per centum of any
 8 specific amount shall be transferred to any other amount,
 9 and no appropriation shall be increased by more than 10
 10 per centum.

11 Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For
 12 the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of Indian Service
 13 buildings and utilities, including the purchase of land and
 14 the acquisition of easements or rights-of-way; purchase of
 15 furniture, furnishings, and equipment; private architectural
 16 and engineering services; and water explorations; as follows:

17 Alaska: Schools, hospitals, and quarters, ~~\$222,500~~
 18 \$622,500, and in addition the Secretary may enter into
 19 contracts for this purpose in an amount not to exceed
 20 \$5,925,000;

21 *Celilo Falls, Oregon: For the construction, repair, or*
 22 *rehabilitation of buildings and utilities at Celilo Falls, Ore-*
 23 *gon, for the use of the Yakima Indian Tribes, the Umatilla*
 24 *Indian Tribes, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs*

1 *Reservation, and other Columbia River Indians affiliated*
 2 *with the afore-mentioned tribes, \$125,000;*

3 Cherokee, North Carolina: Sewage works improve-
 4 ments, \$79,000 and water supply, ~~\$75,000~~ \$35,000, reim-
 5 bursable from Cherokee Tribal funds;

6 Consolidated Chippewa, Minnesota: For cooperation
 7 with public school districts, Mahnomen, Itasca, Pine, Becker,
 8 and Cass Counties (organized and unorganized) in the
 9 construction, improvement, and extension of school facilities
 10 in accordance with the Act of July 24, 1947, Public Law
 11 231, ~~\$85,000~~ \$213,000; for cooperation with the public
 12 school board at Walker, Minnesota, for the extension of
 13 public school facilities in accordance with the Act of July
 14 24, 1947, Public Law 223, ~~\$25,000~~ \$35,000;

15 Flathead, Montana: For cooperation with the State of
 16 Montana in the construction, extension, and improvement
 17 of a State tuberculosis sanatorium and quarters at Galen,
 18 Deer Lodge County, Montana, in accordance with the Act
 19 of August 4, 1947, Public Law 332, ~~\$750,000~~ \$1,500,000;

20 Great Lakes, Wisconsin: For cooperation with the school
 21 board of Hunter School District, Sawyer County, Wisconsin,
 22 in accordance with the act of August 8, 1946, Public Law
 23 667, ~~\$50,000~~ \$80,000;

24 Haskell Institute, Kansas: Dormitory, \$85,000;

25 Hopi, Arizona: School, \$50,000;

1 San Carlos, Arizona: School and quarters, \$75,000;

2 Sells, Arizona: School and quarters, \$65,000;

3 Uintah and Ouray, Utah: For cooperation with the
4 public school district of Roosevelt, Utah, in the construction,
5 extension, and improvement of public school facilities,
6 ~~\$100,000~~ \$250,000;

7 Western Shoshone, Nevada: To provide for the construc-
8 tion, extension, and improvement of public school buildings
9 in Owyhee, Nevada, in accordance with the Act of July 11,
10 1947, Public Law 182, ~~\$100,000~~ \$300,000;

11 Various locations: Major repairs and improvements,
12 ~~\$250,000~~ \$400,000;

13 For surveys and plans and administrative expenses, pri-
14 vate architect and engineering service and water explora-
15 tions, including personal services in the District of Columbia
16 and printing and binding, \$190,000;

17 In all, ~~\$2,122,500~~ \$4,104,500, to remain available until
18 completion of the projects: *Provided*, That not to exceed
19 10 per centum of the amount of any specific authorization
20 may be transferred, in the discretion of the Commissioner
21 of Indian Affairs, to the amount of any other specific
22 authorization, but no limitation shall be increased more than
23 10 per centum by any such transfer.

24 Roads: For construction, improvement, repair, and
25 maintenance of Indian reservation roads under the provi-

1 sions of the Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a) and
 2 the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), ~~\$2,000,-~~
 3 ~~000~~ \$2,894,400, to remain available until expended, of
 4 which amount not to exceed \$9,250 may be expended for
 5 departmental personal services.

6 Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For
 7 permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of
 8 February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

9 Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For
 10 permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles
 11 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

12 Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For
 13 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,
 14 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for
 15 permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article
 16 13, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of
 17 June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support
 18 of blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and
 19 article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty
 20 of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for edu-
 21 cation (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article
 22 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent
 23 annuity for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January

1 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320;
2 in all, \$10,520.

3 Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For per-
4 manent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,
5 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

6 Payment to Indians of Sioux Reservations: For payment
7 of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux reservations, as
8 authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895),
9 as amended, \$150,000.

10 Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For pay-
11 ment of accrued and accruing interest on moneys held in
12 trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various
13 Acts of Congress, \$1,195,000.

14 Proceeds from power: Not to exceed the amount of
15 power revenues covered into the Treasury to the credit of
16 each of the power projects, including revenues credited
17 prior to August 7, 1946, shall be available for the purposes
18 authorized by section 3 of the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public
19 Law 647), including printing and binding, in connection
20 with the respective projects from which such revenues are
21 derived.

22 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

23 Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds):

1 For expenses of administering the affairs and property of
 2 Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses, \$365,000,
 3 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for
 4 the particular tribe benefited; not to exceed \$50,000 for
 5 any one tribe.

6 Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (tribal funds) :
 7 For general support of Indians and administration of Indian
 8 property under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Agency,
 9 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for
 10 the Klamath Tribe of Indians, Oregon, ~~\$213,405~~ \$203,900,
 11 of which not to exceed the sums herein indicated shall be
 12 available for expenses incident to the following activities:
 13 Fees and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys
 14 selected by the tribe and employed under contract approved
 15 by the Secretary, \$4,500; education, \$40,000; health,
 16 \$51,375; law and order, \$15,000; extension and land,
 17 \$52,530; and administrative and other expenses, \$50,000
 18 \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses of an attorney
 19 or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under
 20 contract approved by the Secretary, and for relief, including
 21 cash grants.

22 Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers,
 23 Wisconsin (tribal funds) : For general support of Indians
 24 and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction
 25 of the Menominee Agency, Wisconsin, payable from funds

1 held by the United States in trust for the Menominee Tribe
 2 of Indians, Wisconsin, ~~\$162,250~~ \$215,500, including
 3 ~~\$33,000~~ \$40,000 for relief of Indians in need of assistance,
 4 including cash grants; scholarships (not to exceed ~~\$1,100~~
 5 \$2,000); and ~~\$5,200~~ \$7,700 for the compensation and ex-
 6 penses of an attorney or firm of attorneys employed by the
 7 tribe under a contract approved by the Secretary: *Provided,*
 8 That not to exceed ~~\$9,250~~ \$10,000 shall be available
 9 from the funds of the Menominee Indians for the payment
 10 of salaries and expenses of the chairman, secretary, and in-
 11 terpreters of the Menominee general council and members
 12 of the Menominee advisory council and tribal delegates when
 13 engaged on business of the tribe at rates to be determined by
 14 the Menominee general council and approved by the Com-
 15 missioner of Indian Affairs: *Provided further, That a recrea-*
 16 *tional director for the Menominee Reservation may be em-*
 17 *ployed with the approval of the Menominee Tribal Council.*

18 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers;
 19 Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of Indians and
 20 administration of Indian resources under the jurisdiction of
 21 the Osage Agency, Oklahoma, including printing and bind-
 22 ing, and rent of quarters for employees, payable from funds
 23 held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of
 24 Indians in Oklahoma, \$197,000, of which not to exceed the
 25 sums herein indicated shall be available for expenses incident

1 to the following activities: Legal, \$10,170; land and realty,
 2 \$25,304; oil and gas, \$36,095; welfare, \$20,093; construc-
 3 tion and maintenance, \$7,271; tribal council, business com-
 4 mittees, or other tribal organizations, including travel and
 5 other expenses of members thereof when engaged on business
 6 of the tribe, not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence,
 7 and 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles,
 8 when duly authorized in advance by the Commissioner of
 9 Indian Affairs, \$16,350; and administrative and other ex-
 10 penses, including pay of a curator for the Osage Museum,
 11 which employee shall be an Osage Indian, appointed with the
 12 approval of the Osage Tribal Council, and not to exceed
 13 \$2,000 for the education of unallotted Osage Indian children
 14 in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma,
 15 \$81,717.

16 *For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary*
 17 *expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the*
 18 *Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including pay of the super-*
 19 *intendent of the agency, a curator for the Osage Museum,*
 20 *at a salary of \$1,954, which employee shall be an Osage*
 21 *Indian, appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal*
 22 *Council, and of necessary employees, and pay of tribal*
 23 *officers; not to exceed \$2,000 for the education of unallotted*
 24 *Osage Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding*
 25 *School, Oklahoma; payment of damages to individual allot-*

1 *tees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, and*
2 *printing and binding, \$197,000, payable from funds held*
3 *by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians*
4 *in Oklahoma: Provided, That of the said sum herein appro-*
5 *priated \$16,350 is hereby made available for travel and*
6 *other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council,*
7 *business committees, or other tribal organizations, when en-*
8 *gaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equip-*
9 *ment, not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and*
10 *not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned*
11 *automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance*
12 *by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

13 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-
14 *homa (tribal funds): For the current fiscal year money*
15 *may be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw,*
16 *Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of*
17 *allotments, per capita, and other payments authorized by*
18 *law to individual members of the respective tribes, and for*
19 *salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the*
20 *Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one*
21 *mining trustee for the Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations, at*
22 *salaries of \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief, and*
23 *said mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200*
24 *and one attorney each for the Choctaw, Chickasaw and*
25 *Creek Tribes employed under contract approved by the*

1 President under existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses
2 of the above-named officials shall be determined and limited
3 by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed
4 \$2,500 each.

5 Expenses of attorneys, Creek Nation of Indians, Okla-
6 homa (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys for the
7 Creek Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed to prosecute
8 Creek tribal claims under contract approved by the Interior
9 Department on November 12, 1947, \$2,500, payable out
10 of funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said
11 Creek tribe of Indians.

12 Expenses of attorneys, Chickasaw Nation of Indians,
13 Oklahoma (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys for the
14 Chickasaw Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed to prose-
15 cute Chickasaw tribal claims under contracts approved by
16 the Interior Department, \$2,000, payable out of funds on
17 deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said Chickasaw
18 tribe of Indians.

19 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
20 funds): For travel and other expenses of members of tribal
21 councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations,
22 when engaged on business of the tribes, including supplies
23 and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of sub-
24 sistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of
25 personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or

1 approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
2 ~~\$50,000~~ \$73,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit
3 of the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no part of
4 this appropriation, or of any other appropriation contained
5 in this Act, shall be available for expenses of members of
6 tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organ-
7 izations, when in the District of Columbia, for more than
8 an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall in writing
9 approve a longer period.

10 Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds): For the relief
11 of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; the
12 purchase of subsistence supplies, clothing, and household
13 goods; medical, burial, housing, transportation, and all
14 other necessary expenses, \$112,000, payable from funds on
15 deposit to the credit of the particular tribe concerned: *Pro-*
16 *vided*, That expenditures hereunder may be made without
17 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, or
18 to the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

19 Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds):
20 For compensation and expenses of attorneys employed by
21 various tribes of Indians under contracts to be approved by
22 the Secretary of the Interior, ~~\$62,080~~ \$82,880, payable
23 from funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the
24 credit of the particular Indian tribe concerned.

1 Purchase and lease of lands (tribal funds): For the
 2 purchase of land and improvements on land; lease of lands
 3 and water rights; and necessary expenses incident thereto,
 4 \$121,000, payable from funds held in trust for the par-
 5 ticular tribe concerned, to remain available until expended:
 6 *Provided*, That title to any lands or improvements so pur-
 7 chased shall be taken in the name of the United States in
 8 trust for the tribe for which purchased: *Provided further*,
 9 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
 10 acquisition of land or water rights outside the boundaries
 11 of existing Indian reservations.

12 Industrial assistance (tribal funds): For advances to
 13 individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes
 14 and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery, tools,
 15 implements, building material, and other equipment and
 16 supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent
 17 Indians for their support and burial, and Indians having
 18 irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and
 19 cultivation thereof, ~~\$277,500~~ \$422,500, payable from tribal
 20 funds as follows: Menominee, Wisconsin, ~~\$135,000~~ \$200,-
 21 000; Fort Mojave, Arizona, \$15,000; Lummi, Washington,
 22 \$2,500; Makah, Washington, \$20,000; Nez Perce, Idaho,
 23 ~~\$15,000~~ \$25,000; Standing Rock, North Dakota, ~~\$40,000~~
 24 \$60,000; Blackfeet, Montana, ~~\$50,000~~ \$100,000; and the
 25 unexpended balances of funds available under this head in

1 the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal
2 year 1948 are hereby continued available during the fiscal
3 year 1949 for the purposes for which they were appropri-
4 ated: *Provided*, That advances may be made to worthy
5 Indian youth to enable them to take educational courses,
6 including courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, agri-
7 culture, and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities,
8 or other institutions, and advances so made shall be reim-
9 bursed in not to exceed eight years under such regulations as
10 the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided further*, That all
11 moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year 1949 shall be
12 credited to the respective appropriations and be available
13 for the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That
14 funds available under this paragraph may be used for the
15 establishment and operation of tribal enterprises when pro-
16 posed by Indian tribes and approved under regulations
17 prescribed by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That enter-
18 prises operated under the authority contained in the fore-
19 going proviso shall be governed by the regulations estab-
20 lished for the making of loans from the revolving loan fund
21 authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470) :
22 *Provided further*, That the unexpended balances of prior
23 appropriations under this head for any tribe, including reim-
24 bursements to such appropriations and the appropriations
25 made herein, may be advanced to such tribe, if incorporated,

1 for use under regulations established for the making of loans
2 from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June
3 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470).

4 Pima cropping operations (tribal funds) : For continu-
5 ing subjugation and for cropping operations on the lands
6 of the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be available not
7 to exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived from these
8 operations and deposited into the Treasury of the United
9 States to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues are
10 hereby made available for payment of irrigation operation
11 and maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted
12 lands of said Pima Indians.

13 Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds) : For
14 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range
15 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$25,000, payable
16 from funds held by the United States in trust for the
17 respective tribes interested.

18 Support of Indian schools (tribal funds) : For the sup-
19 port of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes,
20 including care of Indian children of school age attending
21 public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for
22 Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and edu-
23 cation of deaf, dumb or blind, physically handicapped, de-
24 linquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may
25 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school rev-

1 enues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C.
2 155), not more than \$712,000: *Provided*, That payment
3 may be made from the date of admission for such tuition and
4 care of Indian pupils.

5 Vehicles: Applicable appropriations made herein for
6 the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for the pur-
7 chase of not to exceed ~~one hundred~~ *two hundred and fifty*
8 passenger motor vehicles, *of which two hundred shall be* for
9 replacement only, and such vehicles may be used for the
10 transportation of Indian school pupils.

11 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or
12 storm: To meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$35,000
13 of the appropriations made by this Act for education of
14 Indians, maintenance of buildings, reservation administra-
15 tion, the Alaska native service, and conservation of health
16 among Indians shall be available, upon approval of the
17 Secretary, for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies,
18 livestock, or other property of those activities of the Bureau
19 of Indian Affairs above referred to which may be destroyed
20 or rendered unserviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Pro-*
21 *vided*, That any diversions of appropriations made here-
22 under shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

23 Appropriations herein made for reservation administra-
24 tion, education of Indians, and conservation of health among
25 Indians shall be available for the purchase of supplies,

1 materials, and repair parts, for storage in and distribution
2 from central warehouses, garages, and shops, and for the
3 maintenance and operation of such warehouses, garages, and
4 shops, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for serv-
5 ices rendered or supplies furnished by such warehouses,
6 garages, or shops to any activity of the Bureau of Indian
7 Affairs.

8 Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Indian
9 Affairs shall be available for travel expenses and the pur-
10 chase of ice for official use of employees.

11 The following appropriations herein made for the
12 Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for hire, mainte-
13 nance, and operation of aircraft: "Management, Indian
14 forest and range resources"; "Suppressing forest and range
15 fires"; "Alaska native service"; "*Salaries and expenses,*
16 *Reservation Administration*"; "Navajo and Hopi service";
17 and "Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds)."
18 ~~Appropriations for "Salaries and expenses, reservation ad-~~
19 ~~ministration" shall be available for the maintenance and~~
20 ~~operation of aircraft.~~

21 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

22 Administrative provisions: Sums appropriated in this
23 Act for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for all
24 expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and
25 Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known

1 as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which
2 expenditures are authorized, including personal services in
3 the District of Columbia; disseminating useful information,
4 photographing and making photographic prints, and com-
5 pleting and distributing material, including recordings; ex-
6 amination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds
7 of overcollections and deposits for other purposes; litho-
8 graphing; engraving; printing and binding; *purchase of not*
9 *to exceed three hundred, of which two hundred shall be for*
10 *replacement only in fiscal year 1949, and hire of passenger*
11 *motor vehicles; acquisition (not to exceed three in fiscal year*
12 *1949 from the Departments of the Air Force, Army, and*
13 *Navy, the Civil Aeronautics Administration or any disposal*
14 *agency of the Government without reimbursement or transfer*
15 *of funds), hire, maintenance and operation of aircraft;*
16 *services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,*
17 *1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess*
18 *of \$100 per diem; for payment of claims for damage to*
19 *or loss of property, personal injury, or death, arising out*
20 *of the survey, construction, operation or maintenance of*
21 *works by the Bureau of Reclamation; payment for*
22 *official telephone service in the field hereafter incurred*
23 *in case of official telephones installed in private houses*
24 *when authorized under regulations established by the*
25 *Secretary; payment of rewards, when specifically authorized*

1 by the Secretary, for information leading to the apprehen-
2 sion and conviction of persons found guilty of the theft,
3 damage, or destruction of public property: *Provided*, That
4 no part of any sum provided for in this Act for operation
5 and maintenance of any project or division of a project by
6 the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation
7 of any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district
8 which has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and
9 is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment
10 of any charges due the United States, and no part of any
11 sum provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used
12 for the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with
13 the Bureau of Reclamation and are in arrears for more than
14 twelve months in the payment of any charges due from said
15 lands to the United States.

16 The following sums are appropriated out of the special
17 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the
18 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein
19 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-
20 diately:

21 GENERAL OFFICES

22 Salaries and expenses (other than project offices): For
23 expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1949, including
24 personal services in the District of Columbia, in the ad-
25 ministration and performance by other than project offices

1 of Bureau of Reclamation functions, ~~\$3,161,472~~ \$4,000,000,
2 to be available for the purposes, among others, specified
3 under the head "Operation and maintenance administration",
4 Bureau of Reclamation, in the Department of the Interior
5 Appropriation Act, 1945, and reimbursable as to expendi-
6 tures for operation and maintenance administration to the
7 same extent as is provided under said head: *Provided*, That
8 in addition to the foregoing amount there may be trans-
9 ferred to this appropriation from other appropriations made
10 to the Bureau of Reclamation not to exceed \$6,000,000
11 \$8,500,000 for work to be performed for the benefit of
12 specific projects: *Provided further*, That not exceeding
13 \$50,000 of funds available for expenditure under this appro-
14 priation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection
15 with informational work: ~~*Provided further*, That no part of~~
16 ~~any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained~~
17 ~~in this Act shall be used for the salaries and expenses of~~
18 ~~personnel whose activities include efforts to obtain power~~
19 ~~contracts with customers who already have an existing ade-~~
20 ~~quate source of power supply: *Provided further*, That after~~
21 *January 31, 1949*, no part of any appropriation for the
22 Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be
23 used for the salaries and expenses of a person in any
24 of the following positions in the Bureau of Reclama-
25 tion, or of any person who performs the duties of

any such position, who is not a qualified engineer with at least ~~ten~~ *five* years' engineering and administrative experience: (1) Commissioner of Reclamation; (2) Assistant Commissioner of Reclamation; and (3) Regional Director of Reclamation: ~~Provided further, That not exceeding~~ \$45,341,615 of appropriations available for expenditure by the Bureau of Reclamation during the fiscal year 1949 shall be used for administrative personal service and other personal services: ~~Provided further, That the total number of~~ employees in the Bureau of Reclamation holding a permanent, temporary, or other appointment in grades CAF-9 and P-3, or above, shall not exceed three thousand two hundred and fifty-one at any one time during the fiscal year 1949.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

General investigations: For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and surveys, investigations, and other activities relating to reconstruction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power Commission, ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$4,000,000, to remain

1 *available until expended*, which may be used to exe-
 2 cute detailed surveys, and to prepare construction plans and
 3 specifications for specific projects or parts of projects until
 4 appropriations are available for construction thereof: *Pro-*
 5 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available
 6 for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project
 7 report the *construction* estimates for which are not based
 8 upon current *construction* prices and costs: *Provided further*,
 9 That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation
 10 for investigations of any nature requested by States, munici-
 11 palities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the
 12 State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50
 13 per centum of the estimated cost of such investigations;

14 CONSTRUCTION

15 Construction: For construction and continuation of con-
 16 struction of the following projects in not to exceed the
 17 following amounts, all to be reimbursable (except as other-
 18 wise provided by law) under the reclamation law, to remain
 19 available until expended for carrying out projects (including
 20 the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein
 21 authorized by Congress:

22 Santa Barbara County project, California, Cachuma
 23 Unit, \$1,000,000 \$2,700,000,—and in addition thereto the
 24 Commissioner of Reclamation is authorized to enter into
 25 contracts in an amount not in excess of \$1,500,000;

1 Paonia project, Colorado, \$471,000;

2 Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, ~~\$1,400,000~~
3 ~~\$1,650,000~~; Anderson Ranch Dam, \$5,100,000;

4 Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho ~~(for completing proj-~~
5 ~~ect)~~, \$1,136,000;

6 Minidoka project, Idaho: The limitation on the amount
7 available for surveys and preconstruction work in connection
8 with the North Side pumping division stated in the Interior
9 Department Appropriation Act, 1947, is increased from
10 \$100,000 to ~~\$125,000~~ \$170,000;

11 *Palisades project, Idaho, the Commissioner of Reclama-*
12 *tion is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not*
13 *in excess of \$2,000,000;*

14 Sun River project, Montana, \$45,000;

15 Tucumcari project, New Mexico, ~~\$1,200,000~~ \$1,386,-
16 000;

17 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, ~~\$25,970~~
18 ~~\$90,000~~;

19 W. C. Austin project, Oklahoma, \$320,000;

20 Deschutes project, Oregon, \$580,000, of which \$350,000
21 shall be available toward emergency reconstruction of Ochoco
22 Dam subject to allocations under section 7 of the Reclamation
23 Project Act of 1939, and repayment of reimbursable amounts
24 under terms satisfactory to the water users and the Bureau of
25 Reclamation;

- 1 Owyhee project, Oregon, \$150,000;
 2 Odgen River project, Utah, \$34,000;
 3 Provo River project, Utah, ~~\$1,800,000~~ \$1,980,000;
 4 Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, ~~\$1,250,000~~
 5 ~~\$1,347,300~~;
 6 Riverton project, Wyoming, ~~\$1,750,000~~ \$1,810,350;
 7 Shoshone project, Wyoming, Power division, \$430,000;
 8 Total, construction, from reclamation fund, ~~\$16,691,970~~
 9 \$19,229,650.

10 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

- 11 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to
 12 exceed ~~\$2,312,880~~ \$2,645,380 from power and other rev-
 13 enues shall be available for operation and maintenance;
 14 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and
 15 maintenance, \$116,000: *Provided*, That from accumulated
 16 power revenues not to exceed \$32,000 shall be available for
 17 the operation and maintenance of the commercial system,
 18 and not to exceed \$78,000 shall be available to reimburse
 19 the Colorado River Dam fund, All-American Canal, for
 20 the cost of connecting the All-American Canal with the
 21 Siphon Drop power plant, and for the repairs and better-
 22 ments to such power plant, to be available for expenditure
 23 for construction of said canal;
 24 Central Valley project, California: For operation and
 25 maintenance, ~~\$210,875~~ \$250,000: *Provided*, That not to

1 exceed ~~\$768,800~~ \$860,000 from power revenues shall be
2 available for the operation and maintenance of the power
3 system;

4 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-
5 ceed \$150,000 from power revenues shall be available for
6 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

7 Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,
8 ~~\$210,000~~ \$230,000;

9 Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and main-
10 tenance, reserved works, \$30,000: *Provided*, That not to
11 exceed ~~\$395,000~~ \$500,000 from the accumulated replace-
12 ment reserve and current power revenues shall be available
13 for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of the
14 commercial system;

15 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to ex-
16 ceed ~~\$159,000~~ \$180,000 from the power revenues shall be
17 available for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation
18 of the commercial system; and not to exceed \$6,000 from
19 power revenues allocated to the Northport irrigation dis-
20 trict under subsection I, section 4, of the Act of December 5,
21 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall be available for payment on
22 behalf of the Northport irrigation district, to the Farmers'
23 irrigation district for carriage of water;

24 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: Not to exceed

1 \$235,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
2 operation and maintenance of the power system;

3 Deschutes project, Oregon: For operation and main-
4 tenance, ~~\$85,000~~ \$117,500;

5 Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-
6 nance, ~~\$285,000~~ \$300,000;

7 Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and
8 maintenance, ~~\$210,000~~ \$224,000: *Provided*, That revenues
9 received from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division,
10 shall be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases
11 where it becomes necessary to make refunds because of
12 flooding or other reasons within the terms of such leases;

13 Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed
14 ~~\$1,600,000~~ \$1,690,000 from power revenues shall be avail-
15 able for operation, maintenance, and replacements, including
16 operation and maintenance of camp and other facilities turned
17 over by construction contractors, and similar facilities and
18 the furnishing of services related thereto, *and the payment*
19 *to the school district or school districts serving Mason City*
20 *and Coulee Dam, Washington, as reimbursement for instruc-*
21 *tion during the 1948-1949 school year in the schools operated*
22 *by said district or districts of each pupil who is a dependent*
23 *of any employee of the United States living in or in the*
24 *vicinity of Coulee Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester*

1 *per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, pay-*
 2 *able after the term of instruction in any semester has been*
 3 *completed, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary;*

4 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and main-
 5 tenance, ~~\$330,000~~ \$345,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed
 6 \$25,000 from power revenues shall be available for operation
 7 and maintenance of the power system;

8 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed ~~\$200,000~~
 9 \$212,500 from the power revenues shall be available for
 10 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

11 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
 12 tenance, ~~\$92,000~~ \$95,400: *Provided*, That not to exceed
 13 ~~\$56,000~~ \$58,425 from the power revenues shall be avail-
 14 able for the operation and maintenance of the commercial
 15 system;

16 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
 17 tenance, ~~\$69,700~~ \$84,700: *Provided*, That not to exceed
 18 ~~\$95,300~~ \$114,300 from the power revenues shall be avail-
 19 able for the operation and maintenance of the commercial
 20 system.

21 REHABILITATION AND BETTERMENT

22 *For rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects*
 23 *\$1,500,000: Provided, That, at the discretion of the Secre-*
 24 *tary, repayment may be scheduled after the completion of*

1 *repayment of existing obligations of the water users' organi-*
 2 *zations concerned.*

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this
 5 Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United
 6 States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1949,
 7 on any reclamation project appropriated for herein under the
 8 reclamation fund, an amount in excess of the sum herein
 9 appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or
 10 obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year
 11 1949 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation fund for
 12 the fiscal year;

13 Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the
 14 foregoing amounts for operation and maintenance projects
 15 shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the
 16 reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per
 17 centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any
 18 one of said projects, except that should existing works or
 19 the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered
 20 by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient to
 21 make necessary emergency repairs shall become available
 22 for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation from any
 23 of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

24 Total, from reclamation fund, ~~\$30,604,997~~ \$37,308,855.

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts to be immediately available, to remain available until expended for carrying out projects (including the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress, and to be reimbursable (except as otherwise provided by law) under the reclamation law:

Gila project, Arizona, ~~\$2,240,000~~ \$2,700,000;

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, ~~\$18,000,000~~ \$22,884,300;

Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California, ~~\$190,000~~ \$234,000;

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, ~~\$1,750,000~~; irrigation facilities, ~~\$30,080,000~~; irrigation distribution system, ~~\$1,000,000~~; power facilities, surveys, ~~\$20,000~~; Shasta power plant, ~~\$948,400~~, Keswick Dam, ~~\$1,500,000~~, Keswick power plant, ~~\$940,000~~; switch yards, ~~\$3,250,000~~; transmission line, Shasta to Delta (Tracy) via Oroville and Sacramento, ~~\$500,000~~; substation, Contra Costa, ~~\$12,000~~; in all, ~~\$40,000,400~~, no part of which shall be available for examination and surveys in connection with power facilities in any State other than the State of California;

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities,

1 \$1,965,000; irrigation facilities, \$32,122,424; power facilities,
 2 ties, \$3,706,400; transmission lines, including switchyards
 3 and substations, \$4,673,576; in all, \$42,467,400: Provided,
 4 That the unobligated balance on June 30, 1948, of funds
 5 heretofore appropriated for this project shall be classified
 6 under and combined with these amounts subject to determination
 7 by the Comptroller General;

8 Kern River project, California, ~~\$40,000~~ \$45,000;

9 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, ~~\$19,750,-~~
 10 ~~000~~ \$20,700,000;

11 Hungry Horse project, Montana, ~~\$8,100,000~~ \$15,115,-
 12 500;

13 Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation
 14 of construction and for other purposes authorized by the
 15 Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat.
 16 14), \$45,312,000;

17 Total, general fund, construction, ~~\$133,632,400~~ \$149,-
 18 458,200.

19 .WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

20 Buford-Trenton project, North Dakota: Not to exceed
 21 \$126,000 of the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore
 22 made under the heading "Water Conservation and
 23 Utilization Projects", shall be available for completion of
 24 construction of the Buford-Trenton project, North Dakota.

FORT PECK PROJECT

Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of transmission lines, substations, and other facilities as may be required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by the Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), ~~\$990,000~~ \$1,980,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

Missouri River Basin (reimbursable to the extent and as provided in the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534)) : For the partial accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534) and section 18 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (Public Law 526) (including the construction of transmission lines and the purchase of power) and for continuing investigations on the general plan of development, ~~\$52,767,500~~ \$56,275,800, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended, either independently or through or in cooperation with existing Federal and State agencies: ~~*Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available or used to maintain or operate Canyon Ferry Reservoir at a higher maximum normal pool elevation than three thousand seven hundred and sixty-six feet, unless and until such time as the waters~~

1 above the Hebgen Dam have been completely utilized for
 2 irrigation purposes; or for or in connection with the con-
 3 struction of the power plant, power facilities, or transmission
 4 facilities in connection with the Canyon Ferry project, Mon-
 5 tana, other than excavating costs in connection with the con-
 6 struction of the dam and foundation for a powerhouse: *Pro-*
 7 *vided further, That no part of this appropriation may be*
 8 *used for surveys, design, or construction of the Glendo*
 9 *project, Wyoming, or any feature thereof to a greater capac-*
 10 *ity or for other purposes than set forth in Senate Document*
 11 *Numbered 191, Seventy-eighth Congress, Second Session,*
 12 *without the specific authorization of Congress.*

13 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

14 Colorado River development fund (expenditure ac-
 15 count): For investigations of projects for the utilization of
 16 waters of the Colorado River system in the four States of
 17 the upper division, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder
 18 Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940
 19 (54 Stat. 774), ~~\$500,000~~ \$900,000 from the Colorado
 20 River development fund (holding account), the unobligated
 21 balance of said amount at the end of the fiscal year to revert
 22 to the fund: *Provided, That the existence of this appropria-*
 23 *tion item shall not preclude the use in any part of the States*
 24 *of the Colorado River Basin of funds appropriated for general*
 25 *investigations: Provided further, That no part of this ap-*

1 appropriation shall be available for the preparation of any
2 comprehensive plan or project report the *construction* esti-
3 mates for which are not based upon current *construction*
4 prices and costs.

5 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

6 Boulder Canyon project: For operation, maintenance,
7 and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other facilities,
8 of the Boulder Canyon project, \$1,500,000, payable from
9 the Colorado River dam fund, and the Secretary shall pay to
10 the Boulder City school district, out of the Colorado River
11 dam fund, as reimbursement for instruction during each
12 school year in the schools operated by said district of each
13 pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United
14 States, living in or in the vicinity of Boulder City, the sum
15 of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance
16 at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any
17 semester has been completed, under regulations to be pre-
18 scribed by the Secretary *including payments to the Boulder*
19 *City school district in accordance with the provisions of Pub-*
20 *lic Law 528, approved May 12, 1948.* Said payments for
21 dependents of those employees of the Bureau of Reclamation
22 directly employed in the construction, operation, and main-
23 tenance of the project shall be deemed a part of the cost of
24 operation and maintenance of said project under section 1
25 (a) of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act (Act of

1 July 19, 1940, 54 Stat. 774). Other such payments shall
2 be deemed nonproject costs. The Secretary shall submit to
3 the Appropriations Committees annually a justification show-
4 ing all investments and expenditures made or proposed out of
5 the Colorado River dam fund, for the joint use of the project
6 and of other Federal activities at or near Boulder City. In
7 the proportion that such investments and expenditures were
8 or shall be for the use of such other Federal activities and not
9 related to the construction, operation, or maintenance of the
10 project they shall be deemed nonproject investments and
11 expenditures. The obligation under the provision of section
12 2 of the said Act to repay to the United States Treasury
13 advances and readvances to the Colorado River dam fund
14 which obligation is made the basis for computation of rates
15 under the provisions of section 1 of said Act, shall be dimin-
16 ished in the amount that nonproject investments or expendi-
17 tures are or have been made from said fund and the rates
18 computed pursuant to said section 1 of said Act shall reflect
19 such diminution.

20 ADVANCES TO COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

21 Boulder Canyon project: For continuation of construction
22 of the Hoover Dam and incidental works in the main stream
23 of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to create a storage
24 reservoir, and of a complete plant and incidental structures
25 suitable for the fullest economic development of electrical

energy from the water discharged from such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations, as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), ~~\$1,600,000~~ \$1,728,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River dam fund.

Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For continuation of construction of a diversion dam, main canal (and appurtenant structures) located entirely within the United States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California, and distribution and drainage systems; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A); to be immediately available, and to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River dam fund, ~~\$4,000,000~~ \$4,242,000: *Provided*, That amounts heretofore or hereafter received from the Republic of Mexico for temporary water service by means of such works shall be applied against construction costs, including incidental operations, and shall be available for payment of the cost of such operations.

1 COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

2 For operating and maintaining the Colorado River front
3 work and levee system in Arizona, Nevada, and California;
4 constructing, improving, extending, operating, and maintain-
5 ing protection and drainage works and systems along the
6 Colorado River; controlling said river and improving, modi-
7 fying, straightening, and rectifying the channel thereof; and
8 conducting investigations and studies in connection therewith;
9 as authorized by Public Law 469, approved June 28, 1946;
10 \$1,050,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
11 That not to exceed \$25,000 of the foregoing appropriation
12 shall be available for maintenance work on the temporary
13 weir in the Colorado River below the heading of the diversion
14 canal for the Palo Verde Irrigation District of Cali-
15 fornia: ~~*Provided further*, That no moratorium or stop order~~
16 ~~that may be issued by the President can abrogate in whole or~~
17 ~~in part the use of any appropriation for reclamation or flood~~
18 ~~control projects as provided for in this legislation.~~

19 ALASKAN INVESTIGATIONS

20 For engineering and economic investigations, and for
21 reports thereon, relating to projects for the development and
22 utilization of the water power resources of Alaska, \$150,000,
23 which shall be available for, but not restricted to, services as
24 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
25 U. S. C. 55a), and rations and quarters for field parties

1 while away from inhabited communities in which such
2 facilities are available.

3 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclama-
4 tion, contained in this or any prior Act, which represents
5 amounts earned under the terms of a contract but remaining
6 unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose, regardless
7 of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided*, That the
8 incurring of any obligation prohibited by this paragraph shall
9 be deemed a violation of section 665 of title 31 of the United
10 States Code.

11 Interest heretofore or hereafter collected on sums in-
12 vested in power or municipal water features of any project
13 constructed or operated by the Bureau of Reclamation under
14 the authority of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, shall
15 be covered into the reclamation fund and shall not be
16 allocated.

17 Not exceeding six per centum of the construction ap-
18 propriation for any project under the Bureau of Reclamation
19 contained in this Act shall be available for construction work
20 by force account, or on a hired-labor basis.

21 No part of any construction appropriation for the
22 Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be avail-
23 able for construction work by force account, or on a hired-
24 labor basis, except for management and operation, mainte-
25 nance and repairs, installation of machinery or equipment,

1 *engineering and supervision, routine minor construction*
2 *work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, or in*
3 *those instances when no bids have been received in response*
4 *to a public invitation therefor.*

5 The War Assets Administration or any other Federal
6 agency having ownership or custody thereof or interest
7 therein is hereby directed to transfer to the Davis Dam
8 project, without exchange of funds, the following described
9 interests and facilities, including spare parts, of the Basic
10 Magnesium project, Henderson, Nevada:

11 (a) The project's interest and equity in the part of
12 Hoover Dam power plant switchyard known as T-7A;

13 (b) Two 230-kilovolt transmission lines between the
14 said Hoover Dam power plant switchyard and the Basic
15 Magnesium project substation, including all two hundred
16 and thirty-kilovolt switching equipment at the terminal of
17 the lines at the Basic Magnesium project, together with
18 appurtenant permits, rights-of-way, or other interest in
19 realty;

20 (c) Three original seventy-five-thousand-kilovolt am-
21 pere, 230/13.8-kilovolt transformer banks and associated
22 low voltage switching equipment included within the zone
23 of differential protection for said transformers.

24 Upon transfer of the facilities herein described, the
25 Secretary shall determine the amount of their fair value

1 to the Davis Dam power system, and such amount shall
2 be included in the determination of construction investment
3 and other fixed charges which are required by section 9 of
4 the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, as amended, to be
5 considered in establishing rates for the sale of electric
6 power.

7 The Departments of Air Force, Army, and Navy, the
8 Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the War Assets Ad-
9 ministration are authorized during the fiscal year 1949 to
10 transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation aircraft engines,
11 parts, accessories, and other aircraft equipment, materials
12 and supplies, surplus to the needs of such agencies, as may
13 be required by said Bureau of Reclamation, such transfers to
14 be without charge therefor.

15 The War Assets Administration or other Federal agen-
16 cies having ownership or custody thereof or interest therein
17 is hereby directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation,
18 without exchange of funds, the following-described lands,
19 improvements, buildings, facilities, and interest:

20 (a) Government-owned real property, identified by the
21 War Assets Administration as Plancor 587, located at
22 Columbus, Stillwater County, Montana, consisting of approxi-
23 mately one and five-tenths acres of land and two garage-
24 shop and warehouse buildings located thereon containing
25 approximately thirty-four thousand four hundred square feet.

1 (b) Government-owned warehouse situated on land
2 owned by the Northern Pacific Railway Company and
3 leased to the Government, identified by the War Assets
4 Administration as Plancor 133, located at Columbus, Still-
5 water County, Montana, containing approximately eight
6 thousand square feet of floor space.

7 *The War Assets Administration or other Federal agency*
8 *having ownership or custody thereof or interest therein is*
9 *hereby directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation*
10 *without exchange of funds, the following-described lands,*
11 *together with improvements, buildings, facilities, equipment,*
12 *and interest.*

13 *A parcel of that section of the Grand Island Army Air*
14 *Field, Grand Island, Nebraska, lying west of First Road*
15 *West, formerly known as the station hospital area, and*
16 *described in detail as follows:*

17 *Approximately forty acres of land generally defined as*
18 *the northeast quarter southeast quarter section 34, township*
19 *12 north, range 9 west. It is the desire to acquire all land*
20 *abutting against lands presently owned by the city of Grand*
21 *Island and including such portions of Road One West and*
22 *right-of-way between Chapel Street and the point one hundred*
23 *and eighty feet south of the intersection with Second Street*
24 *South, to give continuous ownership in the east and west*
25 *direction as between the United States Government (Bureau*

1 of Reclamation) and the city of Grand Island. The records
2 show that all of this land was acquired from individual
3 owners by the United States of America during August and
4 September 1943, and the transfers are recorded with the
5 registrar of deeds, Hall County, Nebraska, and the following
6 buildings located in the hospital area numbered as follows:
7 T-1112, T-1113, T-1114, T-1115, T-1116, T-1117,
8 T-1118, T-1122, T-1100, T-1103, T-1104, T-1105,
9 T-1107, T-1101, T-1102, T-1106, T-1108, T-1109,
10 T-1110, T-1111, and T-1120, together with all roads,
11 improvements, electric power lines, heating lines, water lines,
12 sewer systems, Air-Temp units, steam boilers, and other ap-
13 purtenances to the above-listed buildings, and all other facili-
14 ties and equipment incident to said hospital area not here-
15 tofore disposed of.

16 The War Assets Administration is authorized and
17 directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation unexpended
18 balances of funds available for maintenance and protection
19 of transferred property under the Department of the Interior
20 Appropriation Act of 1947 (Public Law 478, Seventy-
21 ninth Congress) to reimburse the Bureau of Reclamation for
22 expenditures made for the maintenance and protection of the
23 Yuma Army Air Base and such transfer shall be made here-
24 after for the maintenance and protection of the Yuma Army
25 Air Base, pending its final disposition as contemplated in the

1 *Interior Appropriation Act of 1948 (Public Law 247,*
 2 *Eightieth Congress, first session).*

3 *The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized*
 4 *and directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation, with-*
 5 *out reimbursement or transfer of funds, all of its right,*
 6 *title, and interest in and to a certain building and improve-*
 7 *ments under Defense Plant Corporation project, Plancor*
 8 *1437, constructed on the War Relocation Center at the Heart*
 9 *Mountain Division of the Shoshone project, Wyoming.*

10 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

11 For salaries and expenses necessary for the Geological
 12 Survey, including personal services in the District of Colum-
 13 bia; purchase (not to exceed ~~one hundred and forty-six~~
 14 *one hundred and sixty-six*, of which *one hundred and forty-*
 15 *six shall be* for replacement only) and hire of passenger
 16 motor vehicles and the maintenance and operation of air-
 17 craft; and exchange of unserviceable passenger and freight
 18 vehicles as part payment for new freight vehicles; as follows:

19 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the
 20 District of Columbia, and other expenses, \$237,350;

21 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the
 22 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,
 23 ~~\$3,563,498~~ \$5,000,000, of which not to exceed ~~\$505,000~~
 24 \$573,000 may be expended for personal services in the
 25 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-

1 priation shall be expended in cooperation with States or
 2 municipalities except upon the basis of the State or munici-
 3 pality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess
 4 of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey
 5 to perform its share of standard topographic surveys, such
 6 share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per
 7 centum of the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That
 8 \$610,000 of this amount shall be available only for such
 9 cooperation with States or municipalities;

10 Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United
 11 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,
 12 including the printing of geologic reports, ~~\$2,500,000~~
 13 ~~\$2,750,000~~, of which not to exceed ~~\$585,000~~ \$600,000
 14 may be expended for personal services in the District of
 15 Columbia;

16 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the
 17 mineral resources of Alaska, \$325,000, of which not to
 18 exceed \$97,500 may be expended for personal services
 19 in the District of Columbia;

20 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining
 21 the water supply of the United States, its Territories and
 22 possessions, investigating underground currents and artesian
 23 wells and methods of utilizing the water resources, ~~\$3,034,-~~
 24 ~~800~~ \$3,496,700, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be
 25 expended for acquiring lands at gaging stations, and not to

1 exceed ~~\$265,000~~ \$350,000 may be expended for personal
2 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part
3 of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with
4 States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or
5 municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto,
6 in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological
7 Survey to perform its share of general water resource in-
8 vestigations, such share of the Geological Survey in no case
9 exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation:
10 *Provided further*, That ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$2,361,900 of this
11 amount shall be available only for such cooperation with
12 States or municipalities: *Provided further*, That no part of
13 the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for the
14 payment, directly or indirectly, for the drilling of water
15 wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use:
16 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of this appro-
17 priation shall be available for payment of the compensation
18 and expenses of the person appointed by the President
19 pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (Public Law 34), to
20 participate as the representative of the United States in the
21 negotiation of a compact between the States of Colorado and
22 Kansas relative to the division of the waters of the Arkansas
23 River and its tributaries: *Provided further*, That, notwith-
24 standing the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the

1 President is authorized to appoint a retired officer of the
 2 Army as such representative without préjudice to his status
 3 as a retired Army officer who shall receive such compen-
 4 sation and expenses in addition to his retired pay;

5 Classification of lands: For the examination and classi-
 6 fication of lands with respect to mineral character and water
 7 resources as required by the public land laws and for related
 8 administrative operations; for the preparation and publica-
 9 tion of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps
 10 and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits
 11 and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for
 12 performance of work for the Federal Power Commission,
 13 ~~\$243,400~~ \$325,000, of which not to exceed ~~\$56,500~~ \$65,725
 14 may be expended for personal services in the District of
 15 Columbia;

16 Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and
 17 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific
 18 and technical articles published in periodicals and journals,
 19 \$120,000; for preparation of illustrations, \$32,950; and for
 20 engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps,
 21 ~~\$325,000~~ \$547,050; in all, ~~\$477,950~~ \$700,000;

22 Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions
 23 of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October
 24 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C.
 25 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444),

1 and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of
2 minerals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum
3 reserves, and for necessary related operations; and for every
4 expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment,
5 travel, and the construction, maintenance, and repair of
6 necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto,
7 ~~\$675,000~~ \$690,000, of which not to exceed \$78,600 may
8 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

9 Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey
10 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative
11 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies,
12 \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury
13 not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year
14 1949 out of reimbursements received from cooperating
15 agencies;

16 During the fiscal year 1949 the head of any depart-
17 ment or independent establishment of the Government
18 having funds available for scientific and technical investiga-
19 tions within the scope of the functions of the Geological Sur-
20 vey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the
21 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,
22 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same
23 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein
24 may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per cen-
25 tum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey

1 may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but
 2 no appropriation shall be increased more than 5 per centum
 3 thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress in
 4 the annual Budget;

5 In the event that the Director of the Geological Survey
 6 deems it advantageous to the Government, the Geological
 7 Survey is authorized to contract for the furnishing of topo-
 8 graphic maps made from aerial photographs, or for the
 9 making of geophysical or other specialized surveys;

10 The Geological Survey may acquire from the Depart-
 11 ment of National Defense or from any disposal agency of
 12 the Government without reimbursement or transfer of funds,
 13 one aircraft for replacement only; including engines, parts,
 14 accessory, and flying equipment.

15 In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey,
 16 ~~\$11,456,998~~ \$13,924,050.

17 BUREAU OF MINES

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 19 general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including
 20 \$95,100 for personal services in the District of
 21 Columbia, and \$65,000 for printing and binding, including
 22 the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles
 23 published in periodicals and journals, \$164,600.

24 Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investiga-
 25 tion of mine accidents: For expenses necessary for the

1 investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-aid
2 methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety,
3 rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes
4 of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods
5 of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the
6 possible improvement of conditions under which mining
7 operations are carried on, the use of explosives and elec-
8 tricity, the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and
9 reports relating to mine accidents, and other investigations
10 pertinent to the mining industry; including the construction
11 of temporary buildings; equipment and supplies; printing
12 and binding of technical papers and reports; travel expenses
13 of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held
14 for the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining
15 and allied industries; and not to exceed \$93,800 for personal
16 services in the District of Columbia, \$1,165,000, of which
17 not to exceed \$500 may be expended for the purchase and
18 bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine-
19 rescue and first-aid work.

20 Control of fires in inactive coal deposits: For expenses,
21 without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as
22 amended, necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investi-
23 gate, control, and extinguish, on public lands and with the
24 consent of the owner on private lands, fires in inactive coal
25 deposits in the United States and its possessions, including

1 emergency and temporary contracts for personal services and
2 hire of vehicles and equipment necessary for the purposes
3 of this appropriation, purchase of not to exceed three passen-
4 ger motor vehicles; including the employment of personnel
5 without regard to civil-service requirements, *and not to ex-*
6 *ceed \$16,000 for personal services in the District of Colum-*
7 *bia; \$250,000: Provided, That the Director is authorized to*
8 *accept money, lands, buildings, equipment, and other con-*
9 *tributions from public or private sources and to prosecute*
10 *projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or*
11 *private: Provided further, That the said Director is hereby*
12 *authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with*
13 *owners of private property or with a State or its subdivision*
14 *for payment of a sum equal to one-half the amount of expen-*
15 *diture to be made for control or extinguishment from funds*
16 *provided under the authorization of this Act except that*
17 *expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose in any pri-*
18 *vately owned operating coal mine shall be limited to investi-*
19 *gation and supervision.*

20 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For expenses
21 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform the
22 U. S. C. 4f) ; including not to exceed ~~\$145,000~~ \$150,000 for
23 duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941 (30
24 personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase in the
25 District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equip-

1 ment, stationery and supplies; printing and binding of tech-
2 nical papers and reports; operation, maintenance, and repair
3 of motor-propelled trucks and other motor vehicles for official
4 use and in transporting employees between their homes and
5 temporary locations where they may be employed and ex-
6 penses of employees in attendance at meetings and con-
7 ferences held for promoting safety and health in the coal-
8 mining industry; \$2,431,500.

9 Testing fuel: For expenses necessary to conduct inquiries
10 and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the
11 mining, preparation, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and
12 for investigation of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use
13 of the United States, with a view to their most efficient
14 utilization; to recommend to various departments such
15 changes in selection and use of fuel as may result in greater
16 economy, and, upon request of the Director of the Bureau
17 of the Budget, to investigate the fuel-burning equipment in
18 use by or proposed for any of the departments, establish-
19 ments, or institutions of the United States in the District
20 of Columbia, including printing and binding of technical
21 papers and reports; and not to exceed \$106,700 for personal
22 services in the District of Columbia; \$506,600.

23 Anthracite mining investigations: For expenses neces-
24 sary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic in-
25 vestigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment,

1 and use of anthracite coals; the employment of personnel
2 without regard to civil-service requirements; including items
3 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-
4 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; printing and
5 binding of technical papers and reports; and not to exceed
6 ~~\$15,000~~ \$25,000 for personal services in the District of
7 Columbia, \$396,100.

8 Lignite research laboratory: For the construction and
9 equipment of a lignite research laboratory at Grand Forks,
10 North Dakota, as authorized by the Act of March 25, 1948
11 (Public Law 454), including necessary supplemental tracts
12 of land; not to exceed \$75,000 for employment, by contract
13 or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary
14 may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corpora-
15 tions thereof necessary to design and supervise construction
16 of said laboratory; and not to exceed \$7,500 for personal
17 services in the District of Columbia; \$200,000, to remain
18 available until expended, and in addition thereto the Secre-
19 tary is authorized to enter into contracts for this purpose in
20 an amount not exceeding \$550,000.

21 Synthetic liquid fuels: For expenses, without regard to
22 section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, necessary to
23 carry into effect the Act authorizing the construction and
24 operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid
25 fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products,

1 and so forth, approved April 5, 1944 (30 U. S. C. 321-
2 325), including construction and acquirement of camp and
3 laboratory buildings and equipment, personal services
4 in the District of Columbia (not exceeding ~~\$100,000~~
5 ~~\$140,000~~); printing and binding; and purchase in the
6 District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise
7 properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent
8 expenses, Department of the Interior", ~~\$7,250,000~~
9 ~~\$9,750,000~~, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
10 *vided*, That these funds may be utilized to provide trans-
11 portation between the proposed plants and related facilities
12 and communities that provide adequate living accommoda-
13 tions of persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of
14 these plants; and for transportation to and from schools of
15 pupils who are dependents of such persons: *Provided further*,
16 That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary, the
17 transportation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines
18 may be pooled with that of school districts and other local
19 or Federal agencies for use in transporting persons engaged
20 in operation and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are
21 dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the
22 interest of economy the expenses of operating such equip-
23 ment may be shared.

24 Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and
25 technologic investigations concerning the mining, prepara-

1 tion, treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,
2 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions
3 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,
4 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; in-
5 cluding all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, printing
6 and binding of technical papers and reports, and not to
7 exceed \$40,000 for personal services in the District of
8 Columbia, \$403,300: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
9 priation may be expended for an investigation in behalf of
10 any private party.

11 Investigation and development of domestic mineral
12 deposits, except fuels: For expenses necessary to enable the
13 Bureau of Mines to investigate, develop, and experimentally
14 mine, on public lands and with the consent of the owner on
15 private lands, deposits of minerals in the United States and
16 its possessions, including surface and subsurface investiga-
17 tions, laboratory tests, the construction, maintenance, and
18 repair of necessary camp buildings, core storage facilities,
19 mining structures and appurtenances, the lease of lands or
20 buildings; printing and binding of technical papers and
21 reports; and not to exceed \$45,000 for personal services in
22 the District of Columbia, \$1,560,000: *Provided*, That the
23 Director of the Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this
24 appropriation, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equip-
25 ment, and other contributions from public or private sources

1 and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies,
2 Federal, State, or private.

3 Coal investigations: For expenses necessary to enable
4 the Bureau of Mines to investigate known coal deposits in
5 the United States and its possessions; including purchase
6 of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation,
7 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; printing
8 and binding of technical papers and reports; and not to
9 exceed ~~\$45,000~~ \$20,000 for personal services in the District
10 of Columbia; ~~\$300,000~~ \$200,000: *Provided*, That the Direc-
11 tor of the Bureau of Mines is authorized to carry on such in-
12 vestigations in cooperation with other agencies, Federal,
13 State, or private: *Provided further*, That the said Director is
14 hereby authorized and directed to make suitable arrange-
15 ments with owners of private property upon which ex-
16 ploration or development work is performed for payment by
17 such owners of a reasonable percentage, as determined by
18 the Secretary of the Interior, of the total value of the min-
19 erals thereafter produced from such property.

20 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investiga-
21 tions and dissemination of information concerning the mining,
22 preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum and
23 natural gas, and for every expense incident thereto, including
24 purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other
25 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation

1 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and
2 printing and binding of technical papers and reports;
3 \$606,000, of which not to exceed \$44,000 may be expended
4 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

5 Mining experiment stations: For personal services,
6 printing and binding of technical papers and reports, and
7 other expenses in connection with the *construction*, estab-
8 lishment, maintenance, and operation of mining experiment
9 stations, as provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30
10 U. S. C. 8), \$1,385,000, of which not to exceed \$41,800
11 may be expended for personal services in the District of
12 Columbia.

13 Metallurgical research and pilot plants: For expenses
14 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to conduct lab-
15 oratory, pilot plant, and demonstration plant tests to estab-
16 lish methods for more effectively utilizing the mineral
17 resources in the United States and its possessions, including
18 the lease of lands or buildings; research on and development
19 of processes for production and utilization of metals and
20 nonmetallic minerals; construction of buildings to house
21 laboratories, pilot plants, and demonstration plants; and
22 other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-
23 tion "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior";
24 printing and binding of technical papers and reports; and
25 not to exceed \$32,500 for personal services in the District

1 of Columbia; \$1,460,000: *Provided*, That the Director of
2 the Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this appropriation,
3 is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and
4 other contributions from public or private sources and to
5 prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies,
6 Federal, State, or private.

7 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For
8 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh
9 and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, and
10 other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, including
11 not to exceed \$175,000 for additions and improvements,
12 \$317,300.

13 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations, and
14 the dissemination of information concerning the economic
15 problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other
16 mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies
17 and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines
18 and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses,
19 reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices,
20 and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products
21 thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources
22 of the United States, including special statistical inquiries;
23 purchase of furniture and equipment; stationery and
24 supplies; and other necessary expenses not included in the
25 foregoing, \$708,500, of which not to exceed \$588,500 may

1 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

2 Helium utilization and research: For expenses necessary
3 to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investiga-
4 tions concerning resources, production, repurification, storage,
5 and utilization of helium, independently or in cooperation
6 with other agencies, public or private; including purchase of
7 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation
8 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$91,000,
9 of which not to exceed \$9,300 may be expended for personal
10 services in the District of Columbia.

11 Helium production and ~~investigation~~ *investigations*: The
12 ~~sum~~ *sums* made available for the fiscal year 1949 in the Acts
13 making appropriations for the Departments of the Air Force,
14 Army, and Navy for the acquisition of helium from the
15 Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines
16 on July 1, 1948, for operation and maintenance of the plants
17 for the production of helium for military and naval purposes,
18 including the purchase in the District of Columbia and else-
19 where of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appro-
20 priation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"
21 (not exceeding \$5,000); printing and binding of technical
22 papers and reports; and \$46,500 for personal services in the
23 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised
24 Statutes, as amended, shall not be construed to apply to this
25 appropriation, or to the appropriation for development and

1 operation of helium properties (special fund) in section 3
2 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164) :
3 *Provided further*, That funds available for the production of
4 helium and the development of helium properties may be
5 utilized to provide transportation between helium plants and
6 related facilities and communities that provide adequate living
7 accommodations of persons engaged in the operation and
8 maintenance of helium plants; and for transportation to and
9 from schools of pupils who are dependents of such persons:
10 *Provided further*, That pursuant to agreements approved by
11 the Secretary, the transportation equipment available to the
12 Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school dis-
13 tricts and other local or Federal agencies for use in transport-
14 ing persons engaged in operation and maintenance of helium
15 plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons, and other
16 pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses of operat-
17 ing such equipment may be shared.

18 During the fiscal year 1949 the head of any depart-
19 ment or independent establishment of the Government
20 having funds available for scientific investigations within the
21 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the
22 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums
23 as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred
24 may be expended for the same objects and in the same
25 manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

1 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical
2 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,
3 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the
4 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be
5 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the
6 Bureau of Mines.

7 The Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the fiscal
8 year 1949, to sell directly or through any Government
9 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral
10 product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated
11 from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the
12 proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as
13 miscellaneous receipts.

14 The following appropriations herein made to the Bureau
15 of Mines shall be available for the maintenance, and opera-
16 tion of aircraft: "Operating rescue cars and stations and
17 investigation of accidents"; "Investigation and develop-
18 ment of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels"; and "Metal-
19 lurgical research and pilot plants".

20 Appropriations in this Act to the Bureau of Mines shall
21 be available for the purchase (not to exceed ~~sixty~~ *one hun-*
22 *dred, of which ninety-four shall be* for replacement only)
23 and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

24 *The Department of the Army is authorized to transfer*
25 *to the Department of the Interior, for the use of the Bureau*

1 of Mines, without compensation therefor, full jurisdiction,
2 possession, and control of a parcel of ten acres, more or less,
3 from that portion of Fort Douglas Military Reservation in
4 the county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, which lies imme-
5 diately north of the site of the Bureau of Mines Intermoun-
6 tain Experiment Station and is situated between a line begin-
7 ning at a point four hundred feet north of the northwest
8 corner of the United States Bureau of Mines property
9 granted by deed from the University of Utah May 21, 1938,
10 said point being on the south curb of Fort Douglas Boule-
11 vard and running thence south three hundred and twenty
12 feet to the east-west boundary line between the University of
13 Utah and Fort Douglas; thence east six hundred and four
14 and five-tenths feet to the north-south boundary between the
15 University of Utah and Fort Douglas; thence south along
16 said north-south boundary four hundred and eighty feet to
17 a line on the south boundary (extended) of the United States
18 Bureau of Mines property above mentioned; thence east two
19 hundred and sixty-two feet; thence north nine hundred and
20 fifty-two and six-tenths feet to the south curb of Fort Douglas
21 Boulevard; thence westerly along said south curb of Fort
22 Douglas Boulevard to the point of beginning, said enclosure
23 embracing ten acres.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, necessary for the general administration of the National Park Service, including ~~\$87,500~~ \$100,000 for printing and binding, ~~\$737,818~~ \$800,000.

Regional offices: For expenses of regional offices, ~~\$615,290~~ \$715,000.

National parks: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of national parks, including necessary protection of the area of federally owned land in the custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National Park, Washington, ~~\$3,658,163~~ \$3,800,000.

National monument, historical, and military areas: For administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national monuments, historical parks, memorials, historic sites, military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries, including not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements across privately owned railroad lands necessary for supplying water to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, and the maintenance of structures on the former Cape Hatteras Light Station Reservation within the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area project, ~~\$1,556,464~~ \$1,690,000.

1 Recreational areas: For administration, protection,
2 maintenance, and improvement, pursuant to cooperative
3 agreements, of areas devoted to recreational use which are
4 under the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies, ~~\$273,495~~
5 *\$350,000*.

6 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For
7 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,
8 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of
9 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National
10 Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire,
11 storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or
12 emergency prevention of forest fires in areas administered
13 by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such
14 areas, including lands in process of condemnation for national
15 park or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with such
16 sums as may be necessary to be transferred from the fore-
17 going appropriations for the National Park Service, any such
18 diversions of appropriations to be reported to Congress in
19 the annual Budget.

20 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available in
21 one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That
22 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available
23 interchangeably and any such diversion of funds shall be
24 reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

25 Investigation and purchase of water rights: For the

1 investigation and establishment of water rights, including
2 the acquisition thereof or of lands or interests in lands or
3 rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights necessary
4 or beneficial in the administration and public use of areas
5 under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, to remain
6 available until expended, \$15,000.

7 Travel Division: For expenses necessary in carrying
8 out the Act of July 19, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 18), including
9 personal services in the District of Columbia; participation
10 by the Travel Division in international expositions and
11 conferences dealing with travel; and printing and binding;
12 ~~\$60,000~~ \$75,000.

13 Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,
14 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational
15 demonstration areas, ~~\$10,000~~ \$15,000.

16 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For
17 administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement
18 of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington
19 Memorial Parkway, monuments and memorials in the Dis-
20 trict of Columbia and area adjacent thereto, Lee Mansion,
21 Battleground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Park, Ches-
22 apeake and Ohio Canal, Federal parks in the District of
23 Columbia, and other Federal lands authorized by the Act
24 of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including the pay and
25 allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Act of

1 May 27, 1924 (43 Stat. 174), as amended, of the United
2 States park police force, purchase of revolvers and am-
3 munition, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for
4 police, guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per
5 diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Secretary
6 not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District
7 of Columbia, stenographic reporting service, carfare, and
8 newspapers (not to exceed \$100), ~~\$774,150~~ \$815,000.

9 For investigations and studies of the recreational re-
10 sources and the archeological remains in the river basins of
11 the United States (except the Missouri River Basin),
12 including reports, recommendations, and plans, in cooperation
13 with the United States Corps of Engineers and the Bureau
14 of Reclamation pursuant to the provisions of cooperative
15 agreements, and including personal services in the District of
16 Columbia, ~~\$122,954~~ \$152,954.

17 *Acquisition of lands: For the acquisition of privately*
18 *owned lands or interests therein within the authorized*
19 *boundaries of established areas under the jurisdiction of the*
20 *National Park Service, including expenses incidental thereto*
21 *and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$200,000,*
22 *to remain available until expended, of which \$150,000 shall*
23 *be available only for lands within Colonial National His-*
24 *torical Park; Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Bat-*
25 *tlefields Memorial and Gettysburg National Military Parks;*

1 *Manassas National Battlefield Park; Badlands, Dinosaur,*
 2 *George Washington Birthplace, Joshua Tree, Petrified For-*
 3 *est, and Scotts Bluff National Monuments; and Big Bend*
 4 *parcel of land necessary to connect the park road system with*
 5 *State Highway 227, Glacier, Grand Canyon, Great Smoky*
 6 *Mountains, Kings Canyon, Lassen Volcanic, Mesa Verde,*
 7 *Mount Rainier, Olympic, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia, Yosem-*
 8 *ite, and Zion National Parks.*

9 *Parkways, National Park Service: The Secretary is*
 10 *hereby authorized to incur obligations and enter into con-*
 11 *tracts, not exceeding a total of \$2,680,000, for the construc-*
 12 *tion of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, George Washington*
 13 *Memorial, and Foothills Parkways.*

14 For the construction, reconstruction, improvement,
 15 repair, and maintenance of roads, trails, utilities, and
 16 buildings without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as
 17 amended (16 U. S. C. 451), including personal serv-
 18 ices in the District of Columbia, ~~\$5,162,350~~ \$4,762,350,
 19 to remain available until expended, including ~~\$3,210,000~~
 20 \$3,110,000 for roads and trails of which \$150,000 shall
 21 be available only for completing the grading and resur-
 22 facing of Heintooga Ridge Road, Great Smoky Moun-
 23 tains National Park; and ~~\$1,952,350~~ \$1,652,350 for the
 24 construction and repair of buildings and utilities not other-

1 wise provided for, of which not exceeding \$50,000 shall
2 be available for use in connection with the installation of
3 two elevators at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New
4 Mexico.

5 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,
6 national monuments, and other reservations under the juris-
7 diction of the National Park Service, shall be available for
8 the giving of educational lectures therein and vicinity; for
9 the services of field employees in cooperation with such
10 nonprofit scientific and historical societies engaged in educa-
11 tional work in the various parks and monuments as the
12 Secretary may designate; for travel expenses of employees
13 attending Government camps for training in forest-fire pre-
14 vention and suppression and the Federal Bureau of Investi-
15 gation National Police Academy, and attending Federal,
16 State, or municipal schools for training in building fire
17 prevention and suppression; for necessary local transporta-
18 tion and subsistence in kind of persons selected for employ-
19 ment or as cooperators, serving without other compensation
20 while attending fire-protection training camps; and for offi-
21 cial telephone service in the field in the case of official
22 telephones installed in private houses when authorized under
23 regulations established by the Secretary.

24 Appropriations available to the National Park Service

1 shall be available for the purchase (not to exceed ~~thirty~~
 2 *forty, of which twenty-eight shall be* for replacement only)
 3 and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

4 The National Park Service is hereby authorized to
 5 acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for three
 6 years beginning July 1, 1948, from the Departments of the
 7 Air Force, Army, and Navy, or the War Assets Adminis-
 8 tration equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with
 9 an appraised value of not to exceed \$3,000,000, from the
 10 surplus stores of those agencies, for use in the areas admin-
 11 istered by the National Park Service or by any office of that
 12 Service in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii: *Provided,*
 13 That the authorization in this paragraph shall not be con-
 14 strued to deny veterans the priority accorded to them in
 15 obtaining surplus property under the Surplus Property Act
 16 of 1944, as amended.

17 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary in conducting investigations
 20 and carrying out the work of the Service, including cooper-
 21 ation with Federal, State, county, or other agencies or with
 22 farm bureaus, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

23 General administrative expenses: For general admin-
 24 istrative purposes, including personal services in the District
 25 of Columbia, ~~\$247,470~~ \$270,000, of which sum \$31,000

1 shall be available for printing and binding, including the
 2 purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles pub-
 3 lished in periodicals and journals and the publication of
 4 bulletins which shall be adapted to the interests of the people
 5 of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion
 6 of four-fifths of the bulletins to be delivered to or sent out
 7 under addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
 8 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress as they may direct.

9 Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair,
 10 alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-
 11 cultural stations, including the erection of necessary build-
 12 ings and other structures; propagation and distribution of
 13 food fishes and fresh-water mussels; development, recom-
 14 mendation, and application of means, including the construc-
 15 tion of devices, to assure natural propagation and maximum
 16 survival of hatchery and other fishes; purchase, collection,
 17 and transportation of specimens and other expenses inci-
 18 dental to the maintenance and operation of ~~aquarium~~
 19 *aquaria*, ~~\$1,800,525~~ \$1,879,525, including not to exceed
 20 ~~\$1,500~~ \$2,000 for purchase of land adjoining the San
 21 Angelo, Texas, fish cultural station and expenses incident
 22 thereto, *and not to exceed \$35,000 for the construction and*
 23 *operation, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of*
 24 *August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1080), of fish cultural facilities*
 25 *on lands owned by the State of South Dakota.*

1 Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For operation
2 and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclama-
3 tion and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of fish
4 screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and for
5 the conduct of investigations and surveys, the preparation of
6 designs, and for determining the requirements for fishways
7 and other fish protective devices at dams constructed under
8 licenses issued by the Federal Power Commission, \$36,300.

9 Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations
10 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and
11 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,
12 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from
13 such resources, including not to exceed \$20,000 to investigate
14 and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes
15 as authorized by joint resolution of August 8, 1946, Public
16 Law 672; maintenance, repair, improvement, equipment,
17 and operation of fishery-experiment and biological stations;
18 the construction of salmon-counting weirs, and the improve-
19 ment of salmon-spawning streams in Alaska; \$1,025,000
20 \$1,224,500.

21 Commercial fisheries: For collection and compilation of
22 fishery statistics and related information; conducting investi-
23 gations and studies of methods and means of capture, preser-
24 vation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants
25 and products thereof, including investigation, study and re-

1 search with respect to the utilization of packed sardines and
2 the development of methods and procedures which should
3 be employed in improving the quality and appearance of
4 packed sardines; maintenance, repair, alteration, improve-
5 ment, equipment, and operation of laboratories and vessels;
6 and enforcing the applicable provisions of the Act authoriz-
7 ing associations of producers of aquatic products (15 U. S. C.
8 521); including contract stenographic reporting services,
9 ~~\$495,000~~ \$525,000.

10 Investigation, exploration, and development of Pacific
11 fisheries: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions
12 of the Act of August 4, 1947 (Public Law 329), authorizing
13 the exploration, investigation, development, and maintenance
14 of the fishery resources and the development of the high-seas
15 fishing industry of the Territories and island possessions of the
16 United States in the tropical and subtropical Pacific Ocean,
17 and intervening areas; printing and binding; temporary
18 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
19 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); employment of officers and crews
20 of vessels in accordance with policies and wage scales ap-
21 proved by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of section
22 606 of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946 (5 U. S. C.
23 946); and payment of subsistence allowances to officers
24 and crews of vessels at rates approved by the Secretary;
25 ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,150,000.

1 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,
2 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, informa-
3 tion on the fishery industry, market supply and demand,
4 commercial movement, location, disposition, and market
5 prices of fishery products, \$143,000.

6 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and
7 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,
8 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of
9 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,
10 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence
11 of employees while on said islands; contract stenographic
12 reporting service; and construction of airplane base facilities
13 at Anchorage, Alaska; \$1,228,000.

14 Alaska fur-seal investigations: For investigations of
15 Alaska fur seals pursuant to the Act of February 26, 1944
16 (16 U. S. C. 631i), ~~\$50,000~~ \$69,300.

17 Enforcement of Black Bass, Whaling Treaty, and Sock-
18 eye Salmon Acts: For enforcement of the Act of July 2,
19 1930, as amended, and the Act of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C.
20 851-855, 901-915); and for carrying out the provisions of
21 the Act of July 29, 1947 (Public Law 255), and of Execu-
22 tive Order No. ~~9892~~ 9802; \$37,400.

23 Wildlife resources and management investigations: For
24 investigations of wild game, wild fur animals, and other wild-
25 life resources, causes of their depletion, and of means of

1 securing a maximum sustained yield therefrom; for investiga-
2 tions of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under
3 section 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C.
4 581); for investigations of damage by birds to agricultural
5 and horticultural crops, and developing and applying meth-
6 ods for control of such damage; and for investigations of the
7 wildlife resources of the Territory of Alaska, \$325,450.

8 Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For
9 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-
10 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-
11 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other
12 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and
13 other diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law
14 (7 U. S. C. 426), including not to exceed \$3,000 for the
15 purchase of printed bags, tags, and labels; and for repairs,
16 additions, and installations in and about the grounds and
17 buildings of the game-management supply depot and labora-
18 tory at Pocatello, Idaho, including purchase, transportation,
19 and handling of supplies and materials for distribution from
20 said depot to other projects, in accordance with the pro-
21 visions of the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C.
22 667), \$1,000,000.

23 Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of
24 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,
25 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the

1 convention between the United States and the United Mexican
2 States (16 U. S. C. 703-711) ; for cooperation with local
3 authorities in the protection of migratory birds, including
4 necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act
5 for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668-668d) ;
6 for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act ap-
7 proved March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394) ,
8 and for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved
9 May 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701) , including necessary
10 investigations, \$353,834, of which not to exceed \$10,000
11 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the
12 purpose of securing information concerning violations of the
13 laws for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made
14 available.

15 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement
16 of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C.
17 192-211, ~~\$175,000~~ \$225,000, of which not to exceed
18 \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary
19 for the purpose of securing information in connection with
20 and for the prosecution of violators of the law for the
21 enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

22 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the
23 administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and
24 bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of
25 game introduced into suitable localities on public lands,

1 under supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including
2 construction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for ani-
3 mals, landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines,
4 rockwork, bulkheads, repair of damage to public roads within
5 reservation areas occasioned by authorized operations of the
6 Fish and Wildlife Service, and other improvements neces-
7 sary for economical administration; for the purchase, capture,
8 and transportation of game for national reservations; for
9 the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the
10 Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; not exceeding \$5,000
11 \$10,000 for the repair ~~and painting~~, *painting, and mainte-*
12 *nance* of dwellings and other buildings *and facilities* on
13 the Chinsegut National Wildlife Refuge; and for carrying out
14 the provisions of the Act approved August 5, 1947 (Public
15 Law 361, Eightieth Congress), ~~\$1,210,000~~ \$1,340,000, and
16 in addition thereto an amount equal to 75 per centum of
17 the net proceeds received during the fiscal year 1948 under
18 the provisions of section 401 of the Act of June 15, 1935
19 (16 U. S. C. 715S), which additional amount may be ex-
20 pended also for the enforcement of the Migratory Bird
21 Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended.

22 River basin studies: For investigations and studies to
23 determine the effects on fish and wildlife resources of pro-
24 posed developments of river basins of the United States
25 (except the Missouri River Basin), and for the preparation

1 of reports thereon in accordance with the Act of March 10,
 2 1934 (16 U. S. C. 661-666), as amended, ~~\$100,000~~
 3 ~~\$150,000~~.

4 *California wildlife management areas: For the pur-*
 5 *chase or rent, and development, maintenance, and admin-*
 6 *istration of wildlife management areas in the State of*
 7 *California, as authorized by the Act of May 18, 1948*
 8 *(Public Law 534), \$300,000, to remain available until*
 9 *expended.*

10 In all, salaries and expenses, ~~\$9,226,979~~ \$10,257,309.

11 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

12 For carrying into effect section 4 of the Act of March
 13 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), an amount
 14 equal to the sum received during the fiscal year 1949
 15 from the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted
 16 monthly and to remain available until expended.

17 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

18 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September
 19 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), an amount
 20 equal to the sum credited during the fiscal year 1948
 21 to the special fund created by said Act: *Provided, That*
 22 ~~not exceeding 35 per centum of the amount allocated to~~
 23 ~~any State shall be available for the construction of~~
 24 ~~improvements the requirement of the Interior Department~~
 25 ~~Appropriation Act, 1948, that not exceeding 20 per centum~~

1 of the amount allocated to any State shall be available for
 2 the construction of improvements is hereby waived with
 3 respect to unobligated balances on June 30, 1948, from
 4 allotments to the States for the fiscal year 1948.

5 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, ~~\$9,226,979~~ \$10,-
 6 257,309, and in addition thereto, funds made available
 7 under the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund and the fund
 8 for Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration, of which amounts
 9 not to exceed ~~\$1,113,862~~ \$1,130,112 may be expended for
 10 departmental personal services, including such services in the
 11 District of Columbia. Funds available for the work of the
 12 Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for the purchase
 13 of not to exceed ~~fifty~~ eighty-six passenger motor vehicles,
 14 for replacement only; purchase (not to exceed ~~two~~ five),
 15 hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; the installation
 16 and operation of telephones in Government-owned resi-
 17 dences, apartments, or quarters occupied by employees of
 18 the Fish and Wildlife Service; providing by purchase,
 19 construction, or otherwise, facilities incident to such public
 20 recreational uses of wildlife refuges as are not inconsistent
 21 with the primary purposes of such refuges; newspapers (not
 22 to exceed \$100), plans and specifications for vessels, or for
 23 contract personal services for the preparation thereof without
 24 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended (41

1 U. S. C. 5) ; and rations for officers and crews of vessels
2 or, in lieu thereof, commutation of rations at not to exceed
3 ~~\$1.50~~ \$2.50 per man per day; and for the expenditure
4 from appropriations available for the purchase of lands of
5 not to exceed \$1 for each option to purchase any tract of
6 land. Reimbursements for the cost of supplies and ma-
7 terials and the transportation and handling thereof issued
8 from central warehouses authorized to be established by
9 the Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), may
10 be credited to the appropriation current at the time supplies
11 and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued, or at the time
12 such reimbursements are received. Not to exceed 5 per
13 centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses of the Fish
14 and Wildlife Service shall be available interchangeably for
15 expenditure on the objects included within the general ex-
16 penses of said Service, but no more than 5 per centum shall
17 be added to any one item or appropriation. The Depart-
18 ments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy, the Coast
19 Guard, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the War
20 Assets Administration are authorized to transfer to the Fish
21 and Wildlife Service aircraft for replacement purposes only
22 (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same
23 locations), and such other equipment, materials, and supplies
24 (with an appraised value of not to exceed \$500,000), surplus
25 to the needs of such agencies, as may be required by said

1 Service, such transfers to be without charge therefor; and in
 2 addition the Departments of the Army and Navy, the Coast
 3 Guard, and the Maritime Commission are authorized to trans-
 4 fer without charge therefor vessels for replacement purposes
 5 only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the
 6 same locations) marine engines, parts and accessories surplus
 7 to the needs of such agencies: *Provided*, That the authoriza-
 8 tion in this paragraph shall not be construed to deny to
 9 veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus
 10 property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as
 11 amended.

12 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

13 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

14 For necessary expenses of the offices of the Governor
 15 and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and
 16 Secretary; printing and binding; purchase of one passenger
 17 motor vehicle, for replacement only, at not to exceed \$1,800:
 18 maintenance, repair, and preservation of Governor's house
 19 and grounds; ~~\$62,785~~ \$64,500, to be expended under the
 20 direction of the Governor.

21 Legislative expenses: For salaries of members of the
 22 legislature, \$36,000; mileage of members, \$12,000; in all,
 23 \$48,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor
 24 of Alaska.

25 For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,

1 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures
2 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
3 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
4 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

5 Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons
6 legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation
7 and travel expenses of medical supervisor, and temporary
8 medical consultants, transportation, burial, and other expenses,
9 ~~\$400,000~~ \$448,000: *Provided*, That authority is granted to
10 the Secretary to pay from this appropriation to the Sani-
11 tarium Company, of Portland, Oregon, or to other contract-
12 ing institution or institutions, for the care and maintenance
13 of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year 1949:
14 *Provided further*, That so much of this sum as may be
15 required shall be available for all necessary expenses in
16 ascertaining the residence of inmates and in returning those
17 who are not legal residents of Alaska to their legal residence
18 or to their friends, and the Secretary shall as soon as prac-
19 ticable, return to their places of residence or to their friends
20 all inmates not residents of Alaska at the time they became
21 insane, and the commitment papers for any person hereafter
22 adjudged insane shall include a statement by the committing
23 authority as to the legal residence of such person.

24 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
25 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$100,000,

1 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures
2 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
3 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
4 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

5 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
6 tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of
7 Alaska, to be expended under the provisions of the Act ap-
8 proved June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), including
9 surveys and plans for new road construction; services as au-
10 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
11 U. S. C. 55a), for the preparation of plans and specifica-
12 tions for buildings; and printing and binding, ~~\$8,500,000~~
13 ~~\$10,442,400~~, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
14 That in addition to the amount herein appropriated the Sec-
15 retary or, at his request, the Commissioner of Public Roads,
16 Federal Works Agency, is hereby authorized to incur obliga-
17 tions and enter into contracts for additional work, materials,
18 and equipment not exceeding a total of ~~\$5,000,000~~ ~~\$13,904,-~~
19 ~~000~~: *Provided further*, That in the operation of the facilities
20 of the Alaska Road Commission, the Departments of the Air
21 Force, Army, and Navy, or any other agency of the United
22 States having title thereto is authorized to transfer, regardless
23 of present location and without charge to the Alaska Road
24 Commission, materials, road and bridge, and other necessary
25 equipment, spare parts, shop facilities and machinery, sup-

plies and buildings surplus to its needs and which is deemed essential by the Department of the Interior for the construction, improvement, and maintenance of the Alaska road system: *Provided further*, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the Alaska Road Commission shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

The Alaska Railroad: In addition to all amounts received by The Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1949, there is hereby appropriated ~~\$15,000,000~~ \$17,000,000 which amounts shall be available, and continue available until expended, for the payment of obligations incurred under the contract authorization in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, and for expenses necessary for the authorized work of The Alaska Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and improvements of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of ocean-going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for the transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary, for the benefit and development of industries and travel affecting

1 territory tributary to The Alaska Railroad; maintenance and
2 operation of lodges, camps, and transportation facilities for the
3 accommodation of visitors to Mount McKinley National Park;
4 payment of amounts due connecting lines; payment of com-
5 pensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
6 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
7 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed
8 ~~\$6,575~~ \$15,000 of this fund shall be available for personal
9 services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal
10 year 1949, and no one other than the general man-
11 ager of said railroad, and one assistant general man-
12 ager at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum, shall be
13 paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than
14 ~~\$8,500~~ \$9,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed ~~\$20,~~
15 ~~000~~ \$25,000 of such fund shall be available for printing and
16 binding: *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount
17 herein appropriated the Secretary of the Interior is hereby
18 authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts for
19 additional work, materials, and equipment not exceeding a
20 total of ~~\$6,700,000~~ \$12,000,000: *Provided further*, That in
21 the operation of the facilities of The Alaska Railroad, the
22 Department of the Army or any other agency of the
23 United States Government having title thereto, is author-
24 ized to transfer regardless of present location and without
25 charge to The Alaska Railroad, materials, roadway and bridge

1 maintenance, and other necessary equipment, locomotives
 2 and spare parts, shop facilities and machinery, supplies, roll-
 3 ing stock, buildings, and docks, surplus to its needs and which
 4 may be certified by the Department of the Interior as
 5 necessary for the improvement, maintenance, or operation of
 6 The Alaska Railroad: *Provided further*, That the authoriza-
 7 tion in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to The
 8 Alaska Railroad shall not be construed to deny to veterans
 9 the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property
 10 under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

11 The following appropriations herein made shall be avail-
 12 able for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft:
 13 "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary, Territory
 14 of Alaska"; "Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges,
 15 and trails, Alaska"; and "Alaska Railroad appropriated
 16 fund".

17 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

18 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the
 19 Secretary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary
 20 \$7,342, and the private secretary to the Governor, \$4,996;
 21 for printing and binding; travel expenses of the Governor;
 22 and \$935 for temporary clerk hire; ~~\$25,600~~ \$25,900, to be
 23 expended by the Governor.

24 Legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii: For compen-
 25 sation and mileage of members of the Legislature of the

1 Territory of Hawaii as provided by the Act of June 27,
2 1930, \$47,200.

3 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

4 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident
5 to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.
6 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), printing
7 and binding; repair, preservation and care of Federal build-
8 ings and furniture, purchase of water, and other necessary
9 miscellaneous expenses, purchase of not to exceed three
10 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and not to
11 exceed \$6,000 for personal services, household equipment
12 and furnishings, fuel, ice, and electricity necessary in the
13 operation of Government House at Saint Thomas and Gov-
14 ernment House at Saint Croix, ~~\$205,050~~ \$213,000, to be
15 expended by and under the direction of the Governor.

16 For necessary expenses of the agricultural station in
17 the Virgin Islands, \$46,300, to be expended by and under
18 the direction of the Governor.

19 Municipal governments: For defraying the deficits in
20 the treasuries of the municipal governments because of the
21 excess of current expenses over current revenues for the
22 fiscal year 1949, municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint
23 John, \$15,120, and municipality of Saint Croix, \$134,880;
24 in all \$150,000, to be paid to the said treasuries in monthly
25 installments.

1 *Municipal governments: For expenses of the government*
2 *of the Virgin Islands in excess of current local revenues*
3 *for the fiscal year 1949, municipality of Saint Thomas*
4 *and Saint John, \$194,400, and municipality of Saint*
5 *Croix, \$325,800; in all, \$520,200, to be paid to the re-*
6 *spective municipal treasuries in monthly installments; and*
7 *the said municipal governments are hereby authorized to*
8 *make purchases for their hospitals, schools, and other public*
9 *institutions, through the Bureau of Federal Supply of the*
10 *Treasury Department.*

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

12 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made shall be available
13 for the purchase of vehicles generally known as quarter-ton
14 or half-ton pick-up trucks and as station wagons without
15 such vehicles being considered as passenger motor vehicles.

16 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
17 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year
18 1949 in the field service of the Department for periods of
19 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by
20 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

21 SEC. 4. Appropriations herein made for the following
22 bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attend-
23 ance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions
24 of members of societies or associations concerned with their
25 work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of

1 the Secretary, ~~\$600~~ \$1,100; Oil and Gas Division, \$100;
 2 *Division of Geographic Names*, ~~\$300~~; Bureau of Land
 3 Management, ~~\$300~~ \$2,500; Bureau of Indian Affairs, ~~\$1,000~~
 4 \$1,500; Bureau of Reclamation, ~~\$6,000~~ \$7,500; Geological
 5 Survey, ~~\$2,000~~ \$7,500; Bureau of Mines, ~~\$4,000~~ \$6,000;
 6 National Park Service, ~~\$1,000~~ \$1,500; Fish and Wildlife
 7 Service, ~~\$1,750~~ \$3,000; and soil and moisture conservation
 8 operations (all bureaus), \$500.

9 SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this
 10 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
 11 who engages in a strike against the Government of the
 12 United States or who is a member of an organization of
 13 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
 14 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
 15 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
 16 of the Government of the United States by force or violence:
 17 *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be
 18 considered prima facie evidence that the person making the
 19 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
 20 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United
 21 States, is not a member of an organization of Government
 22 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
 23 ment of the United States, or that such person does not
 24 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
 25 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United

1 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
2 person who engages in a strike against the Government
3 of the United States or who is a member of an organi-
4 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to
5 strike against the Government of the United States, or who
6 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
7 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
8 by force or violence, and accepts employment the salary or
9 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
10 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
11 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
12 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
13 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
14 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided*
15 *further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood,
16 storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for
17 periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and
18 wages without the necessity of inquiring into their member-
19 ship in any organization.

20 SEC. 6. No part of any appropriation contained in
21 this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of
22 wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance
23 of any new administrative function or the enforcement or

1 issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the estab-
2 lishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as de-
3 scribed in Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated
4 March 15, 1943.

5 SEC. 7. Limitations on amounts to be expended for per-
6 sonal services under appropriations in this Act shall not apply
7 to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of Decem-
8 ber 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-d).

9 SEC. 8. Appropriations herein made shall be avail-
10 able for payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary,
11 for library membership in societies or associations which
12 issue publications to members only or at a price to members
13 lower than to subscribers who are not members.

14 SEC. 9. Appropriations in this Act shall be avail-
15 able for health service programs as authorized by law (5
16 U. S. C. 150).

17 SEC. 10. Not to exceed a total of ~~\$750,000~~ \$1,000,000
18 of the appropriations contained in this Act shall be available
19 for expenditure for the compensation of employees engaged in
20 personnel work: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section
21 employees will be considered as engaged in personnel work
22 if they spend half time or more on personnel administration

1 consisting of recruitment and appointments, placement, posi-
2 tion classification, training, and employee relations.

3 SEC. 11. Appropriations in this Act shall be available
4 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
5 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

6 SEC. 12. In purchasing lawbooks, books of reference,
7 and periodicals, and in completing broken sets, the Secretary
8 or his duly authorized representative may exchange similar
9 items and apply the exchange allowances in such cases in
10 whole or in part payment therefor.

11 SEC. 13. Where appropriations in this Act are available
12 for expenditure for services as authorized by section 15 of
13 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), such expendi-
14 tures shall be at rates not exceeding \$35 per diem for
15 individuals (*unless a higher rate is otherwise authorized or*
16 *unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by*
17 *the Director of the Bureau of the Budget*).

18 ~~TITLE II—SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSION~~

19 Sums totaling \$560,197 for construction of the Havre-
20 Shelby transmission line, Havre substation, Rudyard sub-
21 station, Shelby substation, Milk River District, Fort Peck
22 project, Montana, contained in the “Interior Department
23 Appropriation Act, 1947”, and the “Interior Department

1 Appropriation Act, 1948", under the heading "Bureau of
2 Reclamation", are hereby carried to the surplus fund and
3 covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of
4 this Act.

5 This Act may be cited as the "Interior Department
6 Appropriation Act, 1949".

Passed the House of Representatives May 27, 1948.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 1670

80TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 6705

[Report No. 1609]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

MAY 28 (legislative day, MAY 20), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 12 (legislative day, JUNE 1), 1948

Reported with amendments

H. R. 6705

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 12 (legislative day, JUNE 1), 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. O'MAHONEY to the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, the following amendment, viz:

1 Page 39, line 25, after the word "Secretary;" insert
2 the following: "; payments (not to exceed the average per
3 pupil cost in the State where construction is in progress)
4 to school districts as reimbursement, while projects are actu-
5 ally under construction, for the instruction of dependents of
6 employees of the Bureau of Reclamation and of contractors
7 engaged on such projects: *Provided*, That a tuition charge
8 of \$25 per semester shall be charged and collected by the
9 Bureau of Reclamation for each such dependent attending
10 such schools;".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. O'MAHONEY to the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

JUNE 12 (legislative day, JUNE 1), 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

16. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. In reporting this bill (see Digest 107), the Appropriations Committee made the following amendments, among others:
- Reduced from \$373,600 to \$223,600 the amount which may be paid to FCA by Federal Intermediate Credit Banks for supervisory or other services.
 - Increased the amount for administrative expenses of production credit corporations from \$1,350,000 to \$1,500,000.
 - Reduced from \$60,000,000 to \$20,000,000 the amount of production credit corporations capital which must be returned to the Treasury.
 - Provided \$150,000 additional to the RACC for administrative expenses.
- The committee report states that \$100,000 of this was included in view of the amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill regarding reentry of the corporation in an area where an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred, and \$50,000 was included in view of inclusion of language authorizing fur-farmer loans.
- Struck out the language which would increase the salary of the FCA Governor to \$12,000. The committee report states, "It is the judgment of the committee that such provisions should not be included in appropriation bills. Furthermore there is a bill pending before the Congress dealing with the salary scale of all Federal employees." Began debate on this bill (pp. 8383-93).
17. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE; SUGAR. In reporting S. 2755 (see Digest 105), the Judiciary Committee amended the bill to strike out the provision exempting actions under the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947 from certain provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.
18. INDIAN RELIEF. In reporting S. 2686 (see Digest 107), the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee amended the bill, which would establish a Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration for rehabilitation of these Indians, by striking out the provisions which would transfer extension functions to the Extension Service and Forestry functions to the Forest Service.
19. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. In reporting this bill (H. R. 6705; see Digest 107), the Appropriations Committee increased Reclamation Bureau \$27,647,958 and Bureau of Land Management \$668,135. The total increase over the House figure was \$46,486,507, of which \$11,343,000 was in supplemental estimates not before the House. Passed this bill with amendments (pp. 8369-88). Senate conferees appointed (p. 8388). House conferees not yet appointed.
20. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL. In reporting this bill, the Appropriations Committee increased the 12-months purchasing power of ECA by \$1,175,000,000 (pp. D646, 8355).
21. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for this Department for the fiscal year 1949 as follows: (1) Foot-and-mouth disease research facilities, \$5,500,000, as the first increment of a total of \$30,000,000 for the establishment of such facilities; (2) \$4,800,000, flood damage repairs to national forest improvements and facilities in Ore., Wash., Idaho, and Mont.; (3) and \$492,000 for Federal cooperation in control of golden nematode in potato and tomato producing areas (S.Doc. 174) (p. 8349).
- Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate for 1949 for \$31,800,000 to finance the selective service program to be established by legislation now pending (S.Doc. 175) (p. 8349).
- Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate for \$2,393,458.55 for the payment of claims of the several executive departments and independent offices (S.Doc. 177) (p. 8349).
- Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate for 1949

\$15,000,000 for Federal Works Agency and a proposed contract authorization in the amount of \$10,000,000 (S.Doc. 176) (p. 8349).

22. FOREIGN TRADE. Passed, 70-18, with amendments H.R. 6556, to extend the Trade Agreements Act (pp. 8306-49). As passed the bill is the version which was reported by the Finance Committee (see Digest 104) with the following amendments which were adopted on the floor: (1) To extend the act from June 12, 1948, to June 30, 1949; (2) changing the phrase "domestic producers" to "domestic industry producing like or similar articles"; (3) enabling President to proceed with trade-agreement negotiations if the Tariff Commission has not reported within 120 days; and (4) technical perfecting amendment relating to list of items submitted by President for possible modification of duties.

Rejected three amendments by Sen. Barkley, Ky., as follows: (1) To extend act until June 30, 1951, 41-48; (2) to extend act until June 30, 1950, 42-47; and (3) to extend act for 1 year in present form, 43-46 (pp. 8347-8).

Sens. Millikin, Taft, Butler, Barkley, and Connally were appointed conferees (p. 8348). House conferees not yet appointed.

23. FARM PROGRAM. S. 2318, the long-range farm program bill was made the unfinished business (pp. 8362, 8393). Sen. Brewster, Maine, submitted for himself and Sens. White (Maine), Dworshak (Idaho), Johnson (Colo.), and Downey (Calif.) amendments which they intend to propose to S. 2318 (p. 8353).

24. ARMY CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 5524 (pp. 8358-62). This bill will now be sent to the President.

25. D.C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 6430 (pp. 8356-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.

26. FLOOD CONTROL. Both Houses appointed conferees on H.R. 6419, the Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control bill for 1948 (pp. 8214, 8355).

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. PRICE CONTROL. H.R. 6918, by Rep. Isaacs, N.Y., to prevent further price increases and to reduce present prices to price levels consistent with a stable economy, and to allocate and control production and distribution to the extent necessary to distribute equitably commodities in short supply and to maintain stable prices. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 8305.) Remarks of author (pp. 84056-8).
28. FEDERAL SALARIES. H. R. 6917, by Rep. Rees, Kans., to provide a temporary increase in the compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government and of D.C. municipal government. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 8305.) See Item 6.
29. COMMITTEES. H.Con.Res. 217, by Rep. Carroll, Colo., to establish fair hearing procedures for congressional investigating committees. To Rules Committee. (p. 8305.)
30. AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES. H.R. 6869 (see Digest 105) amends the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act so as to include as perishable agricultural commodities cherries in brine and floricultural products as defined in accordance with trade usages.
31. RECLAMATION. S. 2858, by Sen. Cain, Wash., to establish a reclamation project

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF CITY OF READING, PA.

Mr. MARTIN. I rise to call to the attention of my colleagues the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city of Reading, in Berks County, Pa., which is being celebrated this year.

I do so because within the boundaries of the city of Reading and Berks County are embraced all the outstanding elements and characteristics which we proudly call the American way of life.

The city and county are inhabited by a happy, prosperous, sturdy people, who walk humbly in the fear of the Lord.

They have achieved rich material greatness and the highest level of cultural and spiritual development. Their splendid progress was the result of self-reliance, hard work, initiative, thrift, devotion to religion, and deep respect for the rights and obligations of American citizenship.

It is interesting to note that the Colonial town of Reading was laid out under the direction of the sons of William Penn, illustrious founder of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. They named the new town after the city of Reading in England, the seat of Berkshire, for which Berks County was named.

The early settlers were Quakers, French Huguenots, German Amish, Mennonites, and Dunkards. They brought with them many specialized skills and crafts of the Old World and a tradition of industry and thrift. Many of the Old World customs handed down through the years are observed among the Pennsylvania Germans today very much as they were among the pioneers of 200 years ago.

Great diversification of industry and extensive agricultural development have given Berks County substantial prosperity and a stable economy for many years. Here are located giant metal industries which grew from the first iron forge established in 1716. Here are located the largest American manufacturers of textile machinery and the world's largest producers of full-fashioned hosiery. These giant industries, that contribute so much to American progress and prosperity, have grown great from small beginnings, reaching their present leadership in a little more than half a century.

They are the result of the freedom and opportunities that have long existed in this country and will continue to exist so long as we adhere to the American system of individual enterprise.

They represent the energy, resourcefulness, and inventive genius of two men, Ferdinand Thun and Henry Jannsen, who came to Reading in 1892. With small capital, but with unbounded ambition and willingness to work, they began the manufacture of braiding machinery. Four years later, at Wyomissing, they established the manufacture of machine-made braids.

In the meantime they devoted long hours of work to the development of knitting machinery, and in 1902 they built the first American full-fashioned knitting machine. In the process of perfecting the new machine the product of their experiments was utilized to estab-

lish what is now the largest full-fashioned knitting mill in the world.

Of the 55,000 persons gainfully employed in Berks County, more than one-fourth are engaged in the manufacture of clothing, including hosiery, hats, shirts, shoes, and many other types of wearing apparel.

The latest available figures placed the annual value of products manufactured in this area in excess of \$334,000,000. Of this impressive total, the production of metal and metal products is approximately \$121,500,000, and \$107,000,000 in textiles and textile products. Food and kindred products are represented by production valued at \$39,500,000.

The early settlers of Berks County found fertile soil, and their descendants regard it as their bounden duty to keep it that way.

Agriculture has prospered in this region through love of the soil and the use of the most modern methods and machinery. The farmers here have built their security without depending upon grants or subsidies. They are the kind of people who consider it a disgrace to look to the Government for help. When trouble makes the going difficult they work harder. When disaster overtakes one of their own people assistance is provided, generously but quietly, through their churches.

The tradition of loyalty and patriotism is strong in Berks County.

The first troops to reinforce General Washington's army in Massachusetts at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War were two companies of infantry from Reading and Berks County.

The area furnished two Revolutionary generals for Washington's army—Peter Muhlenberg, whose statue stands in this Capitol, and Thomas Mifflin, first elected Governor of Pennsylvania under the State Constitution of 1790.

Another member of the Muhlenberg family, Frederick C. A. Muhlenberg, was the first Speaker of the House of Representatives; and today Berks County is ably represented in the House by the Honorable Frederick A. Muhlenberg, a direct descendant of the Revolutionary general. Like the soil they love, Berks County has preserved through the years the high character and outstanding ability of its people.

Berks County is notable also as the ancestral home of the Lincoln family and as the birthplace of Daniel Boone.

In Pennsylvania we are proud of the city of Reading and Berks County. May the simplicity, tolerance, industry, thrift, and love of God, which are the foundation of their greatness, continue for many centuries to come.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1949

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, on a former occasion, I gave an analysis of the bill and what it proposes. At this point I should like to have included in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a statement showing the cash appropri-

tions, and the contract authorizations, as recommended by the Senate committee.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Interior Department appropriation bill, fiscal year 1949, H. R. 6705

CASH APPROPRIATIONS

Amount of bill passed by House-----	\$375,692,591
Amount added by Senate (net):	
Based on regular estimates considered by the House-----	35,143,507
Based on supplemental estimates not considered by House-----	11,343,000
Total added by Senate-----	46,486,507
Total of bill reported to Senate-----	422,179,098
Amount of appropriations, 1948-----	262,801,059
Total amount of estimates, 1949:	
Regular budget estimate--	459,970,835
Supplemental budget estimates (S. Docs. 166 and 168)-----	14,803,000
Total-----	474,773,835
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1949-----	52,594,737
Exceeds appropriations for 1948-----	159,378,039

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Contract authorizations included in bill as passed by House-----	\$29,944,290
Added by Senate from estimates before House-----	4,901,210
Total in Senate bill based on estimates considered by House--	34,845,500
Supplemental contract authorization submitted to Senate, \$15,610,000, and added to bill (S. Doc. 166) and additional \$2,000,000 added by committee-----	17,610,000
Total contract authorization in bill as reported to Senate-----	52,455,500

ANALYSIS OF INCREASE IN CASH APPROPRIATION AND CONTRACT AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, of the net increase of \$46,486,507 in the cash appropriation recommended by the committee, \$11,343,000 is part of supplemental estimates totaling \$14,803,000 which were not before the House but which were received by the Senate after the bill passed the House. Thus, the actual increase in cash appropriations over amounts considered and allowed by the House is \$35,143,507.

The committee is recommending contract authorizations totaling \$52,455,500, as compared to contract authorizations of \$29,944,290 proposed by the House, or an increase in contract authority of \$22,511,210. However, of the increase of \$22,511,210 proposed in contract authority, \$15,610,000 was submitted to the Senate in a supplemental estimate and was not before the House. Thus, the

actual increase in contract authority proposed by the committee over contract-authority items considered and allowed by the House is \$6,901,210. Of the \$15,610,000 contract authority included in the supplemental estimate, which the committee has approved, \$6,960,000 is for expediting road and bridge construction in Alaska and \$5,300,000 is for the purpose of accelerating the program for the rehabilitation of the Alaska Railroad from a 5- to a 3-year program.

This bill is by far the largest appropriation bill ever presented to a Congress for the Department of the Interior. As a matter of fact, the 1949 budget estimates for the Bureau of Reclamation alone are greater than the total amount appropriated in the fiscal year 1948 for the whole Department of the Interior. This is all the more astounding in view of the fact that the President very emphatically said that this year's budget was an economy budget and that he had adopted the policy of not allowing the executive departments to ask for more in 1949 than they had received in 1948.

The Senate would like to know, I am sure, of where the principal increases are. These major increases are in five different bureaus of the Department. I will state the amount of increase in the Senate bill over the appropriations for 1948 listed in order of the amount of increase:

Bureau of Reclamation.....	\$111,317,817
Territory of Alaska.....	12,096,000
Bonneville Power.....	10,679,600
Indian Bureau.....	8,234,184
Bureau of Mines.....	5,309,100

The increases granted to the other bureaus were smaller, but every bureau received an increase, except the Commission on Fine Arts, which did not ask for any, being satisfied with \$12,000, the amount of its present appropriation.

I have already mentioned the fact that nearly \$12,000,000 of the increase is due to supplementals not considered by the House. The large increase granted to the Bureau of Reclamation is to carry on the construction work of the many different multiple-purpose irrigation, hydroelectric, and flood control projects of the Bureau. The increases of over \$12,000,000 in Alaska are almost entirely for highway and railroad construction which has been advanced from a 5-year to a 3-year program because the military forces have vigorously supported the accelerated program. The Senate will remember the furor about the affairs of the Navajo and Hopi last winter. The Congress has been asked to increase the appropriations to the Indian Bureau, largely on account of the increased needs of these two tribes. There are many other increases in other bureaus. I might mention one which all will understand. It is an increase for activities of the several bureaus that deal with the exploration, development and management of our mineral resources.

I believe that the résumé which I have given and the Committee report which is before the Senate provide all the necessary data for consideration of this bill.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be

read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered; and the clerk will proceed to state the amendments of the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Office of the Secretary," on page 2, line 2, before the word "including", to insert "and elsewhere"; in line 3, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$965,842" and insert "\$1,250,000"; and in line 8, after the word "That", to strike out "no part" and insert "not to exceed \$75,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 14, after the word "field", to strike out "\$220,225" and insert "\$250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 22, after the word "Interior", to strike out "\$146,800" and insert "\$185,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "two" and insert "four", and in line 12, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$350,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 7, after the word "aircraft", to strike out "\$2,700,000" and insert "\$2,800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 1, after the word "Department", to insert "purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; hire of aircraft,"; and in line 8, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$205,730" and insert "\$230,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 19, after "June 30", to strike out "1947" and insert "1948", and on page 6, line 2, after the word "service", to insert "or furlough from active duty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bonneville Power Administration," on page 6, in line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "five", and insert "ten"; in line 25, after the word "aircraft", to strike out "\$20,920,760" and insert "\$21,125,700"; on page 7, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,231,800"; in line 8, after the word "for", to strike out "materials and" and insert "materials"; in line 9, before the word "for", to insert "and services"; and in line 10, after the words "excess of", to strike out "\$10,269,290" and insert "\$12,046,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MORSE subsequently said: Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MORSE. I understand that the Senate has already taken action on the section of the bill dealing with the Bonneville Power Administration, on page 6 of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, it was impossible for me to be on the floor a few minutes ago when that section was covered. I had a few brief remarks I wanted

to make at that time, but I propose to save the time of the Senate by asking unanimous consent to have my remarks printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the point where the section dealing with the Bonneville Power Administration was under consideration by the Senate.

There being no objection, Mr. MORSE's statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

It is unfortunate that a bill of the dimensions and importance of the 1949 Interior bill should come to the Senate at such a late date. There is much in this bill that affects the destiny of the West. Such a late reference to the Senate places the Senate Appropriations Committee and the individual Members under a serious handicap. Without intending to be critical, this fact should be recognized.

The House hearings on the Interior 1949 bill commenced February 16, 1948, and the bill did not reach the House floor until Thursday, May 27. This date happened to fall just before the Decoration Day holiday. Therefore, officially, the first day available for Senate hearings was Tuesday, June 2. Senate hearings commenced on that day, and with night sessions it was necessary to complete hearings by Saturday, June 5. This made 1 week available in the Senate, compared to about 15 weeks of consideration in the other body. In such a short time it is manifestly impossible for a noncommittee member to analyze the House bill in close detail.

The Columbia River has just encountered from the standpoint of resulting damage, its worst flood in the history of man. The crest of the 1948 flood was slightly below the maximum flood of record, which occurred in June 1894. In 1894 the flood peak included a crest flow of 1,174,000 cubic feet per second. The data available in the present flood indicate a crest flow of about 1,050,000 cubic feet per second. Therefore on the basis of flows, the 1948 flood was about 10 percent lower than the 1894 volume, but since the valley has been greatly developed since 1894, the resulting damage was naturally very much greater.

Floods elevate the tail water of hydro plants. For this reason the output capacity of the Grand Coulee plant was reduced about 10 percent, or—in volume of power—a reduction of 110,000 kilowatts. At the Lower Head Bonneville plant the normal rated capacity, in round numbers, is 520,000 kilowatts. The high tail water resulting from the flood cut back this capacity to around 170,000 kilowatts. Nevertheless the two plants carried the actual load with a tight squeeze, showing the real benefits of integration. With the railroads being out of commission, factories could not fully function, and the industrial load naturally dropped off, equalizing the plant output reduction. The bulk power contracts of the Bonneville Administration contain provisions that protect the Government in such cases of extreme half-century floods by eliminating such flood conditions from the contract definition of prime power.

On May 18 of this year I addressed this body at length on the critical materials power requirements of the Pacific Northwest. On that occasion I approached power requirements from the standpoint of resources. I then demonstrated that the Nation was short of power capacity needed for critical material processing. If we are to hold our own as a nation we must give greater consideration to critical material production through the utilization of low-cost hydro power. As I have pointed out, these critical materials are essential to an expanded air program.

On January 6, 1948, representatives of all public and private power distributing agencies met in the city of Tacoma, Wash., to de-

termine the electric generation power requirements of the Pacific Northwest for the next 8 years. The conclusions of this meeting were to the effect that by 1951 the area would need 899,000 kilowatts of generation more than what is presently scheduled, and by 1955, 1,847,000 kilowatts. The analyses and the conclusions embodied in the Tacoma agreement indicate that the people of the Pacific Northwest are facing a serious power shortage. As is well known, power is the basis of regional economy and the essential need of regional growth. The Tacoma agreement was based on the then existing authorizations and budget submissions. If the budget submissions had been realized, a shortage would still have existed in generating and line capacity. The bill as coming from the House cuts generation of Hungry Horse by some 18 percent, but creates a further unbalance through the retardation of transmission lines scheduled to be in step with the additional capacity coming in at Grand Coulee.

This situation suggests the great necessity for an early departmental and Budget Bureau review of scheduled generating capacity and accessory transmission capacity necessary to equalize completion schedules. This must be done in order to protect all possible situations against impending shortages.

I understand that such a survey is now being conducted by the National Security Resources Board and I hope that the conclusions of this Board will be given to the public, so that the true situation as to power capability in the Pacific Northwest will be fully known. The Tacoma agreement conclusions were based entirely on local load requirements and do not consider the additional capacity required to process critical materials such as the expansion needs of the country's aluminum, light metal, and ferro-alloy industries.

The House committee did not present a project break-down of items making up the Bonneville cash and contract authorization allowances. The Senate committee had to request such a break-down, which appears on page 1533 of the Senate hearing record. This break-down, furnished by the Bonneville Administration is apparently an endeavor to distribute the House allowances, based on submitted Budget Bureau estimates. This allocation gives due weight to the requirements of rural cooperatives and for that reason should be commended. However, under the House cuts below the Budget recommendations, the difference has to come out of some projects, and in this case the reductions were made largely in the heavy line and substation items, excepting those 220,000 volt facilities directly serving the Hanford plant.

These heavy items are an essential part of the grid system and represent minimum requirements if the indicated power shortages are to be even partially met, and the bulk line schedules are to be made nearly coincident with the generator schedules. If these two sets of schedules do not coincide, we will find that the new Grand Coulee units will be idle during periods of power shortages.

The transmission grid overloading from the winter peak of 1948-49 through the same peak of 1951-52, under the submitted schedules will be serious, and the operation during these periods even under the estimates must fall within the category of emergency operation. This analysis indicates a precarious system condition under such extremely heavy overloads.

GRAND COULEE GENERATION

During the present fiscal year, three new units were brought into production at the Grand Coulee generating plant, representing 360,000 kilowatts of new machine capacity. This makes the existing Grand Coulee generation capacity total 9 units, or in round numbers 1,100,000 kilowatts. During the

next fiscal year, three additional units, totaling 360,000 kilowatts, will come into production, and during the peak load period of 1950-51 three more units will be producing. It is obvious, from a comparison of these new generation schedules with the line and substation schedules set out in a series of nine tables, appearing on page 196 of part 3 of the House hearings, that even under the submissions there must be a lack of balance between generation and line capabilities.

In going over the Senate committee report, I am happy to see that in the short time available the Senate committee recognized this situation and introduced such remedial measures as were possible under the budgetary situation. The committee is to be highly commended for going into this very vital point.

CRITICAL SHORTAGE AREAS

It is also apparent from the record that the most critical shortages exist in the Portland, Willamette Valley and southwest Oregon areas. Next in shortage priority appears to be the Olympic Peninsula area in the State of Washington, followed closely by the East Puget Sound area. Therefore, the acute shortages will occur in all the coastal areas, and the bulk lines into these coastal areas should have top construction priority. Three quarters of the new Coulee generation must therefore be transmitted to the coastal area.

The budget estimates submitted to the House naturally represent price levels existing at the time that the estimates were prepared, which was last August. Under existing law, these estimates have to go to the Budget Bureau by September 15 of each year and some to the Congress by the following January 3. During the interval, prices have been steadily climbing, and the price index on the lowest advances is now some 15 to 18 percent higher than existed at the time the estimates were prepared. On materials going into the bulk power facilities the price increases in the cited interval have risen over 20 percent. This means that the amount of construction possible under even full budget estimates will fall far short of what was proposed last September. This is another reason behind the creation of emergency operating conditions for the next 4 years.

I am pointing out such facts to emphasize that more needs to be accomplished than has been accomplished. There is a large task ahead, and during the coming recess all the executive agencies having jurisdiction should resurvey the load and power capability situation in the Pacific Northwest so that a full report can be made when the next Congress convenes. It is obvious that more information is needed than is presently available.

A close examination of the Senate Interior Subcommittee report and bill section applying to the Bonneville Administration shows an extraordinary effort was made to produce a balanced program within over-all budgetary limitations. For such a result in such a short time the committee is to be highly commended.

The increased contract authorization allowances granted by the Senate committee were largely used to balance the 230,000 volt grid and thus restore the major grid lines to their budgetary positions so that their completion schedules will more closely approach the generator schedules at Grand Coulee. This is the most important item affecting power deliveries into shortage areas.

Correction of the operation and maintenance limitation was sound procedure as this will permit a higher degree of maintenance so that the vital element of service can be bettered. The Administration manufactures electricity but really sells service. Last year the operation allowance was so small that equipment failures resulted from

reduced maintenance. This rendered the ability to deliver standard service impossible.

I was happy to see the Senate committee restore the Coos Bay and the Lebanon substations deleted by the House committee. I have received a number of inquiries regarding the status of these stations so I have closely examined the report on these two deletions. I find the House conclusion on these two items was based on a misconception resulting from incomplete testimony. The House testimony shows that these two stations were treated as customer services, whereas the tables following page 196 of part 3 of the House hearings clearly define these stations as switching stations. If the Lebanon substation is omitted from the list of approved projects, the construction power delivery to the Detroit flood-control dam will be delayed. In view of the critical flood situation now confronting Oregon we cannot afford to tamper with any flood-control project.

Without the Coos Bay switching station the projected transmission set-up for southwest Oregon would not be operative. I am also happy to see the committee has added the McKinley-Gold Beach interconnection project which I suggested in my appearance before the committee and which I detailed out as shown on page 654 of the Senate hearings on H. R. 6705.

CONCLUSION

From what happened to the McNary project resulting in a final \$22,000,000 allowance it is evident that Congress needs more factual material on the power shortage status in the Pacific Northwest. This is presently available. Therefore I cannot too strongly urge that those agencies in the executive branch of the Government having jurisdiction get together between now and next January and work up a comprehensive report and submit the same with recommendations to the Congress early in the next session.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the leadership of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] in connection with this bill, particularly those parts which pertain to our northwest projects. I know that he had the advice and counsel throughout the discussions in the committee, of my very able Senator colleague [Mr. CORDON], who is a member of the Appropriations Committee. But I want the Senator from Nebraska to know that I think the bill as it has come out of the Senate committee is very superior to the bill that came out of the House. In the course of the remarks which the Senate has kindly agreed should be inserted in the RECORD at the point where the discussion of the Bonneville Power Administration took place, I have sought to point out for future reference some of the problems that will confront us in the next Congress with respect to the greater development of the power resources and the flood-control projects of the Pacific Northwest, so vital to our entire national economy.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 10, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "Provided further, That not exceeding 6 percent of any construction appropriations for the Bonneville Power Administration contained in this act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired-labor basis" and insert "Provided further, That no part of any construction appropriations for the Bonneville Power Administration contained in this act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired-labor basis,

except for management and operation, maintenance and repairs, installation of machinery or equipment, engineers and supervision, routine minor construction work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, or in those instances when no bids have been received in response to a public invitation therefor."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 1, after the word "works", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That interest heretofore or hereafter collected by Bonneville Power Administration from sales of electric energy generated at Grand Coulee Dam on the unamortized balance of investment allocated to power in Grand Coulee Dam shall be covered into the reclamation fund and shall not be allocated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Land Management," on page 8, line 12, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "only", and in line 15, after the word "proceedings", to strike out "\$900,000" and insert "\$1,100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "ten" and insert "fifteen"; in line 10, after the word "buildings", to strike out "\$2,562,656", and insert "\$3,000,000"; and on page 10, line 2, after the word "deposit", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That no part of any appropriation to the Bureau of Land Management contained in this act shall be used for the salaries and expenses of regional offices.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 6, after the word "only", to strike out "\$469,300" and insert "\$500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 22, to strike out:

Notwithstanding the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 or any act of Congress, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other act shall be used, transferred, or allocated for the expenses or salaries of any regional, field, or other office or committee to perform any function or duty of the Bureau of Land Management which, on July 25, 1947, was being performed in the District of Columbia, or for the transfer or removal of any functions or duties of said Bureau, including original tract books now and heretofore located in the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 7, to strike out:

Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management for "Management, protection, and disposal of public lands, Bureau of Land Management," "Range improvements," and "Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay wagon road grant lands, Oregon," shall be available for the maintenance and operation of aircraft, and appropriations for "Fire fighting" shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management for "Management, protection, and disposal of public lands, Bureau

of Land Management," "Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay wagon road grant lands, Oregon," and "Fire fighting," shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Indian Affairs," on page 14, after line 9, to insert:

Salaries and expenses, district offices: For expenses of district offices, including printing and binding, \$600,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 15, after the word "provisions", to strike out "\$2,400,000" and insert "\$2,200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 20, after the word "Indians", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$150,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 5, after the word "service", to strike out "\$4,518,962" and insert "\$4,118,962"; and in line 8, after the word "buildings", to insert "vessels."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 2, after the word "exploration", to strike out "\$907,900" and insert "\$1,907,900"; and in line 5, after the word "law", to insert "and in addition the Secretary may enter into contracts in an amount not to exceed \$3,350,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 12, after the word "organizations", to strike out "\$3,748,615" and insert "\$4,584,115."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 14, after the word "service", to strike out "\$4,656,515" and insert "\$6,492,015."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 4, after the word "systems", to strike out "\$700,000" and insert "\$810,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 15, after the word "support", to insert "and equipment"; and in line 19, after "Arizona", to strike out "\$9,574,709" and insert "\$10,376,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, line 3, after the word "facilities", to strike out "\$711,687" and insert "\$950,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 20, to strike out:

Revolving fund for loans: The authorization for loans to individual Indians and Indian organizations otherwise ineligible to participate in loans from the fund established in accordance with the act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470 and 471), and the acts of June 26, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 506), May 1, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 473a), and July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 459), is hereby increased from \$962,500 to \$1,250,000.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

Revolving fund for loans: To increase the revolving loan fund for making loans to individual Indians, Indian associations, Indian tribes, and Indian chartered corporations in accordance with sections 10 and 11, of the act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470

and 471), and the acts of June 26, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 506), May 1, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 473a), and May 7, 1948 (Public Law 516), \$400,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 12, after "Arizona: Colorado River", to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$2,700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 13, to insert:

Payment to the San Carlos irrigation and drainage district, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 7, 1947 (Public Law 10), \$190,000;

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I have an amendment on page 22. I wish to ask the Senator from Nebraska whether he prefers that I wait until the committee amendments are adopted, or whether I present the amendment now.

Mr. WHERRY. I should appreciate it if the Senator would wait until the committee amendments are disposed of.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Very well.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 23, after "Miscellaneous small projects", to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$90,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 1, after the word "including", to strike out "not exceeding \$12,500 for."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 3, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$3,036,000" and insert "\$3,541,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 17, after the word "quarters", to strike out "\$222,500" and insert "\$622,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 20, to insert:

Celilo Falls, Oreg.: For the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of buildings and utilities at Celilo Falls, Oreg., for the use of the Yakima Indian Tribes, the Umatilla Indian Tribes, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, and other Columbia River Indians affiliated with the aforementioned tribes, \$125,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 4, after the word "improvements", to insert "\$79,000"; and in the same line, after the word "supply", to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$35,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 11, after "Public Law 231", to strike out "\$85,000" and insert "\$213,000"; and in line 14, after "Public Law 223", to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$35,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 19, after "Public Law 332", strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$1,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 23, after "Public Law 667", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$80,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 6, after the word "facilities", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 10, after "Public Law 182", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 12, after the word "improvements", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$400,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 17, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$2,122,500" and insert "\$4,104,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 2, after "(Public Law 521)", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$2,894,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds," on page 28, line 10, after the word "Oregon", to strike out "\$213,405" and insert "\$203,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "the sums herein indicated shall be available for expenses incident to the following activities: Fees and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under contract approved by the Secretary, \$4,500; education, \$40,000; health, \$51,375; law and order, \$15,000; extension and land, \$52,530; and administrative and other expenses, \$50,000" and insert "\$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under contract approved by the Secretary, and for relief, including cash grants."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 2, after the word "Wisconsin", to strike out "\$162,250" and insert "\$215,500"; in line 3, after the word "including", to strike out "\$33,000" and insert "\$40,000"; in line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,100" and insert "\$2,000"; in line 5, after the word "and" where it occurs the first time, to strike out "\$5,200" and insert "\$7,700"; and in line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$9,250" and insert "\$10,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 15, after the words "Indian Affairs", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That a recreational director for the Menominee Reservation may be employed with the approval of the Menominee Tribal Council.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 17, to strike out:

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of Indians and administration of Indian resources under the jurisdiction of the Osage Agency, Oklahoma, including printing and binding, and rent of quarters for employees, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma, \$197,000, of which not to exceed the sums herein indicated shall be available for expenses incident to the following activities: Legal, \$10,170; land and realty, \$25,304; oil and gas, \$36,095; welfare, \$20,093; construction and maintenance, \$7,271; tribal council, business com-

mittees, or other tribal organizations, including travel and other expenses of members thereof when engaged on business of the tribe, not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$16,350; and administrative and other expenses, including pay of a curator for the Osage Museum, which employee shall be an Osage Indian, appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council, and not to exceed \$2,000 for the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the St. Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma, \$81,717.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Okla., including pay of the superintendent of the agency, a curator for the Osage Museum, at a salary of \$1,954, which employee shall be an Osage Indian, appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council, and of necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers; not to exceed \$2,000 for the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the St. Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma; payment of damages to individual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, and printing and binding, \$197,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That of the said sum herein appropriated, \$16,350 is hereby made available for travel and other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 2, after the word "Affairs", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$73,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 22, after the word "Interior", to strike out "\$62,080" and insert "\$82,880."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 19, after the word "thereof", to strike out "\$277,500" and insert "\$422,500"; in line 20, after the word "Wisconsin", to strike out "\$135,000" and insert "\$200,000"; in line 23, after the word "Idaho", to strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$25,000"; in the same line, after the word "Dakota", to strike out "\$40,000" and insert "\$60,000"; and in line 24, after the word "Montana", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "one hundred" and insert "two hundred and fifty"; and in line 8, after the word "vehicles", to insert "of which two hundred shall be."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38; line 15, after "'Alaska native service'", to insert "'Salaries and expenses, Reservation Administration'"; and, after line 17, to strike out "Appropriations for 'Salaries and expenses, reservation administration' shall be available for the maintenance and operation of aircraft."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation," on page 39, line 8, after the word "binding", to insert "purchase of not to exceed 300, of which 200 shall be for replacement only in fiscal year 1949, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition (not to exceed three in fiscal year 1949 from the Departments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, or any disposal agency of the Government without reimbursement or transfer of funds), hire", and in line 17, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to insert "at rates for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General offices," on page 41, line 1, after the word "functions", to strike out "\$3,161,472" and insert "\$4,000,000"; and in line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$8,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 15, after the word "work", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That no part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this act shall be used for the salaries and expenses of personnel whose activities include efforts to obtain power contract with customers who already have an existing adequate source of power supply.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 20, after the word "That", to insert "after January 31, 1949."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on this last amendment I desire to say a few words. It is an amendment which was added by the committee to a floor amendment which was inserted in the House of Representatives. It reads as follows:

Provided further, That after January 31, 1949, no part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this act shall be used for the salaries and expenses of a person in any of the following positions in the Bureau of Reclamation or of any person who performs the duties of any such position, who is not a qualified engineer with at least 5 years' engineering and administrative experience, (1) the Commissioner of Reclamation, (2) the Assistant Commissioner of Reclamation, and (3) Regional Director of Reclamation.

As the bill came from the House the provision called for 10 years instead of 5 years' engineering and administrative experience, and would have applied immediately after the beginning of the fiscal year. The Senate committee changed the date of the application of the amendment to January 31, 1949.

I desire merely to point out that this language, though it is couched in terms designed to fix the qualifications of persons who fill these three categories of positions by requiring that they shall be engineers, was in fact designed to remove two officials who have been appointed according to law, namely, Mr. Michael Straus, the Commissioner of Reclamation, and Mr. Richard Boke, who was the Regional Director for district No. 2 in California. I have no doubt that

the Congress of the United States is perfectly within its rights in fixing the qualifications of any executive officer, whose duties are not fixed by the Constitution, even by a legislative rider upon an appropriation bill. But in this case there was debate in the House of Representatives and a statement was issued to the press by Representative HARNES, of Indiana, chairman of a committee in the House of Representatives, but not a member of the committee having in charge this bill. In the debate and in the statement it was clearly indicated that the express purpose of the language was to remove these two individuals. It would seem that that is an invasion of the executive authority by attempting by legislative action to remove executive officials without a hearing, and thus an invasion of the executive powers.

I desire to point out, I think the Senate should know, that the controversy out of which this question arises was before the subcommittee on the Interior Department appropriation bill for the Senate and before the subcommittee for the Interior Department appropriation bill for the House. The reclamation item was considered at length in both the Senate and in the House committees. The demand for the removal of these two individuals was presented to both these committees. The Senate committee, having heard a great deal of testimony, took no action and washed its hands of the matter.

It was understood, of course, that a House committee was going to proceed—not the committee having charge of the appropriation bill. The subcommittee of the House on the appropriation bill heard reams of testimony on the reclamation provisions of the bill, and heard Commissioner Straus at length. That committee did not report the amendment. It was offered upon the floor of the House, and was adopted by a vote of about 59 to 32, as I recall. In other words, a minority of the House acting upon an appropriation bill added a legislative rider, the purpose of which was to remove two individuals.

In the Robert Morss Lovett case, which was determined recently, the Supreme Court of the United States struck down a legislative rider in the form of a limitation on an appropriation bill which was directed against three specific persons mentioned by name, one of them being Mr. Lovett. The Supreme Court held that provision of the law to be unconstitutional.

The only difference between that instance and this one is that the individuals are not named in the law. They are not named in the amendment, but they are named in the records of the case. When the amendment was offered in the House it was specifically stated on the floor that its purpose was to effect the removal of those two individuals.

One may say, with a great deal of reason, that a Commissioner of Reclamation should be an engineer, or that a regional director should be an engineer, or that an assistant commissioner should be an engineer. But the fact remains that when the reclamation law was

passed, Congress did not see fit to write that qualification into it. The law has been on the statute books for many years without that qualification. So, Mr. President, it seems to me that the Senate should know what it is proposed to do by legislative rider. We are confronted by a condition, by a fact, and not by a theory.

I know precisely what the disposition of the Senate will be. I know that my distinguished friend, the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, has the votes. So I do not intend to move the elimination of the provision; I do not want to do a futile thing; but I do ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the text of the minority views.

There being no objection, the text of the minority views was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MINORITY VIEWS

In the guise of prescribing qualifications for the persons who may perform the duties of Commissioner of Reclamation, Assistant Commissioner of Reclamation, and regional directors, the provision of the bill beginning in line 20, page 41, and ending with the word "Reclamation" in line 5, page 42, is an unconstitutional attempt by legislative action to remove from office two persons regularly appointed and qualified under existing law as Commissioner of Reclamation and Regional Director of Reclamation.

The provision was originally inserted in the bill in the House of Representatives by a motion from the floor. It was not in the bill as reported by the House Committee on Appropriations. When it was presented it was frankly called legislation to remove Commissioner Michael Straus and Regional Director Richard Boke. The fact that the proviso prescribes qualifications for Assistant Commissioner of Reclamation and for all regional directors does not in any way alter the fact that the language was proposed for the expressed purpose of removing these two individuals. If there were any doubt upon this point, it was effectively removed on May 14 when the author of the amendment, Representative FOREST A. HARNES, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Publicity and Propaganda, issued a press statement bearing the headline "HARNES asks removal of Commissioner Straus." The first paragraph of this statement reads as follows:

"Legislation which would have the effect of removing Reclamation Commissioner Michael Straus and Richard Boke, Director of the Bureau's Region 2 (California), from their present positions was recommended today by Chairman FOREST A. HARNES (Republican, Indiana) of the House Subcommittee on Publicity and Propaganda."

This same purpose was revealed when the provision was offered and debated on the floor of the House. This debate is to be found on pages 6806-6809 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for May 27, 1948.

The removal of executive officials by legislative provisions has been uniformly condemned by the Supreme Court as an unconstitutional invasion of executive authority. The most recent case, *U. S. v. Lovett* (328 U. S. 303 (1946)), condemned a rider on an appropriation bill which provided that no part of any appropriation should be used to pay the salary or other compensation of three named persons, one of whom was Robert Morss Lovett.

The fact that the individuals were named in the legislative rider in the Lovett case but are not named in the present case does not take the present rider out of the rule, first, because the congressional intent to re-

move the two individuals was clearly set forth in the debate and in the press statement above quoted, and secondly, because in one of the early cases on this issue, *Ex parte Garland* (4 Wall. 333, 377 (1866)), the Supreme Court in condemning a Federal law as unconstitutional said on the issue of prescribing qualifications:

"The question in this case is not as to the power of Congress to prescribe qualifications, but whether that power has been exercised as a means for the infliction of punishment, against the prohibition of the Constitution."

It is clear from the facts in this case that the proviso here under discussion prescribes qualifications solely for the purpose of inflicting punishment on Commissioner Straus and Regional Director Boke.

The fact that the Senate committee has amended the House proviso by making it effective "after January 31, 1949," instead of at the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1, 1948, as provided in the House version, does not affect in any way the unconstitutionality of the proviso.

This unconstitutional exercise of legislative power should not receive the approval of the Senate, and the proviso should be stricken from the bill.

CARL HAYDEN.
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should like to ask the Senator from Wyoming if he does not agree that the Senate has the right to establish qualifications for positions.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Absolutely.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Congress is constantly saying that some person, in order to qualify for a certain position, must be a doctor, or an attorney, or an engineer.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I have no doubt about that. I also feel, without any question, that if the Congress of the United States should adopt qualifications for any position and then, later on, some person is affected by changes in qualifications and should seek to sue to retain his position, such a suit would not lie. The distinction is that in this case the specific purpose was stated by those who offered the amendment, namely, to bring about the removal of these two individuals. I think that takes it into a different category.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Regardless of what was said on the floor of the House, I think the able Senator from Wyoming will also agree that there may have been Members of the House who felt, as a matter of judgment, entirely aside from personalities in the case, that a man occupying such a position should be an engineer.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I have no doubt that some may have felt that way. I know that some who supported the amendment have felt that it was not at all essential that the Commissioner should be an engineer. I think the Senator will agree with me on that point.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think that, particularly in the districts as well as in the Commissioner's office, the fact of the matter is that with only two exceptions Commissioners of Reclamation since 1902 have been engineers.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There is no question about that.

Mr. President, I desire to say that we all know of the pressure at the time the bill was reported. There is a drive on to adjourn Congress by next Saturday night in order that certain Members of this body may attend a certain important political convention in the city of Philadelphia. As a result of that great pressure Members were kept off the floor. That probably was also the case in the House. I know that at this very moment a subcommittee on the Army appropriation bill is holding a session on the floor below. I am a member of that subcommittee. I should like very much to be present, but because of the great drive to get bills passed Members necessarily are absent from the floor. I say that merely in connection with what the junior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] has said.

The exact number of votes which were cast in the House is evidence, to me, of the fact that sufficient consideration has not been given to this legislative rider of removal.

Mr. President—

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if the Senator is not about to offer an amendment, I should like very much to proceed.

Mr. DOWNEY. I wish to take the floor in my own right, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California is recognized.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I am afraid we are taking too much for granted with regard to who is to be removed and who is not to be removed. If the amendment should be agreed to, neither the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] nor the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] will have to worry, because, if our friends on the other side of the aisle are correct in their dream that they may elect the next President, they are the persons who will have to worry about who will be Commissioner and who will be regional director.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to say to the senior Senator from New Mexico that that statement is entirely correct.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, merely for the sake of accuracy of the RECORD, I absolutely deny that the purpose of the amendment is to secure the removal of Mr. Straus and Mr. Boke, happy as that event might be. The purpose of the amendment is to restore engineering leadership to the Bureau of Reclamation, to restore efficiency, economy, and ability to that great arm of the Government which is engaged in engineering construction. Unless Congress shall act otherwise, the law will henceforth provide a protection to the people of the United States in requiring men who are at the head of this great construction agency to be engineers adequate for the heavy responsibilities which these positions impose.

The Senator from Wyoming is one of the most distinguished Members of the Senate. I was somewhat surprised to hear him say that it should be noted that never before had such a law as this been passed. Of course not, Mr. Presi-

dent, because since the inception of the Bureau of Reclamation, with one slight exception, every President of the United States and everyone concerned with reclamation conceived it to be common sense to name eminent and distinguished engineers to that office. Yes, Mr. President, except for one slight exception, about which I shall speak later, Republican Presidents and Democratic Presidents alike have named as chiefs of the Bureau of Reclamation engineers of 20 or 30 years' experience in the West, men knowing the West through long work and observation and construction experience there, men noted nationally and internationally in the engineering field. It was never conceived by Congress before this that it was necessary to specify that the head of the Bureau of Reclamation should be an engineer.

Congress has legislated that the Chief of the Army Corps of Engineers shall be an engineer with the rating of major general, and every one of them has been for decades past noted internationally as an engineer. As a matter of fact West Point graduates are allowed to select the engineering field according to their scholarship and almost all the Army engineers come out of the 5 to 10 percent of the top-ranking graduates at West Point. They are given postgraduate training in private engineering schools and then are further seasoned by decades of work before they can hope to assume the position now held by Major General Wheeler, a man noted internationally for his engineering ability.

Yes, Mr. President, until Michael W. Straus was selected, a man who I believe had never been west of the Missouri River before his appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, no one had ever conceived that there would be placed at the head of a great construction agency of the Government, a man not only totally without engineering training, but also without any administrative experience in engineering and reclamation.

I say therefore that when the distinguished Senator from Wyoming stated that no one had ever thought of Congress passing a law containing this kind of qualifications before, no one had ever conceived before that we would want anyone to head this great civilian construction agency except a man who was experienced in engineering and administration.

Mr. President, when I say that this provision of law is designed to restore engineering leadership to the Bureau of Reclamation, let me remind the Senate that it applies not alone to Michael Straus and Mr. Boke, it applies to everyone in the 10 positions in the present Bureau of Reclamation set-up and to any additional regional directors or assistant commissioners that may be created. So long as this law is upon the statute books, no one can be appointed to positions named in the amendment unless he is an experienced engineer.

I was also somewhat amazed, as my dearly beloved friend would say, that this case is very much like the Lovett case. If the human mind could conceive of a case more dissimilar than the Lovett case from this case I do not know what

it could be. In the Lovett case Congress believed three men were guilty of communistic activities, and for that reason they passed a law pointing out that none of the three cited by name in the statute, should ever again draw pay from any appropriation from the Federal Government for any kind of employment under the Federal Government except, I believe, jury service and military service, or something of that kind. Under the provision they could not in the future hold any kind of a Federal job, they could not draw any Federal pay, unless they should thereafter be appointed by the President of the United States and be confirmed by the Senate. In other words Congress attempted to segregate out of more than 140,000,000 people three particular individuals and to apply to them a particularly harsh rule in relation to employment in the Federal service.

Very properly the Supreme Court struck that law down. It was special legislation. It was not due process of law. It was even designated by the Supreme Court as constituting a bill of attainder, to which, however, there were dissenting opinions.

In the instant case, however, the provision does not prevent Mr. Straus or Mr. Boke from holding any other kind of Federal job for which they have the proper qualifications. It does not prevent them becoming engineers, if they wish to and have the ability, and thereafter being appointed to one of these positions. It merely requires that everybody who hereafter shall be appointed to one of these positions shall have the qualification of being an engineer.

Mr. President, I have said that we have had as head of the Bureau of Reclamation since its inception in 1902 distinguished engineers, with one exception. In 1923 a Mr. Davis, a noted engineer, was head of the Bureau of Reclamation. The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Work, at that time caused a reorganization in the Bureau of Reclamation and named for the office another Mr. Davis who was described by the New York Times as a politician and an unworthy man; at least he was not an engineer. Immediately a clamor went up over the Nation that an individual was being named as Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation who was not an engineer. As a result the successor, also a Mr. Davis, former Governor of Idaho, remained in office only a few months, and then again another great engineer was appointed to be head of the Bureau of Reclamation, and the man then named was a distinguished citizen of the State of Wyoming, from which my friend comes. He was Elwood Mead, who had not only a national, but an international reputation.

Mr. President, at the conclusion of my remarks I should like to insert in the RECORD certain excerpts from the New York Times of 1923 showing the conditions which developed when, for a very short period of time, a man who was not an engineer was appointed to be the head of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Without further statement, I shall yield the floor, with a repetition of what I have already said, that the purpose of the amendment is a most reasonable and proper one, that is, again, to place in control of the Bureau of Reclamation experienced engineers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California?

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times of August 8, 1923]

ASSAILS WORK'S AIM IN REMOVING DAVIS—WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE RENEWS CONTROVERSY OVER RECLAMATION SERVICE DIRECTOR—DECLARES POLITICS RULED—ASKS SECRETARY TO SHOW HOW COUNTRY IS BENEFITED BY THE CHANGE—SAYS LAW WAS IGNORED—CALLS FOR EXPLANATION OF APPOINTMENT OF A POLITICIAN TO SUCCEED AN ENGINEER

WASHINGTON, August 27.—William Dudley Foulke, president of the National Civil Service Reform League, has written to Secretary Work asking questions regarding the dismissal of Arthur Powell Davis as Director of the Reclamation Service and the appointment of D. W. Davis, which is said to be contrary to civil-service law.

Mr. Foulke questions the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to abolish an office in the classified civil service and to appoint to the same office, with a mere change of title, a man without civil-service status. The controversy over the dismissal of Arthur Powell Davis, which has agitated not only civil-service advocates, but thousands of technical men, will be the subject of investigation by the next Congress.

After going into the qualifications of Mr. Davis, the politician, as contrasted with those of Mr. Davis, the engineer, Mr. Foulke asks:

"Can you wonder that to many it seems that your statement of August 15 that the problems of water users could be best handled by a practical businessman, alludes rather to the business of politics than to any other business, and that there is a fear that the public interest will be sacrificed to the demand for men useful to the party, not only among the farmers and water users, but also in the next convention and campaign?"

"You once stated to me that other things being equal, Republicans should be appointed to places under a Republican administration. Are you not now extending that principle so as to make it provide that a serviceable Republican politician should be appointed whether other things are equal or not?"

"Was Mr. Davis' resignation voluntary or requested? Mr. Foulke asks in his letter. Was he not informed by you on June 16 that you had decided to give his place to another man, and did you not then request him to send in his resignation to take effect June 30?"

"Did he not, accordingly, write you that in pursuance of your suggestion he so tendered his resignation, and did you not thereupon object to his statement that the resignation had been requested and say that you would prefer that it should appear that it had been initiated by himself and that surely he would not desire to advertise the fact that he had been 'fired'; and did he not answer that he desired the world to know the facts, whatever they were? Did he not afterward write you that he had reconsidered his decision to eliminate those words, concluding that he would thereby be making himself party to a public deception?"

"If your reasons for his removal were wholly for the interest of the service and were not political, why did you wish thus to deceive the public?"

"You say that no diminished construction program is anticipated, but rather an increased and accelerated construction, and

that the same chief engineer now is at the head of the work. But if these vast projects are still before you, ought they not still to be under the direction of the experienced man who had begun them—a man who has then offered and is now earning in private employment far greater compensation than that received from a Government which he was patriotically serving to his own pecuniary loss?"

"You say you offered him an appointment as consulting engineer. Was not this offer made on condition that he would omit the statement that his resignation as director was requested? And did you not warn him of the consequences to himself if he refused to omit that statement? Why did you do this? Did he not request of you a written statement of the reasons for his removal and did you not answer that he was not entitled to such a statement under the law?"

"You say advice to the farmers was needed regarding the subdivision of large landholding, getting more settlers, securing industrial enterprises, more intensive farming and co-operation in handling and marketing products by men trained along these lines. Is not such service now being rendered by men trained along these lines in the employment of the Department of Agriculture?"

"If you were looking for business qualifications, did you appoint a man who had been successful in business? Was the bank of which Governor Davis was the organizer and president markedly successful? Was it not rather to politics that his principal activities have been devoted? Had he not been a candidate for other Federal appointments?"

[From the New York Times of October 15, 1923]

CALLS FOR INQUIRY INTO DAVIS' REMOVAL—CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE REVIVES AGITATION OVER OUSTING OF RECLAMATION SERVICE HEAD—TO APPEAL TO CONGRESS—SECRETARY WORK'S FACT-FINDING COMMISSION IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN INVESTIGATION TODAY

WASHINGTON, October 14.—Agitation over the removal of Arthur Powell Davis as Director of the United States Reclamation Service is about to be revived. Engineering societies and persons protested when it was announced early in the summer that Mr. Davis had been displaced. There has been recurrent evidence of dissatisfaction, and it is becoming apparent that those behind the agitation intend to keep it up until Congress assembles in December and can institute an investigation.

The Reclamation fact-finding committee, appointed by Secretary Work to investigate conditions in the Reclamation Service, will meet at the Interior Department tomorrow. The enforced resignation of Director Davis was attributed by Secretary Work to complaints of unbusinesslike methods of the Reclamation Service under his administration, and there will be an inquiry into these methods by the fact-finding committee.

Arthur Powell Davis was succeeded as Director of the Reclamation Service by David W. Davis, former Governor of Idaho. The latter was appointed a member of the fact-finding committee, but he has resigned on the ground that, as the policies of himself and his predecessor will be inquired into, his presence on the committee might cause some embarrassment.

CHARGES POLITICAL SPOILSMANSHIP

Good Government, organ of the National Civil Service Reform League, will publish tomorrow an article in which it will call upon the fact-finding committee to investigate the removal of Arthur Powell Davis. Plain language is indulged in by Good Government. It will charge that Secretary Work has been guilty of a piece of political spoilsmanship of the worst order.

The removal of Director Davis is claimed to have been made without regard to the

requirements of the civil-service laws. According to the article, it has shocked the friends of good administration and caused the friends of reclamation to fear for the future of the Reclamation Service.

A contrast of the records of Arthur Powell Davis and David W. Davis is made in the article. Arthur Davis entered the Government service as a topographer in 1882 at \$720 a year and worked his way upward to the directorship. He is designated as "the greatest American engineer, with the possible exception of General Goethals." His removal, it is declared, has demoralized the Reclamation Service.

Good Government will say that David Davis is the first man without civil-service status to head the Reclamation Service since the latter was placed under the civil-service laws by President Roosevelt, soon after it was established.

CRITICIZES DAVIS, THE POLITICIAN

"Davis, the politician," Good Government remarks, "holds the position by virtue of an Executive order permitting his appointment without regard to civil-service requirements, which was issued August 17, one month and a half after he assumed office."

David Davis' achievements, Good Government will say, have been in the domain of politics. His principal business experience, the article will state, was as organizer of the First National Bank of American Falls, Idaho, which failed last February.

In the article is a statement of Arthur Davis which tends to clear up some of the mystery as to the manner in which he was removed. He tells of an effort made by Secretary Work to induce him to revise his letter of resignation, which contained the words, "In accordance with your suggestion," to make it appear that he was leaving the service voluntarily. According to Mr. Davis, he declined to do this on the ground that it would be a public deception.

[From the New York Times of October 17, 1923]

RECLAMATION AND POLITICS

In addressing the fact-finding commission to examine into the Nation's reclamation policy, Secretary Work implied that the administration of the Reclamation Service in recent years had left much to be desired. Whether this was an indirect attack on the former Director of the Reclamation Service, Arthur Powell Davis, who was dismissed last summer by Secretary Work after some 20 years of faithful service to the Government, the committee may be able to determine. The fact that Director Davis, a skilled engineer, has been replaced by former Gov. David W. Davis, a politician, aroused criticism which has not yet been stilled. Fortunately, the fact-finding commission which Dr. Work has appointed includes such men as James R. Garfield and Julius Barnes, as well as experts in farming and irrigation problems such as Dr. John A. Widtsoe, of Utah.

One of Secretary Work's complaints is that the reclamation of arid lands is failing as a business proposition and that several projects are facing bankruptcy. If the bulletins of the Reclamation Service issued last summer under the direction of the Secretary may be trusted, the trouble has the same origin as in the case of nonirrigated farm lands. Despite the fact that many irrigated lands are more productive and have a higher intrinsic value than nonirrigated lands, the farmers on the reclaimed lands have not escaped the disasters which have attended falling prices and increasing costs. Although it is true that the irrigation farmers have an extra charge for water, out of which the Government is reimbursed for the expenses of building and operating the projects, this cost in most cases is compensated by the higher yields of the irrigated lands. There is no reason why irrigation farmers should

show greater business sense than other farmers. The inefficient have lost heavily wherever they have been. Greater skill, in reality, is required to operate a farm under irrigation than otherwise.

The Government irrigation projects were expected to be sources of revenue. Mistakes in planning and in administration were doubtless made. The greatest of these was probably the most difficult to avoid—the failure to foresee the difficulties of the settlers in getting started. But the success of the general policy of reclamation is clear to anyone who has seen the transformations which it has wrought. In last Sunday's Times Mr. Alfred Holman, in the second of a series of articles on the Northwest, described the development of the State of Washington as a result of irrigation and told of a project to reclaim a tract of 1,000,000 acres in that State. In the Southwest the success of the irrigation system has been one of the causes for the widespread support of the project to develop new lands and water power from the Colorado River in seven States. Of all these projects the prime lesson appears to be that reclamation should be kept out of politics.

[From the New York Times of June 19, 1923]

D. W. DAVIS NEW RECLAMATION HEAD

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Sweeping changes in the Reclamation Service were indicated today in the announcement by Secretary Work of the abolition of the office of Director, held by Arthur P. Davis, of Illinois. D. W. Davis, former Governor of Idaho, will take charge of the Service with the title of Commissioner. Orders for the reorganization followed the Secretary's study of data gathered on his recent western trip. The program for the coming fiscal year will include the examination of more than a score of projects in a dozen States.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, as chairman of the subcommittee having

charge of this matter, I wish to state that in what I am about to say I am sure I speak for the members of the subcommittee who dealt with the pending amendment, wherein a general provision is made specifying general qualifications for those who may be appointed to responsible positions in the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Lovett case and other matters were brought to the attention of the subcommittee and discussed, and as a result of the discussion I sent for the records and found that commencing in 1902 all the Commissioners of Reclamation had been engineers except Mr. David W. Davis, whom the Senator from California just mentioned, who filled the office from June, 1923, until April, 1924. All the others who had been Commissioners of Reclamation prior to that time had been engineers.

Therefore the committee felt that, important as the work is and has become because of the huge appropriations and the projects which have been authorized, certainly in the future we should be just as exacting as the appointing power had been in the past, and that those who filled the positions concerned should be engineers.

Mr. President, I ask that the table showing the appointments of the Commissioners, and the time they served, found at the bottom of page 12 of the Senate hearings, be made a part of my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

Directors and Commissioners of Reclamation

Name ¹	Title	Dates
Frederick H. Newell.....	Chief Engineer (hydrographer in charge, Hydrographic Branch, Geological Survey).	1902-7.
Arthur P. Davis.....	Director of the Reclamation Service.....	1907-14.
David W. Davis.....	Director and Chief Engineer.....	1914-23.
Elwood Mead.....	Commissioner of Reclamation (banker, and former Governor of Idaho).	June 1923-April 1924.
John C. Page.....	Commissioner of Reclamation (civil engineer, University of Colorado).	1924-36.
Harry W. Bashore.....	Commissioner of Reclamation.....	1937-43.
Michael W. Straus.....	Acting Commissioner of Reclamation.....	1936-37.
	Commissioner of Reclamation.....	1943-45.
	do.....	1945-present.

¹ All of these are engineers except D. W. Davis and M. W. Straus.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I wish to say that as for me, I was not at all attempting to direct legislation against an individual. I felt that Congress had the right to enact general legislation providing that those who should be appointed Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, and regional directors of the Bureau of Reclamation, should be qualified as engineers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee on page 41, lines 20 and 21.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I should like to address an inquiry to the Senator from Nebraska, the Acting Majority Leader. I notice on page 44 there is an appropriation of \$5,100,000 for the Anderson Ranch Dam in Idaho.

In the House report there appears this language:

The committee has provided—

Mr. WHERRY. Would the Senator from Idaho wait until in due course we reach the amendment in which he is interested? When we come to it I shall be glad to have the Senator address himself to the amendment.

Mr. TAYLOR. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 2, after the word "least", to strike our "ten" and insert "five."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 5, after the word "Reclamation", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That not exceeding \$45,-341,615 of appropriations available for expenditure by the Bureau of Reclamation during the fiscal year 1949 shall be used for administrative personal service and other personal services.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 9, after the amendment above stated, to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That the total number of employees in the Bureau of Reclamation holding a permanent, temporary, or other appointment in grades CAF-9 and P-3, or above, shall not exceed three thousand two hundred and fifty-one at any one time during the fiscal year 1949.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General investigations," on page 42, line 25, after the word "Commission", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$4,000,000, to remain available until expended"; on page 43, line 7, after the word "the", to insert "construction"; and in line 8, after the word "current", to insert "construction."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction," on page 43, line 23, after the word "Unit", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$2,700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, line 23, after the amendment above stated, to strike the comma and "and in addition thereto the Commissioner of Reclamation is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not in excess of \$1,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, line 2, after the word "division", to strike out "\$1,400,000" and insert "\$1,650,000."

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, we have now come to the provision to which I wish to address myself. Immediately following the amendment last stated there is an item of \$5,100,000 appropriated for Anderson Ranch Dam. In the House report there appears this language:

The committee considered an estimate of \$5,800,000 for continuation of construction of this project, and has provided \$5,100,000 for such work, \$139,444, for construction of a transmission line from Anderson Ranch power plant to Mountain Home, Idaho, being specifically disallowed by the committee.

There is nothing in the appropriation bill saying that. It is simply in the House report. The existing law provides that municipalities and cooperatives shall have preference to this power. Of course, if we cannot build a power line the power cannot be transmitted to where people can use it, and they cannot buy it. I was wondering whether it was the sense of the Senate subcommittee, of which I understand the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] is chairman, that this provision should be disallowed?

Mr. WHERRY. The committee considered the bill for 5 days and 5 nights, that is until 11 o'clock at night, and because of the record made in the House from February until this time, 4,700 pages of record, we made the House report the basis upon which the Senate would work. If the Senator will turn to the justifica-

tion by the House committee—the Senator does not have the fly sheet—he will find the language the Senator just quoted, and that is that the House committee considered an estimate of \$5,800,000 for continuation of construction of the project, and provided \$5,100,000 for such work. That was the recommendation made by the House committee.

When it came to the Senate, the Senate committee had this to say about the project:

The committee considered an estimate of \$5,800,000 for continuation of construction of the project, and has provided \$5,100,000 for such work, \$139,444 for construction of a transmission line from Anderson Dam Ranch power plant to Mountain Home, Idaho, being specifically disallowed by the committee.

It was disallowed by the House committee. We took the House recommendations because there was no other justification made for the sum being placed back into the appropriation bill. I think if the Senator will examine the matter closely he will find that \$600,000 more money is available for expenditure this year than there was last year, and I think the House felt that that was a sufficient amount to continue the work at the rate it is intended to proceed with it this year.

Mr. TAYLOR. We are very happy to have the amount of money, but what I am worried about is the fact that the House specifically disallowed any money to be spent for a power line. Unless provision is made for a transmission line the Idaho power company will put in a line there, and receive all the power, and the cooperatives and the municipalities will not be able to get it.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senate committee did not disallow the amount. We simply ratified what the House had done. Of course there are many of these items, but as I remember in the justification there was no additional evidence adduced why the amount should be placed back into the appropriation. The fact that the project will have \$600,000 more money than it had last year makes me believe that the Bureau was quite well satisfied with the amount allowed. If there is anything further the Senator would like to have by way of information from the committee I shall be glad to have it looked up. But there was no justification made for the additional amount.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. It is my understanding that in the appropriation bill ample funds are made available to the Bureau of Reclamation for this particular item. I have been advised that the Bureau is currently working on plans for the completion of the power plant at the site of the Anderson Ranch Dam. It will require some time after the completion of the power facilities to determine what shall be done with the power generated there. I think the Regional Office of the Bureau of Reclamation at Boise during the next 6 or 8 months will consider this proposal from every angle, and probably make a recommendation for inclusion in the appropriation bill which will be be-

fore this body a year hence. That is my understanding as a member of the subcommittee of this particular item.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I asked the committee, through a communication and by witnesses, to insert on page 22 of the bill, line 22, dealing with the Wapato project—status unit No. 3, on the Wapato Indian Reservation—the additional right to enter into contracts not to exceed \$400,000. The committee has given this project \$100,000, but there exists the necessity of having the right to enter into contracts so that they may build the pumps, which would take some months to build. The committee, after hearing the matter, turned the suggestion down. I think they were wrong, but nevertheless they did so after full consideration. I think the RECORD ought to show at this point my reason for asking for this additional authority to enter into contracts, and I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a statement I have prepared on the subject.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WAPATO PROJECT—STATUS UNIT NO. 3

On page 21 of the bill under appropriations for the Indian Service, the House has made \$100,000 available for construction on Status Unit No. 3 of the Wapato project. I recommend that your committee consider inserting at the end of line 20 the following or similar language: "And contract authorization for pumping equipment and related materials not to exceed \$400,000."

The committee has already heard from a witness appearing before you in behalf of the Indians and other residents interested in this project. There are approximately 250 Indian families, including veterans of World War II, who have allotments within the area. Development of this area was promised to the Indians over 30 years ago.

The Department of the Interior presented to the Bureau of the Budget a supplemental request for \$1,000,000 to complete this unit of the Wapato Indian Irrigation project on the Yakima Indian Reservation. I understand that the Bureau of the Budget did not approve this request—acting on the false assumption that this was a new project. Actually it is not a new project at all. It is merely a part of the Wapato development, the first unit of which was started in 1908.

The House committee considered the problem. Testimony will be found on pages 381 and 429 of part 2 of the hearing. The committee included \$100,000, one-tenth of the amount needed to complete Status Unit No. 3, despite the fact no formal request was contained in the President's budget. All of us know the House committee would not have taken this action had it not been thoroughly convinced that action should be taken now to redeem promises made to the Indians 30 years ago.

Status Unit No. 3, when completed, will put water on some 9,000 acres of high-quality land on the Yakima Reservation. The proposed plan for development is the lifting of water from the Status pumping canal approximately 100 feet, where it will flow by gravity to all portions of the area. Since pumping facilities are required and since a year or more will elapse between the time contracts are placed for materials and equipment and time of delivery, I am suggesting as a minimum that the Bureau be given a contract authorization of not less than \$400,000, but am hopeful you will grant the full \$1,000,000 needed to complete the project. In the event, however, you feel unable

to go the full distance, I urge upon you the contract authorization. Such action by your committee will not increase this year's appropriation, but it will accelerate by at least one full year completion of Status Unit No. 3.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 44, line 2.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am interested in two projects in Montana.

Mr. WHERRY. Is the Senator about to speak of some Missouri River Basin projects?

Mr. MURRAY. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. We have not reached that point in the bill.

Mr. MURRAY. I wish to discuss the lower Marias project and the Montana pumping project.

Mr. WHERRY. When we get to the Missouri River Basin, if the Senator will ask the question, we shall be glad to take it up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 44, line 4, after the word "Idaho", to strike out "(for completing project)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, line 10, after the word "to", to strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$170,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 10, to insert:

Palisades project, Idaho, the Commissioner of Reclamation is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not in excess of \$2,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, line 15, after the name "New Mexico", to strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert "\$1,386,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, line 17, after "New Mexico-Texas", to strike out "\$25,970" and insert "\$90,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 3, after the name "Utah", to strike out "\$1,800,000" and insert "\$1,980,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 4, after the word "division", to strike out "\$1,250,000" and insert "\$1,347,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 6, after the name "Wyoming", to strike out "\$1,750,000" and insert "\$1,810,350."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 8, after the word "fund", to strike out "\$16,691,970" and insert "\$19,229,650."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Operation and maintenance", on page 45, line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,312,880" and insert "\$2,645,380."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 25, after the word "maintenance", to strike out "\$210,875" and insert "\$250,000"; and on page 46, line 1, after the

word "exceed", to strike out "\$768,800" and insert "\$860,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 8, after the word "maintenance", to strike out "\$210,000" and insert "\$230,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$395,000" and insert "\$500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 16, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$159,000" and insert "\$180,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 4, after the word "maintenance", to strike out "\$85,000" and insert "\$117,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 6, after the word "maintenance", to strike out "\$285,000" and insert "\$300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 8, after the word "maintenance", to strike out "\$210,000" and insert "\$224,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,600,000" and insert "\$1,690,000", and in line 18, after the word "thereto", to insert "and the payment to the school district or school districts serving Mason City and Coulee Dam, Wash., as reimbursement for instruction during the 1948-49 school year in the schools operated by said district or districts of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States living in or in the vicinity of Coulee Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 5, after the word "maintenance", to strike out "\$330,000" and insert "\$345,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "200,000" and insert "\$212,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 12, after the word "maintenance", to strike out "\$92,000" and insert "\$95,400"; and in line 13, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$56,000" and insert "\$58,425."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 48, line 17, after the word "maintenance", to strike out "\$69,700" and insert "\$84,700"; and in line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$95,300" and insert "\$114,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 48, after line 20, to insert:

REHABILITATION AND BETTERMENT

For rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That, at the discretion of the Secretary, repayment may be scheduled after the completion of repayment of existing obligations of the water users' organizations concerned.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General provisions," on page 49, line 24, after the word "fund", to strike out "\$30,604,997" and insert "\$37,308,855."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General fund, construction," on page 50, line 9, after "Gila project, Arizona", to strike out "\$2,240,000" and insert "\$2,700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 10, after "Arizona-Nevada", to strike out "\$18,000,000" and insert "\$22,884,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 13, after "Arizona-California", to strike out "\$190,000" and insert "\$234,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, after line 13, to strike out:

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, \$1,750,000; irrigation facilities, \$30,080,000; irrigation distribution system, \$1,000,000; power facilities, surveys, \$20,000, Shasta power plant, \$943,400, Keswick Dam, \$1,500,000, Keswick power plant, \$940,000; switch yards, \$3,250,000; transmission line, Shasta to Delta (Tracy) via Oroville and Sacramento, \$500,000; substation, Contra Costa, \$12,000; in all, \$40,000,400, no part of which shall be available for examination and surveys in connection with power facilities in any State other than the State of California.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, \$1,965,000; irrigation facilities, \$32,122,424; power facilities, \$3,706,400; transmission lines, including switchyards and substations, \$4,673,576; in all, \$42,467,400: *Provided*, That the unobligated balance on June 30, 1948, of funds heretofore appropriated for this project shall be classified under and combined with these amounts subject to determination by the Comptroller General.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 8, after the name "California", to strike out "\$40,000" and insert "\$45,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 9, after the name "Colorado", to strike out "\$19,750,000" and insert "\$20,700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 11, after the name "Montana", to strike out "\$8,100,000" and insert "\$15,115,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 17, after the word "construction", to strike out "\$133,632,400" and insert "\$149,458,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Fort Peck project," on page 52, line 5, after "(16 U. S. C. 833)", to strike out "\$990,000" and insert "\$1,980,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, earlier I discussed with the Senator in charge of the bill the possibility of having some transfers made in amounts without affecting the total amount. I understand

from him that that can be accomplished in conference and that he would prefer not to have amendments offered here on the floor. Is that correct?

Mr. WHERRY. The answer is yes. There are certain suggested amounts in the report. We took the House figures as the basis of the report. When we go to conference if there is any readjustment of projects, so long as the total amounts are not involved, if Senators have any suggestions to make to us, we can carry them to conference. I have told the Senator that we would do so. We already have the figures which he suggested to us for transposing from one project to the other.

Mr. YOUNG. I should like to make a brief statement in support of my request.

In the report of the Senate Subcommittee on the Interior Department appropriations last year the Heart River project in my State was given \$1,500,000. Shortly afterward, in a supplemental appropriation under flood control, this project was given another \$400,000, or a total of \$1,900,000. This year there will be spent on that project only \$930,000. So to complete the project as originally scheduled, in 2 years, we had asked for a total amount of \$3,500,000. The committee was very generous and gave us somewhat of a raise which was in line with raises granted to other States, but not enough to permit a new contract to finish in 2 years. So, Mr. President, I am asking that there be earmarked under the Cannon Ball North Dakota project the amount of \$580,000, under the Heart-Butte project, \$2,000,000, and under Dickenson's Dam project, \$412,300. There will be no change in the total amount, but the fund will be earmarked to accomplish the best results for the money allowed in North Dakota. This arrangement has the approval of Governor Aandahl, the water commission, and the division engineers of the Bureau of Reclamation in our State. I hope that these funds will be earmarked to accomplish the best results and that these funds appropriated for North Dakota will remain for expenditure there.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator for his statement. It will be of help in conference committee, where we shall attempt to carry out his idea.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] made a similar request relative to some projects in Montana. I think he was speaking for the Senator from Montana [Mr. Ecton], who was absent from the Chamber.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. The request has to do with the Lower Marias project in Montana.

Mr. WHERRY. On the floor of the Senate that amount was increased from \$300,000 to \$750,000, with the idea that construction would start. I should like to refer the Senator to page 6312 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, where Mr. JENSEN, chairman of the House subcommittee, was discussing this very appropriation. Mr. JENSEN said:

I am glad the gentleman brought that matter up. I must admit that it was an oversight.

He was referring to the same project which the Senator from Wyoming has brought to my attention in behalf of the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON]. Mr. JENSEN continued:

When we marked up the bill we meant to bring a certain portion of this money which we had approached in phase B for the Montana pumping item and also for the Lower Marias, to bring it out of phase B up into phase A, which is construction.

This is the question which the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] intended to bring up.

I have conferred with other members of the committee and we now recommend that such part of the amount allowed for these projects as may be necessary shall be available for phase A, or, in other words, construction.

That amount was allowed on the floor of the House. So I can say to both my distinguished colleagues from Montana and to the Senator from Wyoming that if the House conferees are still of the same opinion—which they will be—I am satisfied that the Senate conferees will concur, because we adopted the same amount of money for the same purpose as was in the bill as it came from the House.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. The Senator understands that of that \$750,000, the contention is that \$450,000 should be under phase A.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct. That is why the amount was increased to place it in phase A, and still spend the \$300,000 which it is necessary to spend in phase B.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, am I to understand that when this question goes to conference this matter will be corrected, so that the money will be available for construction?

Mr. WHERRY. The Senate has already done exactly what Mr. JENSEN, chairman of the House subcommittee, said on the floor of the House should be done. If the House conferees are of the same opinion, we shall do exactly what is outlined, as I have suggested to the Senator.

Mr. MURRAY. I thank the Senator from Nebraska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Missouri River Basin," on page 52, line 17, after the word "development", to strike out "\$52,767,500" and insert "\$56,275,800."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 21, after the word "agencies", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available or used to maintain or operate Canyon Ferry Reservoir at a higher maximum normal pool elevation than three thousand seven hundred and sixty-six feet, unless and until such time as the waters above the Hebgen Dam have been completely utilized for irrigation purposes; or for or in connection with the construction of the power plant, power facilities, or transmission facilities in connection with the Canyon Ferry project, Montana, other than excavating costs in connection with the construction of the dam and foundation for a powerhouse.

The amendment was agreed to:

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 6, after the amendment above stated, to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation may be used for surveys, design, or construction of the Glendo project, Wyoming, or any feature thereof to a greater capacity or for other purposes than set forth in Senate Document Numbered 191, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, without the specific authorization of Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Colorado River development fund," on page 53, line 19, after "(54 Stat. 774)", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$900,000"; on page 54, line 2, after the word "the", to insert "construction"; and in line 3, after the word "current", to insert "construction."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Colorado River Dam fund," on page 54, line 9, after the word "fund" to strike out "and the Secretary shall pay to the Boulder City school district, out of the Colorado River Dam fund, as reimbursement for instruction during each school year in the schools operated by said district of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States, living in or in the vicinity of Boulder City, the sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary", and insert "including payments to the Boulder City school district in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 528, approved May 12, 1948."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Advances to Colorado River Dam fund," on page 56, line 6, after "(43 U. S. C., ch. 12A)", to strike out "\$1,600,000" and insert "\$1,728,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 20, after the word "fund," to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$4,242,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Colorado River front work and levee system," on page 57, line 15, after "California," to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That no moratorium or stop order that may be issued by the President can abrogate in whole or in part the use of any appropriation for reclamation or flood-control projects as provided for in this legislation.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, apparently the amendment beginning on page 57 runs over to page 59. I call up an amendment which I have at the desk, and which I wish to propose to the committee amendment. I ask that my amendment to the committee amendment be read.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, all those amendments are separate amendments. I think the Senator will find, if he will look closely, that they are separate. The first one end in line 2 on page 58. If we act on the amendments separately, I think that will be best; and I shall appreciate having that done.

Mr. WATKINS. I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 57, beginning in line 15, which has already been stated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will continue to state the committee amendments.

The next amendment was, on page 57, after line 18, to strike out:

ALASKAN INVESTIGATIONS

For engineering and economic investigations, and for reports thereon, relating to projects for the development and utilization of the water power resources of Alaska, \$150,000, which shall be available for, but not restricted to, services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and rations and quarters for field parties while away from inhabited communities in which such facilities are available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, after line 2, to strike out:

No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation, contained in this or any prior act, which represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract but remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose, regardless of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided*, That the incurring of any obligation prohibited by this paragraph shall be deemed a violation of section 665 of title 31 of the United States Code.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, after line 10, to strike out:

Interest heretofore or hereafter collected on sums invested in power or municipal water features of any project constructed or operated by the Bureau of Reclamation under the authority of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, shall be covered into the reclamation fund and shall not be allocated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, after line 16, to strike out:

Not exceeding 6 percent of the construction appropriation for any project under the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired-labor basis.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

No part of any construction appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired-labor basis, except for management and operation, maintenance and repairs, installation of machinery or equipment, engineering and supervision, routine minor construction work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, or in those instances when no bids have been received in response to a public invitation therefor.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I call up the amendment which I have at the desk, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 59, beginning in line 3, it is proposed to strike out the words "have been received in response to a public invitation therefor" and insert "or where extremely unsatisfactory bids have been received in response to a publication therefor, and the Commissioner of Reclamation shall report to Congress all instances where it is determined that

bids received are extremely unsatisfactory."

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I think the entire committee amendment, as it would be amended by the inclusion of my amendment to it, should be read, so that what is under discussion will be clearly understood. I shall attempt to read the committee amendment as I propose to have it amended:

No part of any construction appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired-labor basis, except for management and operation, maintenance and repairs, installation of machinery or equipment, engineering and supervision, routine minor construction work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, or in those instances when no bids—

And I have proposed, by my amendment, to insert in the committee amendment at that point a further exception; namely, that when bids extremely unsatisfactory have been received, a further exception be made, with a certain safeguard, which is—

and the Commissioner of Reclamation shall report to Congress all instances where it is determined that bids received are extremely unsatisfactory.

I recognize the general proposition that reclamation projects should be constructed by contract; but there are times, particularly in these days of extremely high prices and when prices advance very rapidly and when there is a shortage of labor and materials, when often it is very difficult to obtain satisfactory bids. In the case of some of the projects, probably some of the smaller ones where the contracts are not very large, it is difficult to get anyone to bid; or if some do bid, they bid extremely high.

I have in mind a project in my State where we have a transmission canal which now has been largely constructed, but two or three sections remain to be completed. Two of the sections are to be concrete lined. Bids have been received. Those bids are approximately 400 percent higher than the prewar prices. The Bureau of Reclamation has gone into those two matters, and has made a study of them, and has determined that they can be built for 50 percent of the bid price.

Under the committee amendment, without my amendment to it, it would be impossible for the Bureau of Reclamation to go in and by force account build those two concrete-lined sections of the canal. The contractors know that the water users must have those sections finished, for they are a part of an existing canal which has been remodeled and enlarged under the reclamation project, and of course it is absolutely necessary to have the project completed in order to be able to furnish the needed water and save the crops.

If the amendment I have proposed to the committee amendment is adopted, the Bureau of Reclamation can build those two sections; but my amendment to the committee amendment provides a safeguard, by stipulating that the Bureau cannot take on a big project unless it has a good reason for doing so.

It seems to me that in ordinary justice to the farmers who are buying this water

and are paying the high prices of today, this protection should be afforded them. In my judgment, it will cost the farmers at least \$25,000 more if they have to proceed under the committee amendment, without the adoption of the amendment I have proposed to it.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I sympathize with what the Senator from Utah seeks to do. I have tried to find language which would reach the situation he has pictured. Frankly, I have been unable to do so. The language suggested by the Senator from Utah would appear to me to permit the Bureau of Reclamation to disregard the general prohibition. The term "extremely unsatisfactory" can mean anything that the individual who is acting in such a case wants it to mean.

I realize that the Senator from Utah has most ingeniously placed some limitation, in that he requires a report to Congress. If there could be inserted language which would prevent a force account in cases where bids were too high, and if there could be a measure of the fact, I would support the proposed amendment to the committee amendment. But I am afraid that so far as this proposal is concerned, it does not meet the problem which confronts us.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEM in the chair). Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let me ask the Senator from Utah what was the estimated cost of the work he has in mind?

Mr. WATKINS. I do not have the figures before me at the moment.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Can the Senator state the approximate amount?

Mr. WATKINS. I investigated the general proposition with the Bureau of Reclamation's regional director in Salt Lake City. He told me that the bids are at least 400 percent higher than prewar and that the Bureau can build those sections, with the force it has, for 50 percent of the bid which has been offered.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I ask the Senator whether he can give an approximate figure.

Mr. WATKINS. I said it probably would cost the farmers at least \$25,000 more. I have a general knowledge of the canal. I have been on it; in fact, I was general counsel for it at one time.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Is it a \$200,000 job?

Mr. WATKINS. It may be, with those two sections of concrete-lined canal.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I suggest to the Senator that he modify his amendment to the committee amendment so as to provide that in cases where the bids are less than \$200,000, the proposal he has made may prevail. I am sure that would meet the criticism which was raised by the Senator from Oregon. The Senator from Oregon does not want to open the door. The Senator from Utah merely desires that force account may be employed where there is not a large contract.

So, if the Senator will write a limitation in the figures "\$200,000," I am sure there will be no objection.

Mr. WATKINS. We might increase that to \$250,000, so there would be no doubt about it.

I wonder whether the Senator from Oregon would be willing to accept that.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask the Senator to wait just a moment, please. I deeply appreciate the fact that the Senators are attempting to write in language that will suit one individual case. But as chairman of the subcommittee, I must say that I shall resist this amendment to the committee amendment. I admit there are exceptional cases, and of course we have a deep sympathy for what has happened in this case in Utah.

But generally speaking, during the past 2 years, as the Senator from Wyoming knows, our committee has worked long hours and hard to try to frame a proper amendment under which operations could be carried on and which would not permit the Bureau to do force account work, but to offer it for bids.

The language of the amendment appearing in the bill applies to all the work of reclamation, running into millions and millions of dollars. The same thing was done in connection with Bonneville. A reference to page 7 will show that the same restrictions were placed there as here.

I share the feeling that in exceptional cases possibly the Bureau might be able to do the work cheaper than if it were done by contract, but the study reveals that during the past 2 years it has been just the contrary.

The committee has gone into the matter most thoroughly, and I beg of the Senator from Utah to abide by the committee decision and by what the committee did last year, and what we are attempting to do this year. I think if one looked into all the different projects where force accounts were put into effect, where machinery was purchased, where it seems to me they went away beyond what could be done on private contract, it would be most revealing, and demonstrate that the policy pursued and as represented by the language of the committee is safe and sound. To make an exception where it is stated that the bid is extremely satisfactory, that opens up practically every contract. What is going to satisfy the Bureau of Reclamation? What are the standards? All the work could be done on force account, a thing we have been trying to eliminate.

I do not want to make a mountain out of a mole hill. We were very good, I think, to the Senator from Utah in the matter of appropriations. I have asked him not to press the amendment at this time. If the matter does not work out satisfactorily, of course, if there is any language that can be adopted as a limitation, I would not object too much to that, if agreeable; but the amendment proposed by the Senator, it seems to me, opens up the whole book. As chairman of the committee, at least, I cannot accept the amendment. I hope it will not be adopted.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, may I have the attention of the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes, indeed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I quite agree with what the Senator has said. The amendment as offered by the Senator from Utah would open up the whole scope of the contracts. The Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Oregon have made, I think, a proper criticism. But the amendment which I have suggested to the Senator from Utah, which would place a limitation of \$200,000 or \$250,000 upon the contracts that could be handled by force account, I think would obviate every possible criticism the Senator mentions. I suggest to the Senator from Utah that he recast his amendment to make it read that it may be done where the expense involved will not exceed \$250,000.

Mr. WATKINS. I shall be willing to accept that as my amendment. I want to get something that will in these very instances permit progress in the building of the canals without unduly penalizing the people who have to pay for them.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President—

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I want the floor in my own right, when the Senator has finished.

Mr. WATKINS. I have not finished. I desire to point out that when one sees the work itself in the building of these projects he gets a different idea from that obtained by sitting here in the Senate or in a committee room.

The proposals have been made time and time again, and the work continually increases, and goes on and on and on, under certain contractual arrangements, and it can be taken care of, not in many instances, but in enough of them to justify an exception of this kind, and to justify the adoption of the amendment, to permit these projects to proceed without penalizing the people who have to pay for them, as the costs have undoubtedly advanced. We are in a very trying period. I think sufficient heat has been turned on the Bureau of Reclamation on the question of contracts and of building and of other things that have been before the Congress recently, so that there is not the slightest danger of their trying to build all the big projects with force accounts. In the first place, they do not have the equipment. It takes much equipment. In the second place, they cannot get the men, because they are tied up by contract. For those reasons they would find it difficult to carry on a job of any size. So it is only the small ones that could possibly be taken care of. I know that from practical experience in the field, not from debate.

I may say to the Senator from Nebraska that I appreciate the work the committee has done on the appropriation bill. I appreciate the generosity so-called that they have shown to the State of Utah. We very much appreciate it. I do not mean to be sarcastic about it when I say the amount we have asked

for is so small that it gets into reclamation appropriations. Compared with others running into millions or many millions, as they do, the small amount Utah is asking is something to which we feel entitled. I thank the Senator. I should like a vote on the amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the committee cannot accept the amendment. In the first place the Senator well knows that if we begin to amend the bill to satisfy every Senator, there will be many amendments proposed. I have a pocketful of amendments which might be offered. I hope and pray that in a matter so small as the Senator says it is, the work and study of the committee for 2 years will not be jeopardized, which study shows that the force account work has been more costly. The committee and the committee staff have studied the statistics connected with work in the field, furnished us by the Department, showing that what we contend is absolutely true.

I hope the Senator will withdraw the amendment. It strikes at a policy the committee has attempted to follow out fairly with the Department. It has cost more money to do it by force account in the majority of cases than it has by private contract. While there may be an exception here and there, yet the exception does not prove the rule. If there should be an exemption up to \$250,000 the Bureau would do the work; a toe would be in the door and then something else would be done. We have worked for two solid years and operated under the provision practically all last year—the same language that is in the bill this year. I hope the Senator will not press the amendment.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I appreciate the position the Chairman and the committee are in with respect to the amendment I propose. I wanted to explain, it was not only in behalf of the project in Utah, but there are others that have some of the same difficulties. However, in view of the fact that the committee is against it, and I can see that the amendment will not prevail, I shall graciously withdraw it.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator. I deeply appreciate his action. If the project in his State does not get along this year, we shall see that it gets along next year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, after line 6, to insert:—

The War Assets Administration or other Federal agency having ownership or custody thereof or interest therein is hereby directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation without exchange of funds, the following-described lands, together with improvements, buildings, facilities, equipment, and interest.

A parcel of that section of the Grand Island Army Air Field, Grand Island, Nebr., lying west of First Road West, formerly known as the station hospital area, and described in detail as follows:

Approximately forty acres of land generally defined as the northeast quarter southeast quarter section 34, township 12 north, range 9 west. It is the desire to acquire all land

abutting against lands presently owned by the city of Grand Island and including such portions of Road One West and right-of-way between Chapel Street and the point one hundred and eighty feet south of the intersection with Second Street South, to give continuous ownership in the east and west direction as between the United States Government (Bureau of Reclamation) and the city of Grand Island. The records show that all of this land was acquired from individual owners by the United States of America during August and September 1943, and the transfers are recorded with the registrar of deeds, Hall County, Nebraska, and the following buildings located in the hospital area numbered as follows: T-1112, T-1113, T-1114, T-1115, T-1116, T-1117, T-1118, T-1122, T-1100, T-1103, T-1104, T-1105, T-1107, T-1101, T-1102, T-1106, T-1108, T-1109, T-1110, T-1111, and T-1120, together with all roads, improvements, electric power lines, heating lines, water lines, sewer systems, Air-Temp units, steam boilers, and other appurtenances to the above-listed buildings, and all other facilities and equipment incident to said hospital area not heretofore disposed of.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, after line 15, to insert:

The War Assets Administration is authorized and directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation unexpended balances of funds available for maintenance and protection of transferred property under the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act of 1947 (Public Law 478, 79th Cong.) to reimburse the Bureau of Reclamation for expenditures made for the maintenance and protection of the Yuma Army Air Base and such transfer shall be made hereafter for the maintenance and protection of the Yuma Army Air Base, pending its final disposition as contemplated in the Interior Appropriation Act of 1948 (Public Law 247, 80th Cong., 1st sess.).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 63, after line 2, to insert:

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation, without reimbursement or transfer of funds, all of its right, title, and interest in and to a certain building and improvements under Defense Plant Corporation project, Plancor 1437, constructed on the War Relocation Center at the Heart Mountain Division of the Shoshone project, Wyoming.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. Mr. President, that apparently concludes the appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation. I should like to call attention to one phase which I think should have the attention of the Senate.

In the first place, I want to congratulate the able chairman of the committee on the excellent work he and his committee have done, so far as the Bureau of Reclamation is concerned. Without depreciating in any way the value of the irrigation section covering the reclamation projects, I should like to call attention to the power projects which come under the heading of the Bureau of Reclamation. My object, Mr. President, is to ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point a letter dated May 28, 1948, which I wrote to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] dealing with the important question of power.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CODY, WYO., May 28, 1948.

HON. KENNETH WHERRY,
Chairman, Subcommittee,
Interior Department Appropriations,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In the immediate future, you will be considering the Interior Department Appropriations bill and in that bill the appropriations for works under the Bureau of Reclamation. I wish to appeal to the Committee for their very earnest consideration of an increase in the amounts passed by the House for some very vital projects in Wyoming.

There is a great and serious shortage of electric power all over Wyoming, and particularly in the northwest area. The demand is much greater than the capacity production, and today the word "capacity" contemplates every item of equipment operating at full overload, overpeaks, with no reserve whatsoever. So serious is the shortage that the Mountain States Power Co. is installing a 1,000 kilowatt Diesel power plant to help to temporarily relieve the pressure.

The demand for electric power is, of course, for almost every municipality, for the network of REA lines, which are fast reaching out to all farming communities, and the big load caused by the very extensive drilling operations for oil.

I therefore feel that the request for somewhat larger appropriations, not only because of local necessity, but to help meet the great national need for petroleum production, should receive your earnest consideration.

Most of the towns in this area have enormously increased in population. Some have doubled in size and are continuing to grow at an unbelievable rate. Immediate increase of power capacity is essential and preparation for continued capacity increase in the next few years is a very real problem, and the only method of accomplishing this and thus enable the development of the State's progress is the supplying of more and more power capacity.

The power situation with regard to generation in the Big Horn and Wind River areas of Wyoming has long been critical and power has had to be imported from the Kendrick project via Casper in order to supply the load requirements. With all generation in operation, there is only enough to supply a little over half of the area load requirements. The completion of the Heart Mountain plant of 5,000 kilowatts is expected by November of this year, in order to help carry the winter loads with as little power curtailment as possible, but the shortage in this area has become so critical that it has been necessary to appoint a power committee consisting of the power managers of the Big Horn and North Platte district power offices and the division manager of the Mountain States Power Co. to pass on accepting any load increase other than normal system growth.

There are a number of projects, some of which are in the House bill and which were reduced in the House, which I particularly desire to call your attention to, with a most urgent appeal that the figures that I give may, if at all possible, be accepted by your committee and recommended for passage by the Senate. These are almost entirely power projects, and in some cases with flood control features.

Clarksfork: Reconnaissance surveys in the Clarksfork Basin of Wyoming have revealed that four power sites, namely, Thief Creek, Sunlight, Bald Ridge, and Hunter Mountain, are capable of ready development to provide sorely needed power generation. The Bureau of Reclamation estimates the capacity of these sites as 122,000 kilowatts. The budget

request for this project was \$6,000, and this was cut by the House to \$3,000. This project is purely power development. It has no reclamation or flood-control features. The Sunlight site is the most practical and feasible of the initial undertaking, and approximately \$50,000 would be required in fiscal year 1949 for the necessary engineering investigations. Thief Creek comes second on the list as being practical and feasible, and \$50,000 would be required in fiscal year 1949 for the necessary engineering investigations.

It is my opinion, in view of the serious power shortage in this area, and in view of the national and international situation, that it is in the public interest to push these engineering investigations as soon as possible as a prerequisite to construction, and I urge an immediate appropriation of \$100,000 for this purpose, with the thought that the engineering investigation of Bald Ridge and Hunter Mountain sites be performed in fiscal year 1950-51, respectively.

Boysen Dam: Perhaps the key project in this set-up is the Boysen Dam. This is one of the key structures in the over-all flood control system of the Missouri Valley Basin and it is one of the urgent construction items in the comprehensive Sloan plan. Work has been proceeding at a most satisfactory rate and today the contractor is practically 1 year ahead of schedule. Six million dollars has been included in the House bill for fiscal year 1949. The prime contractor's actual program for fiscal year 1949, if the work is to be maintained, calls for an appropriation item of \$10,250,000. The prime contractor's share of the \$6,000,000 in the House bill would be around \$3,000,000 and if the contractor continues at the same rate of operation as he has during 1948, his share of the \$6,000,000, which would be roughly \$3,000,000, would be exhausted by September 30, 1948. If this work should stop for lack of funds, there would not only be a delay in completion but considerable extra costs due to possibility of damage to partially completed construction such as diversion tunnel, spillway, etc., to say nothing of the disruption of the coordinated construction schedule.

In addition to being a key structure in the flood-control system of the Nation, Boysen's 15,000-kilowatt power plant is essential to meet the power load peak of 1951.

I urgently appeal to the committee to increase the Boysen appropriation from \$6,000,000 to \$10,250,000.

The power revenue from this dam makes this an attractive investment.

Riverton: I urge that the House bill appropriation of \$1,750,000 be increased to the budget request of \$2,011,500 so that the construction program can be carried forward and the land settlement program maintained. The failure to do this would involve the deferment of settling approximately 20,000 acres and 136 farm units on the Riverton project.

The reduction by the House committee of \$6,800 for the Riverton operation and maintenance and the \$4,850 reduction in the Riverton power operation and maintenance is unfortunate, as much of this system has been in operation for 25 years and various structures require extensive maintenance, replacement, and rehabilitation.

I hope the committee will see their way to reinstating these cuts.

Shoshone extension: The House allowance of \$150,000 for the Shoshone extension unit is not sufficient to complete the preconstruction work necessary to enable the actual construction to start in fiscal year 1950. With an appropriation allowance for fiscal year 1949 of \$250,000 to complete the preconstruction work, actual construction on the feeder canal from the Buffalo Bill Reservoir to the Oregon Basin Reservoir and the distribution system for the lands adjacent to the feeder canal could be commenced in fiscal year 1950. This is part of a 100,000-acre unit in-

volving an over-all construction period of some 10 years, during which time it is hoped to open approximately 10,000 acres of land annually.

I strongly urge a \$100,000 increase of the House allowance for Shoshone extension.

A very serious reduction which comes under the head of "Power plant" is the reduction of the Shoshone power plant operation and maintenance to \$95,300. This plant has a capacity of 7,500 kilowatts, and in view of the critical overloading of all power equipment in this area, I trust the committee will increase this sum to the budget estimate.

Big Horn Basin: The House committee's action in reducing the Big Horn Basin item from \$80,000 to \$40,000 has the effect of deferring into fiscal year 1951 the completion of plans for the general over-all development of the Big Horn Basin. These plans include the determination of available water supply, water-rights situation, arable acreage, engineering feasibility, power potential and requirements, together with coordination of these considerations with flood-control requirements, municipal and domestic water requirements. There are some 1,200,000 arable acres in the Wind River Basin, and 2,260,000 arable acres in the Big Horn Basin. It is desirable that these investigating plans be completed at the earliest possible moment so that the over-all future construction plans can be prepared. I urge that this item of \$40,000 be increased to \$80,000.

Wind River—DuNoir Dam near DuBois: It is possible in the Wind River that there may develop a water-supply problem which would necessitate expediting construction of the DuNoir Dam and Reservoir. The House committee cut the budget request from \$20,000 to \$15,000. At present drilling work on the suggested dam site is in progress, and it is suggested that the amount of \$15,000 be increased to the budget request of \$20,000 to enable this important work to be completed.

I ask the committee's urgent consideration of these very important appropriations.

Sincerely yours,

E. V. ROBERTSON,
United States Senator, Wyoming.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Geological Survey," on page 63, line 13, after the word "exceed", to strike out "one hundred and forty-six" and insert "one hundred and sixty-six, of which one hundred and forty-six shall be."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 63, line 23, after the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out "\$3,563,498" and insert "\$5,000,000"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$505,000" and insert "\$573,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 64, line 12, after the word "reports", to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$2,750,000"; and in line 13, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$585,000" and insert "\$600,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 64, line 23, after the word "resources," to strike out "\$3,034,800" and insert "\$3,496,700"; on page 65, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$265,000" and insert "\$350,000"; and in line 10, after the word "That", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$2,361,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, line 13, after the word "Commission",

to strike out "\$243,400" and insert "\$325,000"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$56,500" and insert "\$65,725."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, line 21, after the word "maps", to strike out "\$325,000" and insert "\$547,050"; and in the same line, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$477,950" and insert "\$700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 7, after the word "thereto", to strike out "\$675,000" and insert "\$690,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 68, line 16, after "Geological Survey", to strike out "\$11,456,998" and insert "\$13,924,050."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Mines," on page 70, line 5, after the word "requirements", to insert "and not to exceed \$16,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 70, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$145,000" and insert "\$150,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 72, line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$25,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 73, line 4, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$140,000"; and in line 8, after the word "Interior", to strike out "\$7,250,000" and insert "\$9,750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 75, line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$45,000" and insert "\$20,000"; and in line 10, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 7, after the word "the", to insert "construction."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 78, line 11, after the word "and", to strike out "investigation" and insert "investigations"; in line 12, before the word "made", to strike out "sum" and insert "sums."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, may I call attention to page 75, line 9. On this point I desire merely to remark that, in my opinion, the committee has made a mistake in not restoring the budget estimate for the investigation of coking coal. Coking coal is a deposit which is highly necessary in the industrial situation of the United States. The Budget Bureau made an estimate to enable the Bureau of Mines to conduct investigations and studies. The House refused to allow it. The Senate committee has made a small increase. I know, of course, that if we open the bill up for any amendment we should open it up for all; but I desire the RECORD to show that we are overlooking a very vital re-

source of the United States for the development of more steel. Coking coal is essential in the production of steel. The budget estimated amount should have been appropriated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 80, line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "sixty" and insert "one hundred, of which ninety-four shall be."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 80, after line 23, to insert:

The Department of the Army is authorized to transfer to the Department of the Interior, for the use of the Bureau of Mines, without compensation therefor, full jurisdiction, possession, and control of a parcel of ten acres, more or less, from that portion of Fort Douglas Military Reservation in the county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, which lies immediately north of the site of the Bureau of Mines Intermountain Experiment Station and is situated between a line beginning at a point four hundred feet north of the northwest corner of the United States Bureau of Mines property granted by deed from the University of Utah May 21, 1938, said point being on the south curb of Fort Douglas Boulevard and running thence south three hundred and twenty feet to the east-west boundary line between the University of Utah and Fort Douglas; thence east six hundred and four and five-tenths feet to the north-south boundary between the University of Utah and Fort Douglas; thence south along said north-south boundary four hundred and eighty feet to a line on the south boundary (extended) of the United States Bureau of Mines property above mentioned; thence east two hundred and sixty-two feet; thence north nine hundred and fifty-two and six-tenths feet to the south curb of Fort Douglas Boulevard; thence westerly along said south curb of Fort Douglas Boulevard to the point of beginning, said enclosure embracing ten acres.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Park Service," on page 82, line 5, after the word "including", to strike out "\$87,500" and insert "\$100,000"; and in the same line, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$737,818", and insert "\$800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 82, line 8, after the word "offices", to strike out "\$615,290" and insert "\$715,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 82, line 14, after the word "Washington", to strike out "\$3,658,163" and insert "\$3,800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 82, line 24, after the word "project", to strike out "\$1,556,464" and insert "\$1,690,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 83, line 4, after the word "agencies", to strike out "\$273,495" and insert "\$350,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 84, line 12, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$60,000" and insert "\$75,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 84, line 15, after the word "areas", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$15,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 8, after "(not to exceed \$100)", to strike out "\$774,150" and insert "\$815,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 16, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$122,954" and insert "\$152,954."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, after line 16, to insert:

Acquisition of lands: For the acquisition of privately owned lands or interests therein within the authorized boundaries of established areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, including expenses incidental thereto and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$200,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$150,000 shall be available only for lands within Colonial National Historical Park; Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial and Gettysburg National Military Parks; Manassas National Battlefield Park; Badlands, Dinosaur, George Washington Birthplace, Joshua Tree, Petrified Forest, and Scotts Bluff National Monuments; and Big Bend parcel of land necessary to connect the park road system with State Highway 227, Glacier, Grand Canyon, Great Smoky Mountains, Kings Canyon, Lassen Volcanic, Mesa Verde, Mount Rainier, Olympic, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia, Yosemite, and Zion National Parks.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 86, after line 8, to insert:

Parkways, National Park Service: The Secretary is hereby authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts, not exceeding a total of \$2,680,000, for the construction of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, George Washington Memorial, and Foothills Parkways.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 86, line 18, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$5,162,350" and insert "\$4,762,350"; in line 19, after the word "including", to strike out "\$3,210,000" and insert "\$3,110,000"; and in line 23, after the word "and", to strike out "\$1,952,350" and insert "\$1,652,350."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 88, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "thirty" and insert "forty, of which twenty-eight shall be"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Fish and Wildlife Service—salaries and expenses," on page 88, line 25, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$247,470" and insert "\$270,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 18, after the word "of", to strike out "aquarium" and insert "aquaria"; in line 19, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$1,800,525" and insert "\$1,879,525"; in line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$2,000"; and in line 22, after the word "thereto", to insert "and not to exceed \$35,000 for the construction and operation, in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1080), of fish cultural facilities on lands owned by the State of South Dakota."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, line 19, after the name "Alaska", to strike out "\$1,025,000" and insert "\$1,224,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 91, line 9, after the word "services", to strike out "\$495,000" and insert "\$525,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 91, line 25, after the word "Secretary", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,150,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 92, line 16, after "(16 U. S. C. 631i)", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$69,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 92, line 22, after "Order No.", to strike out "9892" and insert "9802."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 94, line 17, before the word "of", to strike out "\$175,000" and insert "\$225,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 95, line 10, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$10,000"; in line 11, after the word "repair", to strike out "and painting" and insert "painting, and maintenance"; in line 12, after the word "buildings", to insert "and facilities"; and in line 15, before the word "and", to strike out "\$1,210,000" and insert "\$1,340,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 96, line 2, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$150,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 96, after line 3, to insert:

California wildlife management areas: For the purchase or rent, and development, maintenance, and administration of wildlife management areas in the State of California, as authorized by the Act of May 18, 1948 (Public Law 534), \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY]. I ask unanimous consent to return to page 86. I have an amendment which involves no expenditure, but merely a change in the language.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will return to the consideration of page 86 of the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, with reference to new language, let me say that the whole matter will be in conference, and if the Senator from Texas will give me his amendment I shall take it to conference and see if we can work it out. I do not want to accept the amendment.

Mr. CONNALLY. Of course I should like to have the Senate adopt the amendment. All I desire to do is to insert a few words on page 86, line 4, after the word "land." I wish to insert the words "adjoining Big Bend National Park." The purpose is to identify the project.

Mr. WHERRY. I shall accept that amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question in on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Texas to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, several Senators have inquired how long we will remain in session tonight. I should like very much to consider the Government Corporations appropriation bill. I do not like to punish the Senate, but I am being punished, myself, and I should like to finish these two appropriation bills. If we can finish the Government Corporations appropriation bill tonight, I should be inclined then to recess until tomorrow. If we cannot finish this bill and the Government Corporations bill, I shall talk with Senators in charge of other legislation and let the Members know what the plan is. If we can finish those bills tonight, we certainly ought to do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 96, line 10, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$9,226,979" and insert "\$10,257,309."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal aid in wildlife restoration," on page 96, line 22, after the word "That", to strike out "not exceeding 35 percent of the amount allocated to any State shall be available for the construction of improvements" and insert "the requirement of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, that not exceeding 20 percent of the amount allocated to any State shall be available for the construction of improvements is hereby waived with respect to unobligated balances on June 30, 1948, from allotments to the States for the fiscal year 1948."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 97, line 5, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$9,226,979" and insert "\$10,257,309"; in line 9 after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$1,113,862" and insert "\$1,130,112"; in line 13, after the word "exceed", strike out "fifty" and insert "eighty-six"; in line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "two" and insert "five"; in line 15, before the word "maintenance", to insert "hire"; and on page 98, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1.50" and insert "\$2.50."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Government in the Territories—Territory of Alaska," on page 99, line 19, after the word "grounds," to strike out "\$62,785" and insert "\$64,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, one page 100, line 9, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$448,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 101, line 12, after the word "binding," to strike out "\$8,500,000" and insert "\$10,442,400"; and in line 18, after the words "total of," to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$13,904,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 102, line 11, after the word "appropriated," to strike out "\$15,000,000" and insert "\$17,000,000"; on page 103, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$6,575" and insert "\$15,000"; in line 14, after the word "than", to strike out "\$8,500" and insert "\$9,000"; in line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$25,000"; and in line 20, after the words "total of", to strike out "\$6,700,000" and insert "\$12,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Territory of Hawaii," on page 104, line 22, after the word "hire", to strike out "\$25,600" and insert "\$25,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Government of the Virgin Islands," on page 105, line 14, after the name "Saint Croix", to strike out "\$205,050," and insert "\$213,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 105, after line 18, to strike out:

Municipal governments: For defraying the deficits in the treasuries of the municipal governments because of the excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1949, municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, \$15,120, and municipality of Saint Croix, \$134,880; in all \$150,000, to be paid to the said treasuries in monthly installments.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

Municipal governments: For expenses of the government of the Virgin Islands in excess of current local revenues for the fiscal year 1949, municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, \$194,400, and municipality of Saint Croix, \$325,800; in all, \$520,200, to be paid to the respective municipal treasuries in monthly installments; and the said municipal governments are hereby authorized to make purchases for their hospitals, schools, and other public institutions, through the Bureau of Federal Supply of the Treasury Department.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General provisions—Department of the Interior," on page 107, line 1, after the word "Secretary", to strike out "\$630" and insert "\$1,100"; in line 2, after the figures "\$100", to insert "Division of Geographic Names, \$300"; in line 3, after the word "Management", to strike out "\$300" and insert "\$2,500"; and in the same line, after the word "Affairs", to strike out "\$1,000" and insert "\$1,500"; in line 4, after the word "Reclamation", to strike out "\$6,000" and insert "\$7,500"; in line 5, after the word "Survey", to strike out "\$2,000" and insert "\$7,500"; in the same line, after the word "Mines", to strike out "\$4,000" and insert "\$6,000"; in line 6, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$1,000" and insert "\$1,500"; and in line 7, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$1,750" and insert "\$3,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 109, line 17, after the words "total of", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 110, line 15, after the word "individuals", to

insert "unless a higher rate is otherwise authorized or."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 110, after line 17, to strike out:

TITLE II. SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSION

Sums totaling \$560,197 for construction of the Havre Shelby transmission line, Havre substation, Rudyard substation, Shelby substation, Milk River District, Fort Peck project, Montana, contained in the "Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947," and the "Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948," under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation", are hereby carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER** (Mr. BALDWIN in the chair). That completes the amendments of the committee. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I now ask the Senator from Wyoming to offer the amendment he desires to present.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, by instruction of the committee I offer the legislative amendment I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The clerk will state the amendment.

The **CHIEF CLERK**. On page 39, line 25, after the word "Secretary", it is proposed to insert the following: "payments (not to exceed the average per pupil cost in the State where construction is in progress) to school districts as reimbursement, while projects are actually under construction, for the instruction of dependents of employees of the Bureau of Reclamation and of contractors engaged on such projects: *Provided*, That a tuition charge of \$25 per semester shall be charged and collected by the Bureau of Reclamation for each such dependent attending such schools."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, by reason of the large construction projects contained in the reclamation provisions of the bill, it is necessary for employees of the Bureau of Reclamation and employees of the contractors who are engaged in the construction to live in school districts which are not always equipped to handle the children. The children have to go to school in those districts. The districts do not have the tax resources with which to support the burden that is thus thrown upon them. This amendment merely provides that among the expenditures allowed for the Bureau of Reclamation will be an expenditure for tuition of children of the school districts in which they must go to school temporarily, but it also contains a provision that the Bureau must collect a tuition fee of \$25 per pupil per semester.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming on behalf of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Appropriations Committee for being fair on the whole, to the Bureau of Mines in funds necessary for important work in Pennsylvania and in functions of the Bureau which, though carried on elsewhere, vitally affect the steel and coal and other industries of Pennsylvania.

I want particularly to voice my approval of the funds carried in the Interior Department bill for such items as control of fires in inactive coal deposits, for coal-mine inspections and investigations, for anthracite investigations, for synthetic liquid fuels and secondary oil recovery under oil and gas investigations.

Mine fires are seriously threatening several important communities in Pennsylvania, among them Mt. Carmel, Carbondale, West Wilmerding, Glassport, and areas of Pittsburgh and surrounding parts of Allegheny County, including Kennedy Township and Penn Township.

The Democratic chairman of Northumberland County, Mr. Ed Brennan, first called my attention to the mine fire on the Sayre Colliery tract menacing the Mount Carmel area. At my request, the Bureau of Mines immediately conducted a survey of the extent and character of the fire, with recommendations as to how it could be brought under control. I have a copy of the report here which I should like to have inserted at this point in the RECORD as one part of my remarks, since it describes in detail the nature of the problem and the difficulties involved in bringing these mine fires under control. Under this appropriation the Federal Government will be able to go in and carry out their own recommendations and end this threat to life and health and property in Mount Carmel, and will be able to attack similar fires elsewhere in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, and in some of the Western States.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REPORT OF THE MINE FIRE, ABANDONED STRIPPING, MOUNT CARMEL TOWNSHIP, NORTH-UMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., OCTOBER 17-18 AND 28, 1947

(By Charles F. Weber and W. S. Eltringham, coal-mine inspectors)

INTRODUCTION

A mine fire in an abandoned stripping cut in the Mammoth vein workings in Mount Carmel Township just east of the Mount Carmel Borough was investigated on October 17-18 and 28, 1947, by Messrs. Charles F. Weber and W. S. Eltringham of the Bureau of Mines.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The fire is on a tract now in possession of the county having been taken over on January 1, 1945, for taxes.

It adjoins the Richards Coal Mining Co., Inc., on the south and the Cass Coal Co. on the west whose mineral rights are in the Mount Carmel Borough.

Only property damage is involved at present by the fire; however, if the fire is not eliminated, fumes may present a definite hazard to residents in the vicinity of Fourth and Pine Streets, which block contains about 10 double dwellings immediately adjoining the fire area.

The fire started in an open abandoned stripping pit which years ago uncovered and mined the Mammoth vein, which in this area is approximately 38 feet thick, overlain by sandstone and clay ranging from 70 to 120 feet.

The area is in a broad basin dipping gradually to the south and west.

Numerous mine fires have occurred in the Mammoth vein in active mines in this sec-

tion; however, the areas were either inundated or sealed, and no serious results are recorded.

STORY OF THE FIRE AND FIRE-FIGHTING OPERATIONS

Information gained from borough officials, the county engineer, and nearby residents points to the fire having started some time in October 1946 at a point in an old stripping cut wherein garbage and refuse was being disposed of by area residents, and the supposition is that the rubble was ignited by boys who used this means to smoke out rats which had infested the area, thus providing themselves target practice.

Apparently the stench from the fire was disagreeable to property owners adjoining the location, and upon complaint several days were spent by various parties of volunteer fire companies of Mount Carmel Borough using their equipment in an endeavor to extinguish the fire; however, since the location of the fire was not within the confines of the borough, an appeal to the Mount Carmel Township authorities for assistance did not meet with any cooperation, so apparently the whole effort was abandoned. This was a grievous mistake, for about January 1, 1947, the seriousness of the situation was realized and steps were taken to combat the fire.

Between January 1 and June 15, 1947, an excavating firm by the name of Martinez & Broderick undertook to stem the fire by digging a trench in Mount Carmel Township east of and parallel to the Mount Carmel Borough line.

The burning area was uncovered and work progressed within the limits of the equipment, which according to reports was not equal to the task at hand, and after the vein was exposed it was stated by residents that the isolation of the fire became secondary to the loading and stripping of coal, of which 122 railroad cars were recovered.

About this time the residents of the eastern end of Mount Carmel became incensed over the lax efforts being applied to control the fire and demanded relief from the fumes and fine red fly-ash which was constantly settling over the area, and after some desultory backing and filling work was suspended, leaving a considerable area of exposed coal as ready fuel.

It was stated that this venture cost the county approximately \$50,000.

Considerable jockeying in ownership and receipt of royalty, it is stated by a reliable businessman, has been in progress the past several years.

The area involved was originally opened in 1858 and worked by independent operators until about 1900, when it was acquired by the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. Subsequently the area was partly stripped, and upon abandonment of operations in the western middle anthracite field by the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., the property was idle until October 1, 1938, when the Cullen Coal Co. leased what is known as the Kennedy tract from the Western Middle Field Coal Co., a subsidiary of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., and began operations both underground and by pocket stripping.

The Western Middle Field Coal Co. sold on March 15, 1941, to the Cullen Coal Co., 84.57 acres which was part of the area this company had under lease. About June 1943 the Cullen Coal Co. leased this acreage to the Richards Coal Mining Co., Inc. The fire is now presumed to have ignited old workings in this acreage. The Richards Coal Mining Co., Inc., acquired the tract on May 27, 1947, and ceased operations about September 15, 1947.

An adjoining tract of coal consisting of 261.62 acres just west of the fire area wholly within the Mount Carmel Borough was acquired by quitclaim deed from the Phila-

delphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. by the Cass Coal Co., on December 7, 1946, after the offer to purchase was refused by the Mount Carmel Borough. This area is presently not affected by the fire, but may at any time become ignited.

On October 15, 1947, in order to afford temporary relief from the fumes which have been permeating homes in the vicinity of Fourth and Pine Streets, the Penn Construction Co. commenced filling the abandoned strip cut where the coal is exposed in an effort to seal the openings and supposedly smother the fire.

The expense is being borne jointly by the borough and the county; however, due to limited funds it is doubtful whether the purpose will be accomplished, since to completely fill the void it is estimated that an expenditure of approximately \$120,000 would be necessary.

In conjunction with the back-filling operations which are still in progress, it is also proposed to well-drill the area south and west of the fire area with the expectation of slushing the voids in the old workings, as shown on the mine map, to prevent the spread to valuable deposits still unmined.

It is the opinion of experienced mining men of the area and the Federal investigators that the only successful manner to combat this fire and to prevent its spread and ultimate destruction of thousands of tons of coal is to isolate the fire by uncovering and extracting the vein material, then back-filling the voids with noncombustible clay or other inert material.

A preliminary estimate of the cost of isolating the fire by means of two stripping cuts is as follows:

Handling 333,000 cubic yards clay and top rock.....	\$175,000
34,000 gross tons of coal.....	34,000
Total cost of excavation.....	209,000
Cost of back-filling.....	20,000
Total	229,000
Estimated yield from coal.....	137,000
Estimated cost of work.....	92,000

Accompanying photographs and maps show the location and extent of the fire.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Work should commence immediately toward the absolute elimination of the fire by striping and back-filling with incombustible material.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The writers wish to acknowledge the courtesies extended and information given by Robert W. Weary, county engineer; Harry W. Jones, Mount Carmel Borough engineer; and the State mine inspectors of the area.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. F. WEBER,
W. S. ELTRINGHAM,
Coal-Mine Inspectors.*

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I am very pleased that the Senate has added \$2,500,000 for synthetic liquid fuels, to bring this item up to the full budget amount of \$9,750,000. As the Senate committee report points out, the House cut would prevent the Government from reimbursing the Koppers Co. for work it has already performed in connection with the synthetic-fuels program already under way. The new plant which the Government has just constructed near Pittsburgh, and which the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] dedicated recently, marks a great step forward in our goal to assure adequate fuel supplies in coming years by converting some of our vast deposits of coal into liquid fuel.

Along the same lines, I wish to express my support of the secondary oil-recovery program provided for in this bill because it will help to make certain that our oil wells in western Pennsylvania and elsewhere will not be abandoned prematurely, with a tremendous wastage of oil which would be lost to us forever. Last year the Congress foolishly cut this item, as it did the synthetic-liquid-fuels program, only to discover that the economy involved in such cuts was false economy. Enabling legislation, in several cases not even necessary, was subsequently rushed through to make it look as if the Congress recognized all along the value and necessity of these programs which the same Congress had previously so brutally cut. I trust the lesson has been learned.

I should like to make one more reference which I consider appropriate, and it is to the gaging streams funds of the Geological Survey. Last year the House cut this activity out completely before learning much about it. The Senate helped to save part of the appropriation. I should like to insert at this point in the RECORD the statement I delivered before the Senate Appropriation Committee last year in reference to this item.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY UNITED STATES SENATOR FRANCIS J. MYERS, OF PENNSYLVANIA, BEFORE THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, 1947, IN RE 1948 INTERIOR FUNDS FOR GROUND WATER INVESTIGATIONS, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Stopping this activity, as proposed by the House, at a so-called saving of \$845,000 is another example of irresponsible "economy" at the expense of normal, traditional, necessary functions of Government. The House committee, in its wisdom, has proclaimed that this work is "not justified" and should be done by the States.

Mr. Chairman, shall we leave weather forecasting to the States? This proposal is no less nonsensical.

The Geological Survey has the trained manpower—which the States do not—and the equipment—which the States do not—to do a vast research job with little expense. In Pennsylvania, for instance, this function costs the Federal Government only about \$15,000 a year which the State matches dollar for dollar, and together this sum represents the total working capital on a job which saves the Federal Government untold thousands of dollars in water costs at the Philadelphia Navy Yard alone.

In addition, the service provides Pennsylvania cities and industries with scientific data on underground water which is of vital importance.

Stopping the program now would bring to an abrupt end studies which have been going on since 1931 on water-level fluctuations in observation wells, studies essential in predicting future availability of ground water. In recent years the service has aided numerous communities in Pennsylvania to obtain essential data on their own ground water supplies. A major cooperative program is now underway with Philadelphia and another with Pittsburgh. Both would stop.

The Philadelphia Planning Commission has urged me to enlist the committee's aid in restoring the appropriation, pointing out that without the essential data the city would be handicapped enormously in completion of plans for the industrial development of Philadelphia and its metropolitan area. The study now under way, this Commission informs me, will be extremely valuable to industries seeking locations in or near Philadelphia, indus-

tries which require ground water for numerous reasons, chiefly involving chemical content of the water.

Should this work end now, the Philadelphia Commission reports, the money the city has already spent in behalf of the work would be money thrown away since no other agency exists to do the technical work.

The members of this subcommittee, I am sure, already know of the importance of the ground water work in their own States, and, I think, will agree with me on the necessity for restoration of this very modest appropriation, modest in terms of the valuable services it brings to all of our people, and particularly to industry and to tax-supported agencies.

May I say in conclusion, after this very lengthy presentation, that I was amazed to find, in looking into the matters in this bill which I have discussed, how very diverse and important are many little-known functions of the Government in our own States.

The action of the House committee in cutting the Interior Department funds so substantially has brought home to me, and I think to many Senators, the real service we do receive from a host of Federal agencies providing technical and research assistance, agencies which go about their work quietly and unostentatiously and which we seldom appreciate until we are on the verge of having their functions eliminated.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, the House this year, although not eliminating the item as it did last year, cut the budget for gaging streams by about \$500,000, a cut which the Senate committee has wisely voted to restore. In that connection, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted at this point in the RECORD a letter I received a few days ago from I. P. Davis, technical superintendent of the American Viscose Corp., at Marcus Hook, Pa., reporting that firm's experience with this work of the Geological Survey, which he credits with helping the corporation to avoid sudden shut-downs which would have thrown out of work more than 2,000 employees, and halted production of textile materials in short supply.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORP.,
Marcus Hook, Pa., June 2, 1948.

HON. FRANCIS MYERS,
Senator From Pennsylvania,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MYERS: I am writing you in reference to an outstanding service which has been performed by the Division of Surface Water, Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior, in its activity in gauging streams.

The Marcus Hook plant of American Viscose Corp., the oldest rayon-producing plant in America, and the first rayon plant to receive the Army-Navy "E" in the late war, is situated on tidewater of the Delaware River. When the river flow decreases, due to dry weather in summer, or an ice jam in winter, the deficiency is replaced by sea water, the salt content of which makes the production of rayon impossible.

With adequate warning, steps can be taken to operate evaporating and demineralizing equipment to remove the offending impurity. Should the salt appear without warning, however, we would be in grave danger of finding operation impossible, throwing our over 2,000 employees out of work, and contributing further to the shortage of textile materials and inflation in general.

To receive such warning, Mr. O. W. Hartwell, district engineer, United States Geological Survey, at Trenton, N. J., has been supplying us daily with the volume of Delaware River flow at Trenton. Based on past experience, we can from these flows anticipate the possibility of salt water and take proper steps to avoid an economic catastrophe to our company and employees.

I hope that you will see fit to bring these facts to the attention of those who evaluate the work of the above-mentioned division.

Very truly yours,

I. P. DAVIS,
Technical Superintendent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is still before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6705) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. WHERRY. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. WHERRY, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. CORDON, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, and Mr. O'MAHONEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS AND INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES, 1949

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, several Senators have asked how long it is proposed that the Senate shall continue in session tonight. If it meets with the approval of the Senate, I shall ask that the Senate continue in session until 10 o'clock. It is proposed that the bill providing appropriations for Government corporations and independent executive agencies shall now be considered. If action on that bill cannot be completed by 10 o'clock tonight it is proposed to ask that it go over until tomorrow. The chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], is very optimistic, however, and feels that the Senate may be able to conclude action on the bill within an hour. If the Senate can conclude action on the bill within that time, I think it should be done, because it is important that that bill, as well as the one on which we have just completed action, shall go to conference tomorrow in order that the conferees representing both Houses may iron out the differences which exist between the two Houses.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I think that is a reasonable suggestion, and I am sure Senators will stay here until 10 o'clock to see if we cannot complete action on the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. FERGUSON. House bill 6481, making appropriations for Government corporations and independent executive agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, was reported to the Senate on last Saturday.

The committee has given careful consideration to the many requests for changes in the bill as approved by the House. Few changes have been made in the House bill. In most instances the House made minor reductions in the amounts for administrative expenses which should result in no impairment of functions should the administrative officials make a sincere effort to cooperate with the Congress in its desire for reduced expenditures.

The following summary gives the amounts provided for in the bill and other comparisons:

APPROPRIATIONS	
Amount of bill as passed by House-----	\$37,979,061
Amount of bill as recommended by the Senate committee-----	42,062,061
Net increase over the House bill-----	4,083,000
House allowance under budget estimates by-----	16,665,039
Senate committee allowance under budget estimates by-----	12,582,039
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE AUTHORIZATIONS	
Amount of bill as passed by House-----	\$68,933,600
Amount of bill as recommended by Senate committee-----	70,483,100
Net increase over the House bill-----	1,549,500
House allowance under budget estimates by-----	6,357,000
Senate committee allowance under budget estimates by-----	4,807,500

¹Includes \$5,000,000 contract authorization requested but denied by committee.

TVA STEAM PLANT

It will be noted that the appropriations in the bill as approved by the committee exceed those of the House bill by \$4,083,000. This difference is largely accounted for by an allowance of a request for an appropriation of \$4,000,000 to the Tennessee Valley Authority, with which to undertake the construction of a steam power plant at New Johnsonville, Tenn.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I am very much interested in this item. I hope the Senate will pay special attention to it. The subject of the Tennessee Valley Authority and its activities is being investigated at this time. Extensive hearings have already been held, and further hearings will be held upon the activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

It occurs to me that before we initiate expansion of that activity into an entirely new field, the generation of electricity through steam power plants, it would be very well, and I might say wise, for the Congress to wait until we see what the situation is before we appropriate \$4,000,000 to start a new activity there. In other words the Public Works Committee of the Senate, which deals legislatively with the Tennessee Valley Authority is holding hearings at this time. Those hearings will continue. At the

next session of the Congress the committee will be ready to report upon its findings with respect to the activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and make recommendation concerning its activities.

Therefore I point out to the Senator that we would be starting upon an entirely new effort if construction of a stand-by and auxiliary steam plant is begun for the generation of electricity in the midst, I might say, of that inquiry. I suggest the thought that it might be quite the better part of wisdom to wait until the investigation and inquiry have been concluded before proceeding with an appropriation for a new endeavor.

Mr. FERGUSON. Of course, the chairman of the subcommittee is in the awkward position of coming to the floor with a report containing one item, the \$4,000,000 just referred to, which he was against in the subcommittee, and again in the full committee. I agree with the Senator from West Virginia that it is ill-advised to start the expenditure on this steam plant, which will cost \$54,000,000 when completed, and will cost in addition about \$30,000,000 for lines and equipment, a total expenditure of from \$83,000,000 to \$84,000,000. This item represents merely the breaking of the ground. As I said, I am in the awkward position of coming here and presenting the bill, but having voted against the particular item now being discussed.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I should like to ask the Senator a question. Is the steam plant for the purpose of firming up the TVA generating units, or is it to level off so-called high-peak generating capacity of the TVA units.

Mr. FERGUSON. I think the evidence demonstrates that this plant will be used for future development in the Tennessee Valley. I am satisfied that the evidence shows that to be so. In other words, it is anticipated that next year there will come into this valley a number of industries, and the year after that, an additional number, and so on.

Mr. THYE. In view of the fact that the Senator says industries will be there, it simply means that there is no limit to what the demand will be if a steam-generating plant is built today. If the load is built up to the capacity of the TVA unit, plus the steam plant, it will be only a matter of a few years when the TVA authorities will come back and say the Government must build additional generating units in order to supply the demand that has been built up because the current was not available in sufficient amount.

I should say, Mr. President, that we are venturing upon a very dangerous precedent so far as the United States going into the business of erecting steam generating plants to generate current is concerned, because I can readily see that hydroelectric plants in connection with the impounding of water to control floods are a sound practice of Government; but when we go into steam generating plants

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6705

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 14, 1948

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1949, namely:

7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 Salaries, Office of the Secretary: For the Secretary of
9 the Interior (hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secre-
10 tary), and other personal services in the District of Columbia
11 (1) *and elsewhere*, including services as authorized by section

1 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~(2)\$965,~~
 2 ~~842 \$1,250,000~~: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-
 3 tion shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed
 4 or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any legis-
 5 lation pending before the Congress: *Provided further*, That
 6 ~~(3)no part~~ *not to exceed \$75,000* of this appropriation may
 7 be used for the Division of Power under the Office of the
 8 Secretary: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$42,750
 9 of this appropriation may be used for the Division of
 10 Information or for publicity and public relations activities.

11 Salaries, Office of Solicitor: For personal services in the
 12 District of Columbia and in the field, ~~(4)\$220,225~~ *\$250,000*.

13 Salaries and expenses, Division of Territories and Island
 14 Possessions: For expenses necessary for the Division of Ter-
 15 ritories and Island Possessions, including personal services in
 16 the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15
 17 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); printing
 18 and binding; and items otherwise properly chargeable to
 19 the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the
 20 Interior"; ~~(5)\$146,800~~ *\$185,000*.

21 Salaries and expenses, Oil and Gas Division: For ex-
 22 penses necessary for coordinating and unifying policies and
 23 administration of Federal activities relative to oil, gas, and
 24 synthetic fuels, including cooperation with the petroleum
 25 industry and State authorities in the production, processing,

1 and utilization of petroleum and petroleum products, natural
 2 gas, and synthetic fuels and the compilation of technical
 3 reports thereon, for administering and enforcing the provi-
 4 sions of the Act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15
 5 U. S. C., ch. 15A) ; including personal services in the Dis-
 6 trict of Columbia; not to exceed \$10,000 for employment
 7 of a director without regard to the civil-service and classifi-
 8 cation laws; contract stenographic reporting services; pur-
 9 chase of not to exceed ~~(6)two~~ *four* passenger motor
 10 vehicles for replacement only; and printing and binding;
 11 ~~(7)\$300,000~~ *\$350,000*.

12 Salaries and expenses, Board on Geographic Names: For
 13 necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act
 14 of July 25, 1947 (Public Law 242), establishing a central
 15 authority for standardizing geographic names, including per-
 16 sonal services in the District of Columbia, stationery and
 17 office supplies, equipment, and printing and binding,
 18 \$13,266.

19 Salaries and expenses, soil and moisture conservation:
 20 For necessary expenses of administering and carrying out
 21 directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil and
 22 moisture conservation program on lands under the juris-
 23 diction of the Department of the Interior in accordance
 24 with the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16
 25 U. S. C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered

1 IV, including \$108,000 for personal services in the District
2 of Columbia; printing and binding; furniture, furnishings,
3 office equipment and supplies; purchase of not to exceed
4 seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and
5 maintenance, and operation of aircraft; ~~(8)\$2,700,000~~
6 ~~\$2,800,000~~: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-
7 able for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance and the
8 procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and
9 equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under
10 the supervision of the Department of the Interior.

11 Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior: For
12 the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary and
13 the bureaus and offices of the Department (except as other-
14 wise provided), including teletype rentals and service;
15 streetcar fares not exceeding \$300; traveling expenses, in-
16 cluding not exceeding \$10,000 for inspections and investi-
17 gations by the legislative branch as well as attendance at
18 meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the
19 Department, and any request from appropriate authority
20 in such branch in connection therewith shall be immediately
21 complied with by administrative authority in the Depart-
22 ment; ~~(9)~~*purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; hire of*
23 *aircraft*; expense of taking testimony and preparing the
24 same in connection with disbarment proceedings insti-
25 tuted against persons charged with improper practices

1 before the Department, its bureaus and offices; expense
 2 of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000 for contract steno-
 3 graphic reporting services; not exceeding \$700 for news-
 4 papers; and printing and binding, ~~(10)\$205,730~~ \$230,000;
 5 and, in addition thereto, sums transferred from other appro-
 6 priations to this for stationery supplies as follows: Bureau of
 7 Land Management, \$9,000; Geological Survey, \$19,500;
 8 National Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation,
 9 \$8,400, any unexpended portion of which shall revert and be
 10 credited to the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$9,000.

11 Expenses, power transmission facilities: For expenses
 12 of the southwestern power transmission system, including
 13 marketing of electric power and energy; engineering and
 14 supervision of the construction under contracts executed
 15 prior to June 30, ~~(11)1947~~ 1948; administrative expenses;
 16 personal services in the District of Columbia; hire of pas-
 17 senger motor vehicles; and printing and binding; \$260,000:
 18 *Provided*, That \$40,000 of this appropriation shall be avail-
 19 able only for the payment to employees for accumulated or
 20 accrued annual leave due upon their separation from Govern-
 21 ment service ~~(12)~~ *or furlough from active duty.*

22 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

23 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
 24 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
 25 personal services in the District of Columbia, hire of

1 passenger motor vehicles, printing and binding and payment
 2 of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary
 3 of the Commission in attending meetings and committee
 4 meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the
 5 District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved
 6 by the Commission, \$12,000.

7 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

8 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville
 9 power transmission system: To enable the Bonneville Power
 10 Administrator to carry out the duties imposed upon him pur-
 11 suant to law, including the construction of transmission lines,
 12 substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation and main-
 13 tenance of the Bonneville transmission system; marketing of
 14 electric power and energy; printing and binding; services
 15 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 16 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of not to exceed (13) ~~five~~ *ten* in
 17 the fiscal year 1949, for replacement only, and hire of pas-
 18 senger motor vehicles; and maintenance and operation of
 19 aircraft; (14) ~~\$20,920,760~~ \$21,125,700, to be available until
 20 expended, of which amount not to exceed (15) ~~\$3,000,000~~
 21 \$3,231,800 shall be available in the fiscal year 1949 for
 22 operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission
 23 system, marketing of electric power and energy, and admin-
 24 istrative expenses connected therewith, including \$25,130
 25 for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided,*

1 That in addition to this appropriation the Administrator is
 2 authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1949 for ~~(16)ma-~~
 3 ~~terials and materials~~, equipment ~~(17)and services~~, for power
 4 transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of
 5 ~~(18)\$10,269,290~~ \$12,046,500: ~~(19)Provided further,~~
 6 ~~That not exceeding six per centum of any construction appro-~~
 7 ~~priations for the Bonneville Power Administration contained~~
 8 ~~in this Act shall be available for construction work by force~~
 9 ~~account, or on a hired labor basis~~ *Provided further, That*
 10 *no part of any construction appropriations for the Bonne-*
 11 *ville Power Administration contained in this Act shall be*
 12 *available for construction work by force account, or on a*
 13 *hired-labor basis, except for management and operation,*
 14 *maintenance and repairs, installation of machinery or equip-*
 15 *ment, engineering and supervision, routine minor construc-*
 16 *tion work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, or in*
 17 *those instances when no bids have been received in response*
 18 *to a public invitation therefor: Provided further,* ~~That not~~
 19 ~~exceeding \$12,500 of funds available for expenditure under~~
 20 ~~this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in~~
 21 ~~connection with informational work~~ ~~(20):~~ *Provided further,*
 22 ~~That interest heretofore or hereafter collected by Bonneville~~
 23 ~~Power Administration from sales of electric energy generated~~
 24 ~~at Grand Coulee Dam on the unamortized balance of invest-~~

1 ment allocated to power in Grand Coulee Dam shall be
 2 covered into the reclamation fund and shall not be allocated.

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses not
 5 otherwise provided for in carrying out the provisions of
 6 the public land and other laws administered by the Bureau
 7 of Land Management, including personal services in the
 8 District of Columbia ~~(21)only~~; one clerk authorized by the
 9 President to sign land patents; printing and binding, adver-
 10 tising, preparation and production of maps and official plats of
 11 survey, and for hearings and other proceedings; ~~(22)\$900,-~~
 12 ~~000~~ \$1,100,000.

13 Management, protection, and disposal of public lands:
 14 For the administration of the public lands and their resources
 15 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,
 16 including their protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
 17 development, and disposal; the employment of necessary
 18 personnel, travel expenses, hearings, investigations, exami-
 19 nation and classification of lands; preparation of maps and
 20 reports; surveys and resurveys of public lands, including
 21 fragmentary surveys and such other surveys and examina-
 22 tions as may be required; the prevention, presuppression or
 23 emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under
 24 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management; contract
 25 reporting services, purchase of not to exceed ~~(23)ten~~ fifteen

1 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only and one air-
 2 plane; the payment of a salary of \$6 per diem while actually
 3 employed and for payment of necessary travel expenses, ex-
 4 clusive of subsistence, of members of advisory committees of
 5 local stockmen, \$35,500; and the construction, maintenance,
 6 and alteration of necessary buildings; ~~(24)\$2,562,565~~
 7 \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be
 8 available for expenses of warehouse maintenance and the
 9 procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and
 10 equipment stored therein for distribution of projects under
 11 the supervision of the Bureau of Land Management, the cost
 12 of such supplies and materials or the value of such equip-
 13 ment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to
 14 be reimbursed to the appropriation for "Management, pro-
 15 tection, and disposal of public lands, Bureau of Land Man-
 16 agement," current at the time additional supplies, materials,
 17 or equipment are procured, from the appropriation charge-
 18 able with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or
 19 equipment: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may
 20 be expended for surveys of lands other than those under the
 21 jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and in such
 22 cases this appropriation shall be reimbursed from the appli-
 23 cable appropriation, fund, or special deposit ~~(25):—Provided~~
 24 *further*, That no part of any appropriation to the Bureau of

1 Land Management contained in this Act shall be used for
2 the salaries and expenses of regional offices.

3 Fire fighting: For fighting fires on or threatening lands
4 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management
5 in the United States and Alaska, \$50,000, which amount
6 shall also be available for meeting obligations of the pre-
7 ceding year, pursuant to the Acts of September 20, 1922
8 (16 U. S. C. 594) and June 28, 1934, as amended.

9 Range improvements: For construction, purchase, and
10 maintenance of range improvements on the public lands
11 pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act
12 of June 28, 1934 (43 U. S. C. 315b and 315i), as amended
13 by the Act of August 6, 1947 (Public Law 376), in addi-
14 tion to contributions under section 9 of the Act of June
15 28, 1934 (43 U. S. C. 315h), \$350,000, to remain avail-
16 able until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder
17 shall not exceed the amount of all moneys received as range-
18 improvement fees under the provisions of section 3 of said
19 Act and 25 per centum of all moneys received under the
20 provisions of section 15 of said Act.

21 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-
22 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For
23 expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of title I
24 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including
25 fire protection and patrol, through cooperative agreements

1 with Federal, State, and county agencies, or otherwise, and
 2 including purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor
 3 vehicles for replacement only, ~~(26)\$469,300~~ \$500,000: *Pro-*
 4 *vided*, That such expenditures shall be reimbursed from the
 5 25 per centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act
 6 approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated
 7 the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section
 8 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund
 9 designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund."

10 Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from
 11 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of
 12 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands
 13 lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or
 14 of making public roads and improvements, \$7,500: *Pro-*
 15 *vided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the
 16 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance
 17 with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal
 18 Act, 1934.

19 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south
 20 half of Red River: For payment of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the
 21 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Okla-
 22 homa under the provisions of the joint resolution of June 12,
 23 1926 (44 Stat. 740), which shall be paid to the State of
 24 Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal
 25 funds accruing under said Act, to be expended by the State

1 in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the
2 Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191),
3 \$4,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not
4 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in
5 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation
6 Repeal Act, 1934.

7 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county,
8 or privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions
9 of the Act of June 23, 1938 (43 U. S. C. 315m-1),
10 \$6,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not ex-
11 ceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in
12 accordance with 43 U. S. C. 315m-4.

13 Payment to States: Not to exceed $33\frac{1}{3}$ percentum of all
14 grazing fees received from each grazing district on Indian
15 lands ceded to the United States for disposition under the
16 public-lands laws, to be paid to the State in which said lands
17 are situated, in accordance with the provisions of section 11
18 of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
19 315j).

20 (27)Notwithstanding the provisions of Reorganization Plan
21 Numbered 3 of 1946 or any Act of Congress, no part of any
22 appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be
23 used, transferred, or allocated for the expenses or salaries
24 of any regional, field, or other office or committee to per-
25 form any function or duty of the Bureau of Land Manage-

1 ment which, on July 25, 1947, was being performed in the
 2 District of Columbia, or for the transfer or removal of any
 3 functions or duties of said Bureau, including original tract
 4 books now and heretofore located in the District of Columbia.
 5 (28) Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land
 6 Management for "Management, protection, and disposal of
 7 public lands, Bureau of Land Management", "Range im-
 8 provements", and "Revested Oregon and California Railroad
 9 and reconveyed Coos Bay wagon road grant lands, Oregon",
 10 shall be available for the maintenance, and operation of
 11 aircraft, and appropriations for "Fire fighting", shall be
 12 available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

13 *Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land*
 14 *Management for "Management, protection, and disposal of*
 15 *public lands, Bureau of Land Management", "Revested*
 16 *Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay*
 17 *wagon road grant lands, Oregon", and "Fire fighting",*
 18 *shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and operation*
 19 *of aircraft.*

20 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

21 Salaries and expenses, general administration: For
 22 expenses necessary for the general administration of the
 23 Bureau of Indian Affairs, including departmental personal
 24 services in the District of Columbia; rental of office
 25 equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies therefor;

1 purchase of office furniture and equipment in addition
 2 to that which may be purchased from the appropriation
 3 for contingent expenses of the Department; printing and
 4 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and
 5 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,
 6 \$740,000.

7 **(29)** *Salaries and expenses, district offices: For expenses of*
 8 *district offices, including printing and binding, \$600,000.*

9 Salaries and expenses, reservation administration: For
 10 necessary expenses of reservation administration, including
 11 pay of employees authorized by continuing or permanent
 12 treaty provisions, **(30)** ~~\$2,400,000~~ \$2,200,000.

13 For maintaining law and order among Indians, includ-
 14 ing pay and other expenses of judges of Indian courts, Indian
 15 police, and employees engaged in the suppression of traffic in
 16 intoxicating liquors and deleterious drugs among Indians,
 17 **(31)** ~~\$100,000~~ \$150,000.

18 Alaska native service: For expenses necessary to pro-
 19 vide for the support, rehabilitation, education, conservation
 20 of health, development of resources, and relief of destitution
 21 of the natives of Alaska; the repair, rental, and equipment
 22 of school, hospital, and other buildings; the purchase or
 23 erection of range cabins and other temporary structures,
 24 including hospital structures and quarters on privately owned
 25 land; the hire, repair, equipment, maintenance, and opera-

tion of vessels; and for the administration of the Alaska native service, ~~(32)\$4,518,962~~ \$4,118,962: *Provided*, That any agency of the United States Government having title thereto is authorized to transfer without charge to the Alaska native service, buildings, ~~(33)~~vessels, equipment, materials, and supplies surplus to its needs and which may be certified by the Department of the Interior as necessary for the improvement, maintenance, or operation of the Alaska native service: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provision shall not be construed to deny veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

Navajo and Hopi service: For administering and carrying out a support and rehabilitation program for the Navajo and Hopi Indians, including printing and binding; transportation of Indians; grants to Indians; and for purposes otherwise applicable to other appropriations and provisions for the Bureau of Indian Affairs as follows:

Construction and maintenance services: For the construction and maintenance of roads and trails, irrigation systems, buildings, utilities; and other construction, including drainage and preparation of raw lands for irrigation farming, surveys, and investigations, private architectural and engineering services, and water exploration, ~~(34)\$907,900~~ \$1,907,900, to remain available until ex-

1 pended, of which \$373,900 shall be reimbursable in accord-
 2 ance with law (35), and in addition the Secretary may
 3 enter into contracts in an amount not to exceed \$3,350,000.

4 Agency services: For administrative, industrial, re-
 5 source, agricultural, educational, health, community welfare,
 6 and employment services, including cooperation with State
 7 and other organizations engaged in similar work, and pay-
 8 ment of travel expenses and per diem of persons whose
 9 services are donated by such organizations, (36)\$3,748,615
 10 \$4,584,115.

11 In all, Navajo and Hopi service (37)\$4,656,515
 12 \$6,492,015.

13 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For
 14 advertising, inspection, storage, printing and binding, and
 15 all other expenses incident to the purchase of goods and
 16 supplies for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and for payment
 17 of railroad, pipe-line, and other transportation costs of such
 18 goods and supplies, \$700,000: *Provided*, That no part of
 19 this appropriation shall be used in payment for any services
 20 except bill therefor is rendered within one year from the
 21 time the service is performed.

22 Maintenance of buildings and utilities: For expenses
 23 necessary to maintain buildings in the Bureau of Indian
 24 Affairs, including the lease, purchase, construction (not to
 25 exceed \$1,500 for any one building), repair and improve-

1 ment of buildings; the installation, repair, and improvement
2 of utility systems, ~~(38)\$700,000~~ \$810,000.

3 Education of Indians: For the support and education
4 of Indian pupils in boarding and day schools and for other
5 educational purposes, including educational facilities author-
6 ized by treaty provisions; tuition, care, and other expenses
7 of Indian pupils attending public and private schools; support
8 and education of deaf, dumb, blind, mentally deficient, or
9 physically handicapped; the tuition (which may be paid in
10 advance) and other assistance of Indian pupils attending
11 vocational or higher educational institutions under such regu-
12 lations as the Secretary may prescribe; printing and binding
13 (including illustrations); the support ~~(39)~~ *and equipment*
14 of an arts and crafts building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, and
15 Indian museums at Rapid City, South Dakota, and Brown-
16 ing, Montana, and on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona;
17 ~~(40)\$9,574,709~~ \$10,376,000: *Provided*, That payment of
18 tuition and care of Indian pupils may be made from date of
19 admission.

20 Conservation of health: For expenses necessary for the
21 conservation of health among Indians, transportation of
22 patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria;
23 returning to their former homes and interring the remains
24 of deceased patients; clinical surveys and general medical

1 research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and
2 venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, in-
3 cluding cooperation with State and other organizations
4 engaged in similar work and payment of travel expenses
5 and per diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose
6 services are donated by such organizations, and printing
7 and binding, \$6,714,500.

8 Welfare of Indians: For welfare services, including gen-
9 eral support, relief of needy Indians, boarding home care of
10 Indian children, institutional care of delinquent children, and
11 payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, and other
12 expenses of Indians participating in folk festivals, \$472,710:
13 *Provided*, That payment for the care of Indians may be made
14 from the date of service.

15 Management, Indian forest and range resources: For
16 the management and protection of forest, range, and wildlife
17 resources on Indian reservations and allotments other than
18 the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, including
19 the payment of reasonable rewards for information leading
20 to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons setting
21 forest or range fires, or taking or destroying timber, in
22 violation of law on Indian lands; the establishment of co-
23 operative sustained yield forest units pursuant to the Act
24 of March 29, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583) ; and the develop-
25 ment, repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and

1 stock water facilities, ~~(41)\$744,687~~ \$950,000: *Provided*,
 2 That the United States shall be reimbursed for expenditures
 3 made from this appropriation for expenses incident to the sale
 4 of timber to the extent prescribed in regulations promulgated
 5 by the Secretary pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1933 (25
 6 U. S. C. 413).

7 Suppressing forest and range fires: For the suppression
 8 or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or
 9 threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000, which amount
 10 shall be available also for meeting obligations of the preceding
 11 fiscal year: *Provided*, That appropriations herein made for
 12 the Indian Service shall be available upon the approval of
 13 the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency-prevention
 14 purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appro-
 15 priations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in
 16 the annual Budget.

17 Agriculture and stock raising: For the development of
 18 agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including
 19 agricultural experiments and demonstrations and maintenance
 20 of a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to Indians;
 21 the expenses of Indian fairs, including premiums for exhibits;
 22 and the control and eradication of fever ticks and contagious
 23 diseases among livestock of Indians, \$761,907.

24 ~~(42)Revolving fund for loans:~~ The authorization for loans
 25 to individual Indians and Indian organizations otherwise

1 ineligible to participate in loans from the fund established in
2 accordance with the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470
3 and 471), and the Acts of June 26, 1936 (25 U. S. C.
4 506), May 1, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 473a), and July 12, 1943
5 (57 Stat. 459), is hereby increased from \$962,500 to
6 \$1,250,000.

7 *Revolving fund for loans: To increase the revolving*
8 *loan fund for making loans to individual Indians, Indian*
9 *associations, Indian tribes, and Indian chartered corpora-*
10 *tions in accordance with sections 10 and 11, of the Act of*
11 *June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470 and 471), and the Acts*
12 *of June 26, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 506), May 1, 1936 (25*
13 *U. S. C. 473a), and May 7, 1948 (Public Law 516),*
14 *\$400,000.*

15 Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: For the acquisition
16 of lands, interest in lands, water rights and surface rights to
17 lands, and for expenses incident to such acquisition, in accord-
18 ance with the provisions of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25
19 U. S. C. 465), \$150,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
20 sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of
21 land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New
22 Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the
23 boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*,
24 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
25 acquisition of land or water rights within the States of

1 Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside
2 or outside the boundaries of existing reservations.

3 Development of Indian arts and crafts: For the develop-
4 ment, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian
5 Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by the Act
6 of August 27, 1935 (25 U. S. C., ch. 7A), including
7 expenses of exhibits, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and
8 binding, and other necessary expenses, \$35,000, of which
9 not to exceed \$15,500 shall be available for personal services
10 in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this
11 appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate
12 exceeding \$8,180 per annum.

13 Irrigation: For the maintenance, operation, repair, and
14 improvement of irrigation systems for Indian reservations
15 and allotments; payment of operation and maintenance
16 assessments on Indian lands and within non-Indian irrigation
17 districts; payment of reclamation charges; purchase of water
18 and water rights; including the purchase or rental of equip-
19 ment, tools, and appliances; drainage and protection of
20 irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights;
21 and for all other necessary expenses, \$421,700, of which
22 \$324,735 shall be reimbursable in accordance with existing
23 law.

24 Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems: For the
25 construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of irrigation

1 systems on Indian reservations; the purchase or rental of
 2 equipment, tools, and appliances; the acquisition of rights-of-
 3 way; the development of domestic and stock water and water
 4 for subsistence gardens; the purchase of water rights, ditches,
 5 and lands needed for irrigation purposes; drainage and pro-
 6 tection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of
 7 water rights; preparation of raw reservation lands for irriga-
 8 tion farming, expenditures for which shall be repayable on a
 9 per acre basis by the lands benefited; as follows:

10 Arizona: Colorado River, (43)~~\$2,500,000~~ \$2,700,000;
 11 Salt River, \$40,000;

12 (44)*Payment to the San Carlos irrigation and drainage*
 13 *district, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of*
 14 *March 7, 1947 (Public Law 10), \$190,000;*

15 Colorado: Southern Ute, \$10,000;

16 Montana: Flathead, \$200,000; Fort Belknap, \$6,250;
 17 Fort Peck, \$25,000; Tongue River, \$9,750;

18 New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$17,500;

19 Washington: Wapato (Satus Unit No. 3), \$100,000;

20 Wyoming: Wind River, \$15,000;

21 Miscellaneous small projects, (45)~~\$25,000~~ \$90,000;

22 For surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses,
 23 including (46)~~not exceeding \$12,500 for~~ personal services in
 24 the District of Columbia, \$137,500;

25 In all, (47)~~\$3,086,000~~ \$3,541,000, reimbursable in ac-

cordance with law, and to remain available until completion of the projects: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used interchangeably in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but not more than 10 per centum of any specific amount shall be transferred to any other amount, and no appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 per centum.

Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of Indian Service buildings and utilities, including the purchase of land and the acquisition of easements or rights-of-way; purchase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment; private architectural and engineering services; and water explorations; as follows:

Alaska: Schools, hospitals, and quarters, (48)~~\$222,500~~ \$622,500, and in addition the Secretary may enter into contracts for this purpose in an amount not to exceed \$5,925,000;

(49)*Celilo Falls, Oregon: For the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of buildings and utilities at Celilo Falls, Oregon, for the use of the Yakima Indian Tribes, the Umatilla Indian Tribes, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, and other Columbia River Indians affiliated with the afore-mentioned tribes, \$125,000;*

Cherokee, North Carolina: Sewage works improve-

1 ments, ~~(50)\$79,000~~ and water supply, ~~(51)\$75,000~~
 2 ~~\$35,000~~, reimbursable from Cherokee Tribal funds;

3 Consolidated Chippewa, Minnesota: For cooperation
 4 with public school districts, Mahnomen, Itasca, Pine, Becker,
 5 and Cass Counties (organized and unorganized) in the
 6 construction, improvement, and extension of school facilities
 7 in accordance with the Act of July 24, 1947, Public Law
 8 231, ~~(52) \$85,000~~ ~~\$213,000~~; for cooperation with the pub-
 9 lic school board at Walker, Minnesota, for the extension of
 10 public school facilities in accordance with the Act of July
 11 24, 1947, Public Law 223, ~~(53)\$25,000~~ ~~\$35,000~~;

12 Flathead, Montana: For cooperation with the State of
 13 Montana in the construction, extension, and improvement of
 14 a State tuberculosis sanitarium and quarters at Galen, Deer
 15 Lodge County, Montana, in accordance with the Act of Au-
 16 gust 4, 1947, Public Law 332, ~~(54)\$750,000~~ ~~\$1,500,000~~;

17 Great Lakes, Wisconsin: For cooperation with the school
 18 board of Hunter School District, Sawyer County, Wisconsin,
 19 in accordance with the act of August 8, 1946, Public Law
 20 667, ~~(55)\$50,000~~ ~~\$80,000~~;

21 Haskell Institute, Kansas: Dormitory, \$85,000;

22 Hopi, Arizona: School, \$50,000;

23 San Carlos, Arizona: School and quarters, \$75,000;

24 Sells, Arizona: School and quarters, \$65,000;

25 Uintah and Ouray, Utah: For cooperation with the

1 public school district of Roosevelt, Utah, in the construction,
 2 extension, and improvement of public school facilities,
 3 ~~(56)\$100,000~~ \$250,000;

4 Western Shoshone, Nevada: To provide for the construc-
 5 tion, extension, and improvement of public school buildings
 6 in Owyhee, Nevada, in accordance with the Act of July 11,
 7 1947, Public Law 182; ~~(57)\$100,000~~ \$300,000;

8 Various locations: Major repairs and improvements,
 9 ~~(58)\$250,000~~ \$400,000;

10 For surveys and plans and administrative expenses, pri-
 11 vate architect and engineering service and water explora-
 12 tions, including personal services in the District of Columbia
 13 and printing and binding, \$190,000;

14 In all, ~~(59)\$2,122,500~~ \$4,104,500, to remain available
 15 until completion of the projects: *Provided*, That not to exceed
 16 10 per centum of the amount of any specific authorization
 17 may be transferred, in the discretion of the Commissioner
 18 of Indian Affairs, to the amount of any other specific
 19 authorization, but no limitation shall be increased more than
 20 10 per centum by any such transfer.

21 Roads: For construction, improvement, repair, and
 22 maintenance of Indian reservation roads under the provi-
 23 sions of the Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a) and
 24 the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521),
 25 ~~(60)\$2,000,000~~ \$2,894,400, to remain available until ex-

1 pended, of which amount not to exceed \$9,250 may be
2 expended for departmental personal services.

3 Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For
4 permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of
5 February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

6 Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For
7 permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles
8 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

9 Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For
10 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,
11 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for
12 permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article
13 13, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of
14 June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support
15 of blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and
16 article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty
17 of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for edu-
18 cation (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article
19 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent
20 annuity for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January
21 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320;
22 in all, \$10,520.

23 Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For per-
24 manent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,
25 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

1 Payment to Indians of Sioux Reservations: For payment
2 of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux reservations, as
3 authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895),
4 as amended, \$150,000.

5 Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For pay-
6 ment of accrued and accruing interest on moneys held in
7 trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various
8 Acts of Congress, \$1,195,000.

9 Proceeds from power: Not to exceed the amount of
10 power revenues covered into the Treasury to the credit of
11 each of the power projects, including revenues credited
12 prior to August 7, 1946, shall be available for the purposes
13 authorized by section 3 of the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public
14 Law 647), including printing and binding, in connection
15 with the respective projects from which such revenues are
16 derived.

17 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

18 Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds):
19 For expenses of administering the affairs and property of
20 Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses, \$365,000,
21 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for
22 the particular tribe benefited; not to exceed \$50,000 for
23 any one tribe.

24 Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (tribal funds):
25 For general support of Indians and administration of Indian

1 property under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Agency,
 2 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for
 3 the Klamath Tribe of Indians, Oregon, ~~(61)\$213,405~~
 4 ~~\$203,900~~, of which not to exceed ~~(62)~~the sums herein
 5 indicated shall be available for expenses incident to the
 6 following activities: Fees and expenses of an attorney or firm
 7 of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under
 8 contract approved by the Secretary, \$4,500; education,
 9 \$40,000; health, \$51,375; law and order, \$15,000; exten-
 10 sion and land, \$52,530; and administrative and other ex-
 11 penses, ~~\$50,000~~ *\$4,500 shall be available for fees and ex-*
 12 *penses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe*
 13 *and employed under contract approved by the Secretary, and*
 14 *for relief, including cash grants.*

15 Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers,
 16 Wisconsin (tribal funds): For general support of Indians
 17 and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction
 18 of the Menominee Agency, Wisconsin, payable from funds
 19 held by the United States in trust for the Menominee Tribe
 20 of Indians, Wisconsin, ~~(63)\$162,250~~ *\$215,500*, including
 21 ~~(64)\$33,000~~ *\$40,000* for relief of Indians in need of assist-
 22 ance, including cash grants; scholarships (not to exceed
 23 ~~(65)\$1,100~~ *\$2,000*) ; and ~~(66)\$5,200~~ *\$7,700* for the com-
 24 pensation and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys
 25 employed by the tribe under a contract approved by the

1 Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~(67)~~\$9,250
 2 \$10,000 shall be available from the funds of the Menominee
 3 Indians for the payment of salaries and expenses of the
 4 chairman, secretary, and interpreters of the Menominee
 5 general council and members of the Menominee advisory
 6 council and tribal delegates when engaged on business
 7 of the tribe at rates to be determined by the Menominee
 8 general council and approved by the Commissioner of
 9 Indian Affairs ~~(68)~~: *Provided further*, That a recrea-
 10 tional director for the Menominee Reservation may be em-
 11 ployed with the approval of the Menominee Tribal Council.
 12 ~~(69)~~Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,
 13 Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of Indians and
 14 administration of Indian resources under the jurisdiction of
 15 the Osage Agency, Oklahoma, including printing and bind-
 16 ing, and rent of quarters for employees, payable from funds
 17 held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of
 18 Indians in Oklahoma, \$197,000, of which not to exceed the
 19 sums herein indicated shall be available for expenses incident
 20 to the following activities: Legal, \$10,170; land and realty,
 21 \$25,304; oil and gas, \$36,095; welfare, \$20,093; construc-
 22 tion and maintenance, \$7,271; tribal council, business com-
 23 mittees, or other tribal organizations, including travel and
 24 other expenses of members thereof when engaged on business
 25 of the tribe, not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence,

1 and 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles,
2 when duly authorized in advance by the Commissioner of
3 Indian Affairs, \$16,350; and administrative and other ex-
4 penses, including pay of a curator for the Osage Museum,
5 which employee shall be an Osage Indian, appointed with the
6 approval of the Osage Tribal Council, and not to exceed
7 \$2,000 for the education of unallotted Osage Indian children
8 in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma,
9 \$81,717.

10 *For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary*
11 *expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the*
12 *Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including pay of the super-*
13 *intendent of the agency, a curator for the Osage Museum,*
14 *at a salary of \$1,954, which employee shall be an Osage*
15 *Indian, appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal*
16 *Council, and of necessary employees, and pay of tribal*
17 *officers; not to exceed \$2,000 for the education of unallotted*
18 *Osage Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding*
19 *School, Oklahoma; payment of damages to individual allot-*
20 *tees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, and*
21 *printing and binding, \$197,000, payable from funds held*
22 *by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians*
23 *in Oklahoma: Provided, That of the said sum herein appro-*
24 *priated \$16,350 is hereby made available for travel and*
25 *other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council,*

1 *business committees, or other tribal organizations, when en-*
2 *gaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equip-*
3 *ment, not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and*
4 *not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned*
5 *automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance*
6 *by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

7 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-
8 homa (tribal funds): For the current fiscal year money
9 may be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw,
10 Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of
11 allotments, per capita, and other payments authorized by
12 law to individual members of the respective tribes, and for
13 salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the
14 Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one
15 mining trustee for the Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations, at
16 salaries of \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief, and
17 said mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200
18 and one attorney each for the Choctaw, Chickasaw and
19 Creek Tribes employed under contract approved by the
20 President under existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses
21 of the above-named officials shall be determined and limited
22 by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed
23 \$2,500 each.

24 Expenses of attorneys, Creek Nation of Indians, Okla-
25 homa (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys for the

1 Creek Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed to prosecute
 2 Creek tribal claims under contract approved by the Interior
 3 Department on November 12, 1947, \$2,500, payable out
 4 of funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said
 5 Creek tribe of Indians.

6 Expenses of attorneys, Chickasaw Nation of Indians,
 7 Oklahoma (tribal funds) : For expenses of attorneys for the
 8 Chickasaw Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed to prose-
 9 cute Chickasaw tribal claims under contracts approved by
 10 the Interior Department, \$2,000, payable out of funds on
 11 deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said Chickasaw
 12 tribe of Indians.

13 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
 14 funds) : For travel and other expenses of members of tribal
 15 councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations,
 16 when engaged on business of the tribes, including supplies
 17 and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of sub-
 18 sistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of
 19 personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or
 20 approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
 21 ~~(70)\$50,000~~ \$73,000, payable from funds on deposit to the
 22 credit of the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no
 23 part of this appropriation, or of any other appropriation
 24 contained in this Act, shall be available for expenses of mem-
 25 bers of tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal

1 organizations, when in the District of Columbia, for more
 2 than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall in
 3 writing approve a longer period.

4 Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds) : For the relief
 5 of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; the
 6 purchase of subsistence supplies, clothing, and household
 7 goods; medical, burial, housing, transportation, and all
 8 other necessary expenses, \$112,000, payable from funds on
 9 deposit to the credit of the particular tribe concerned: *Pro-*
 10 *vided*, That expenditures hereunder may be made without
 11 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, or
 12 to the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

13 Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds) :
 14 For compensation and expenses of attorneys employed by
 15 various tribes of Indians under contracts to be approved by
 16 the Secretary of the Interior, (71)\$62,080 \$82,880, payable
 17 from funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the
 18 credit of the particular Indian tribe concerned.

19 Purchase and lease of lands (tribal funds) : For the
 20 purchase of land and improvements on land; lease of lands
 21 and water rights; and necessary expenses incident thereto,
 22 \$121,000, payable from funds held in trust for the par-
 23 ticular tribe concerned, to remain available until expended:
 24 *Provided*, That title to any lands or improvements so pur-

1 chased shall be taken in the name of the United States in
 2 trust for the tribe for which purchased: *Provided further,*
 3 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
 4 acquisition of land or water rights outside the boundaries
 5 of existing Indian reservations.

6 Industrial assistance (tribal funds): For advances to
 7 individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes
 8 and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery, tools,
 9 implements, building material, and other equipment and
 10 supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent
 11 Indians for their support and burial, and Indians having
 12 irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and
 13 cultivation thereof, ~~(72)\$277,500~~ \$422,500, payable from
 14 tribal funds as follows: Menominee, Wisconsin, ~~(73)\$135,~~
 15 ~~000~~ \$200,000; Fort Mojave, Arizona, \$15,000; Lummi,
 16 Washington, \$2,500; Makah, Washington, \$20,000; Nez
 17 Perce, Idaho ~~(74)\$15,000~~ \$25,000; Standing Rock, North
 18 Dakota, ~~(75)\$40,000~~ \$60,000; Blackfeet, Montana,
 19 ~~(76)\$50,000~~ \$100,000; and the unexpended balances of
 20 funds available under this head in the Interior Department.
 21 Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1948 are hereby
 22 continued available during the fiscal year 1949 for the
 23 purposes for which they were appropriated: *Provided,*
 24 That advances may be made to worthy Indian youth
 25 to enable them to take educational courses, including

1 courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, agriculture,
2 and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities,
3 or other institutions, and advances so made shall be reim-
4 bursed in not to exceed eight years under such regulations as
5 the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided further*, That all
6 moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year 1949 shall be
7 credited to the respective appropriations and be available
8 for the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That
9 funds available under this paragraph may be used for the
10 establishment and operation of tribal enterprises when pro-
11 posed by Indian tribes and approved under regulations
12 prescribed by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That enter-
13 prises operated under the authority contained in the fore-
14 going proviso shall be governed by the regulations estab-
15 lished for the making of loans from the revolving loan fund
16 authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470) :
17 *Provided further*, That the unexpended balances of prior
18 appropriations under this head for any tribe, including reim-
19 bursements to such appropriations and the appropriations
20 made herein, may be advanced to such tribe, if incorporated,
21 for use under regulations established for the making of loans
22 from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June
23 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470).

24 Pima cropping operations (tribal funds) : For continu-
25 ing subjugation and for cropping operations on the lands

1 of the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be available not
2 to exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived from these
3 operations and deposited into the Treasury of the United
4 States to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues are
5 hereby made available for payment of irrigation operation
6 and maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted
7 lands of said Pima Indians.

8 Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds) : For
9 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range
10 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$25,000, payable
11 from funds held by the United States in trust for the
12 respective tribes interested.

13 Support of Indian schools (tribal funds) : For the sup-
14 port of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes,
15 including care of Indian children of school age attending
16 public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for
17 Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and edu-
18 cation of deaf, dumb or blind, physically handicapped, de-
19 linquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may
20 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school rev-
21 enues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C.
22 155), not more than \$712,000: *Provided*, That payment
23 may be made from the date of admission for such tuition and
24 care of Indian pupils.

25 Vehicles: Applicable appropriations made herein for

1 the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for the pur-
2 chase of not to exceed (77)~~one hundred two hundred and~~
3 *fifty* passenger motor vehicles, (78)*of which two hundred*
4 *shall be* for replacement only, and such vehicles may be used
5 for the transportation of Indian school pupils.

6 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or
7 storm: To meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$35,000
8 of the appropriations made by this Act for education of
9 Indians, maintenance of buildings, reservation administra-
10 tion, the Alaska native service, and conservation of health
11 among Indians shall be available, upon approval of the
12 Secretary, for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies,
13 livestock, or other property of those activities of the Bureau
14 of Indian Affairs above referred to which may be destroyed
15 or rendered unserviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Pro-*
16 *vided*, That any diversions of appropriations made here-
17 under shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

18 Appropriations herein made for reservation administra-
19 tion, education of Indians, and conservation of health among
20 Indians shall be available for the purchase of supplies,
21 materials, and repair parts, for storage in and distribution
22 from central warehouses, garages, and shops, and for the
23 maintenance and operation of such warehouses, garages, and
24 shops, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for serv-
25 ices rendered or supplies furnished by such warehouses,

garages, or shops to any activity of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for travel expenses and the purchase of ice for official use of employees.

The following appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft: "Management, Indian forest and range resources"; "Suppressing forest and range fires"; "Alaska native service"; (79) "*Salaries and expenses, Reservation Administration*"; "Navajo and Hopi service"; and "Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds)." (80) Appropriations for "~~Salaries and expenses, reservation administration~~" shall be available for the maintenance and operation of aircraft.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Administrative provisions: Sums appropriated in this Act for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for all expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which expenditures are authorized, including personal services in the District of Columbia; disseminating useful information, photographing and making photographic prints, and completing and distributing material, including recordings; ex-

1 amination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds
2 of overcollections and deposits for other purposes; litho-
3 graphing; engraving; printing and binding; (81) *purchase of*
4 *not to exceed three hundred, of which two hundred shall be*
5 *for replacement only in fiscal year 1949, and hire of passen-*
6 *ger motor vehicles; (82) acquisition (not to exceed three in*
7 *fiscal year 1949 from the Departments of the Air Force,*
8 *Army, and Navy, the Civil Aeronautics Administration or*
9 *any disposal agency of the Government without reimburse-*
10 *ment or transfer of funds), hire, maintenance and operation*
11 *of aircraft; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of*
12 *August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) (83), at rates for in-*
13 *dividuals not in excess of \$100 per diem; for payment of*
14 *claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or*
15 *death, arising out of the survey, construction, operation or*
16 *maintenance of works by the Bureau of Reclamation; pay-*
17 *ment for official telephone service in the field hereafter in-*
18 *curred in case of official telephones installed in private houses*
19 *when authorized under regulations established by the Secre-*
20 *tary; (84) payments (not to exceed the average per pupil*
21 *cost in the State where construction is in progress) to school*
22 *districts as reimbursement, while projects are actually under*
23 *construction, for the instruction of dependents of employees*
24 *of the Bureau of Reclamation and of contractors engaged*
25 *on such projects: Provided, That a tuition charge of \$25*

1 *per semester shall be charged and collected by the Bureau of*
2 *Reclamation for each such dependent attending such*
3 *schools; payment of rewards, when specifically authorized*
4 *by the Secretary, for information leading to the apprehen-*
5 *sion and conviction of persons found guilty of the theft,*
6 *damage, or destruction of public property: Provided, That*
7 *no part of any sum provided for in this Act for operation*
8 *and maintenance of any project or division of a project by*
9 *the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation*
10 *of any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district*
11 *which has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and*
12 *is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment*
13 *of any charges due the United States, and no part of any*
14 *sum provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used*
15 *for the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with*
16 *the Bureau of Reclamation and are in arrears for more than*
17 *twelve months in the payment of any charges due from said*
18 *lands to the United States.*

19 The following sums are appropriated out of the special
20 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the
21 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein
22 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-
23 diately:

GENERAL OFFICES

25 Salaries and expenses (other than project offices) : For

1 expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1949, including
2 personal services in the District of Columbia, in the ad-
3 ministration and performance by other than project offices
4 of Bureau of Reclamation functions, (85)\$3,161,472
5 \$4,000,000, to be available for the purposes, among others,
6 specified under the head "Operation and maintenance admin-
7 istration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Department of the
8 Interior Appropriation Act, 1945, and reimbursable as to ex-
9 penditures for operation and maintenance administration to
10 the same extent as is provided under said head: *Provided*,
11 That in addition to the foregoing amount there may be trans-
12 ferred to this appropriation from other appropriations made
13 to the Bureau of Reclamation not to exceed (86)\$6,000,000
14 \$8,500,000 for work to be performed for the benefit of
15 specific projects: *Provided further*, That not exceeding
16 \$50,000 of funds available for expenditure under this appro-
17 priation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection
18 with informational work (87):~~*Provided further*, That no~~
19 ~~part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation con-~~
20 ~~tained in this Act shall be used for the salaries and expenses~~
21 ~~of personnel whose activities include efforts to obtain power~~
22 ~~contracts with customers who already have an existing ade-~~
23 ~~quate source of power supply: *Provided further*, That~~
24 (88)~~after January 31, 1949, no part of any appropriation~~
25 for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall

1 be used for the salaries and expenses of a person in any
 2 of the following positions in the Bureau of Reclama-
 3 tion, or of any person who performs the duties of
 4 any such position, who is not a qualified engineer with at
 5 least (89) ~~ten~~ five years' engineering and administrative ex-
 6 perience: (1) Commissioner of Reclamation; (2) Assistant
 7 Commissioner of Reclamation; and (3) Regional Director
 8 of Reclamation (90): *Provided further,* That not exceeding
 9 \$45,341,615 of appropriations available for expenditure by
 10 the Bureau of Reclamation during the fiscal year 1949 shall
 11 be used for administrative personal service and other personal
 12 services (91): *Provided further,* That the total number of
 13 employees in the Bureau of Reclamation holding a perma-
 14 nent, temporary, or other appointment in grades CAT-9
 15 and P-3, or above, shall not exceed three thousand two
 16 hundred and fifty-one at any one time during the fiscal year
 17 1949.

18 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

19 General investigations: For engineering and economic
 20 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and
 21 surveys, investigations, and other activities relating to re-
 22 construction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjust-
 23 ments of existing projects, and studies of water conservation
 24 and development plans, such investigations, surveys, and
 25 studies to be carried on by said Bureau either independently,

1 or in cooperation with State agencies and other Federal
 2 agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal
 3 Power Commission (92) \$3,000,000 \$4,000,000 (93) to re-
 4 main available until expended, which may be used to exe-
 5 cute detailed surveys, and to prepare construction plans and
 6 specifications for specific projects or parts of projects until
 7 appropriations are available for construction thereof: *Pro-*
 8 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available
 9 for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project
 10 report the (94) *construction* estimates for which are not based
 11 upon current (95) *construction* prices and costs: *Provided*
 12 *further*, That the expenditure of any sums from this appropri-
 13 ation for investigations of any nature requested by States,
 14 municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the
 15 State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50
 16 per centum of the estimated cost of such investigations;

17 CONSTRUCTION

18 Construction: For construction and continuation of con-
 19 struction of the following projects in not to exceed the
 20 following amounts, all to be reimbursable (except as other-
 21 wise provided by law) under the reclamation law, to remain
 22 available until expended for carrying out projects (including
 23 the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein
 24 authorized by Congress:

25 Santa Barbara County project, California, Cachuma

1 Unit, ~~(96)\$1,000,000~~ \$2,700,000 ~~(97)~~, and in addition
 2 thereto the Commissioner of Reclamation is authorized to
 3 enter into contracts in an amount not in excess of \$1,050,000;

4 Paonia project, Colorado, \$471,000;

5 Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, ~~(98)\$1,400,000~~
 6 \$1,650,000; Anderson Ranch Dam, \$5,100,000;

7 Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho ~~(99)(for completing~~
 8 ~~project)~~, \$1,136,000;

9 Minidoka project, Idaho: The limitation on the amount
 10 available for surveys and preconstruction work in connection
 11 with the North Side pumping division stated in the Interior
 12 Department Appropriation Act, 1947, is increased from
 13 \$100,000 to ~~(100)\$125,000~~ \$170,000;

14 ~~(101)~~Palisades project, Idaho, the Commissioner of Recla-
 15 mation is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not
 16 in excess of \$2,000,000;

17 Sun River project, Montana, \$45,000;

18 Tucumcari project, New Mexico, ~~(102)\$1,200,000~~
 19 \$1,386,000;

20 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, ~~(103)\$25,970~~
 21 \$90,000;

22 W. C. Austin project, Oklahoma, \$320,000;

23 Deschutes project, Oregon, \$580,000, of which \$350,000
 24 shall be available toward emergency reconstruction of Ochoco
 25 Dam subject to allocations under section 7 of the Reclamation

1 Project Act of 1939, and repayment of reimbursable amounts
 2 under terms satisfactory to the water users and the Bureau of
 3 Reclamation;

4 Owyhee project, Oregon, \$150,000;

5 Odgen River project, Utah, \$34,000;

6 Provo River project, Utah, ~~(104)\$1,800,000~~ \$1,980,-
 7 000;

8 Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, ~~(105)\$1,-~~
 9 ~~250,000~~ \$1,347,300;

10 Riverton project, Wyoming, ~~(106)\$1,750,000~~ \$1,810,-
 11 350;

12 Shoshone project, Wyoming, Power division, \$430,000;

13 Total, construction, from reclamation fund, ~~(107)\$16,-~~
 14 ~~691,970~~ \$19,229,650.

15 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

16 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to
 17 exceed ~~(108)\$2,312,880~~ \$2,645,380 from power and other
 18 revenues shall be available for operation and maintenance;

19 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and
 20 maintenance, \$116,000: *Provided*, That from accumulated
 21 power revenues not to exceed \$32,000 shall be available for
 22 the operation and maintenance of the commercial system,
 23 and not to exceed \$78,000 shall be available to reimburse
 24 the Colorado River Dam fund, All-American Canal, for
 25 the cost of connecting the All-American Canal with the

1 Siphon Drop power plant, and for the repairs and better-
 2 ments to such power plant, to be available for expenditure
 3 for construction of said canal;

4 Central Valley project, California: For operation and
 5 maintenance, (109) ~~\$240,875~~ \$250,000: *Provided*, That not
 6 to exceed (110) ~~\$768,800~~ \$860,000 from power revenues
 7 shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the
 8 power system;

9 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-
 10 ceed \$150,000 from power revenues shall be available for
 11 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

12 Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,
 13 (111) ~~\$240,000~~ \$230,000;

14 Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and main-
 15 tenance, reserved works, \$30,000: *Provided*, That not to
 16 exceed (112) ~~\$395,000~~ \$500,000 from the accumulated re-
 17 placement reserve and current power revenues shall be avail-
 18 able for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of the
 19 commercial system;

20 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to ex-
 21 ceed (113) ~~\$159,000~~ \$180,000 from the power revenues
 22 shall be available for the operation, maintenance, and reha-
 23 bilitation of the commercial system; and not to exceed \$6,000
 24 from power revenues allocated to the Northport irrigation
 25 district under subsection I, section 4, of the Act of December

1 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501) , shall be available for payment on
 2 behalf of the Northport irrigation district, to the Farmers'
 3 irrigation district for carriage of water;

4 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: Not to exceed
 5 \$235,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
 6 operation and maintenance of the power system;

7 Deschutes project, Oregon: For operation and main-
 8 tenance, (114)~~\$85,000~~ \$117,500;

9 Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-
 10 nance, (115)~~\$285,000~~ \$300,000;

11 Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and
 12 maintenance, (116)~~\$210,000~~ \$224,000: *Provided, That*
 13 *revenues received from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake*
 14 *division, shall be available for refunds to the lessees in such*
 15 *cases where it becomes necessary to make refunds because of*
 16 *flooding or other reasons within the terms of such leases;*

17 Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed
 18 (117)~~\$1,600,000~~ \$1,690,000 from power revenues shall be
 19 available for operation, maintenance, and replacements, in-
 20 cluding operation and maintenance of camp and other facilities
 21 turned over by construction contractors, and similar facilities
 22 and the furnishing of services related thereto (118), *and*
 23 *the payment to the school district or school districts serving*
 24 *Mason City and Coulee Dam, Washington, as reimbursement*
 25 *for instruction during the 1948-1949 school year in the*

1 *schools operated by said district or districts of each pupil who*
 2 *is a dependent of any employee of the United States living in*
 3 *or in the vicinity of Coulee Dam, in the sum of \$25 per*
 4 *semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools,*
 5 *payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been*
 6 *completed, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary;*

7 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and main-
 8 tenance, ~~(119)\$330,000~~ \$345,000: *Provided* That not to
 9 exceed \$25,000 from power revenues shall be available for
 10 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

11 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed ~~(120)\$200,-~~
 12 ~~000~~ \$212,500 from the power revenues shall be available for
 13 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

14 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
 15 tenance, ~~(121)\$92,000~~ \$95,400: *Provided*, That not to ex-
 16 ceed ~~(122)\$56,000~~ \$58,425 from the power revenues shall
 17 be available for the operation and maintenance of the com-
 18 mercial system;

19 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
 20 tenance, ~~(123)\$69,700~~ \$84,700: *Provided*, That not to
 21 exceed ~~(124)\$95,300~~ \$114,300 from the power revenues
 22 shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the
 23 commercial system.

24 ~~(125)~~REHABILITATION AND BETTERMENT

25 *For rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects*

1 *\$1,500,000: Provided, That, at the discretion of the Secre-*
2 *tary, repayment may be scheduled after the completion of*
3 *repayment of existing obligations of the water users' organi-*
4 *zations concerned.*

5
6 GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this
8 Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United
9 States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1949,
10 on any reclamation project appropriated for herein under the
11 reclamation fund, an amount in excess of the sum herein
12 appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or
13 obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year
14 1949 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation fund for
the fiscal year;

15 Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the
16 foregoing amounts for operation and maintenance projects
17 shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the
18 reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per
19 centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any
20 one of said projects, except that should existing works or
21 the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered
22 by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient to
23 make necessary emergency repairs shall become available

1 for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation from any
 2 of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

3 Total, from reclamation fund, ~~(126)~~\$30,604,997 \$37,-
 4 308,855.

5 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

6 For continuation of construction of the following projects
 7 in not to exceed the following amounts to be immediately
 8 available, to remain available until expended for carrying
 9 out projects (including the construction of transmission lines)
 10 previously or herein authorized by Congress, and to be reim-
 11 bursable (except as otherwise provided by law) under the
 12 reclamation law:

13 Gila project, Arizona, ~~(127)~~\$2,240,000 \$2,700,000;

14 Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, ~~(128)~~\$18,000,000
 15 \$22,884,300;

16 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California,
 17 ~~(129)~~\$190,000 \$234,000;

18 ~~(130)~~Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities,
 19 \$1,750,000; irrigation facilities, \$30,080,000; irrigation dis-
 20 tribution system, \$1,000,000; power facilities, surveys,
 21 \$20,000, Shasta power plant, \$948,400, Keswick Dam,
 22 \$1,500,000, Keswick power plant, \$940,000; switch yards,
 23 \$3,250,000; transmission line, Shasta to Delta (Tracy)-
 24 via Oroville and Sacramento, \$500,000; substation, Contra
 25 Costa, \$12,000; in all, \$40,000,400, no part of which shall

1 be available for examination and surveys in connection with
 2 power facilities in any State other than the State of Cali-
 3 fornia;

4 *Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities,*
 5 *\$1,965,000; irrigation facilities, \$32,122,424; power facili-*
 6 *ties, \$3,706,400; transmission lines, including switchyards*
 7 *and substations, \$4,673,576; in all, \$42,467,400: Provided,*
 8 *That the unobligated balance on June 30, 1948, of funds*
 9 *heretofore appropriated for this project shall be classified*
 10 *under and combined with these amounts subject to determina-*
 11 *tion by the Comptroller General;*

12 Kern River project, California, ~~(131)\$40,000~~ \$45,000;

13 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, ~~(132)\$19,-~~
 14 ~~750,000~~ \$20,700,000;

15 Hungry Horse project, Montana, ~~(133)\$8,100,000~~
 16 \$15,115,500;

17 Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation
 18 of construction and for other purposes authorized by the
 19 Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat.
 20 14), \$45,312,000;

21 Total, general fund, construction, ~~(134)\$133,632,400~~
 22 \$149,458,200.

23 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

24 Buford-Trenton project, North Dakota: Not to exceed
 25 \$126,000 of the unexpended balances of appropriations here-

1 tofore made under the heading "Water Conservation and
 2 Utilization Projects", shall be available for completion of
 3 construction of the Buford-Trenton project, North Dakota.

4 FORT PECK PROJECT

5 Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of trans-
 6 mission lines, substations, and other facilities as may be
 7 required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by
 8 the Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), ~~(135)\$990,-~~
 9 ~~000~~ \$1,980,000, to be immediately available and to remain
 10 available until expended.

11 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

12 Missouri River Basin (reimbursable to the extent and
 13 as provided in the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law
 14 534)) : For the partial accomplishment of the works to be
 15 undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to
 16 section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law
 17 534) and section 18 of the Flood Control Act of 1946
 18 (Public Law 526) (including the construction of transmis-
 19 sion lines and the purchase of power) and for continuing in-
 20 vestigations on the general plan of development, ~~(136)\$52,-~~
 21 ~~767,500~~ \$56,275,800, to remain available until expended:
 22 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended, either
 23 independently or through or in cooperation with existing
 24 Federal and State agencies ~~(137):~~ ~~*Provided further*, That~~
 25 ~~no part of this appropriation shall be available or used to~~

1 maintain or operate Canyon Ferry Reservoir at a higher
 2 maximum normal pool elevation than three thousand seven
 3 hundred and sixty-six feet, unless and until such time as the
 4 waters above the Hebgen Dam have been completely utilized
 5 for irrigation purposes; or for or in connection with the con-
 6 struction of the power plant, power facilities, or transmission
 7 facilities in connection with the Canyon Ferry project, Mon-
 8 tana, other than excavating costs in connection with the
 9 construction of the dam and foundation for a power-
 10 house (138): *Provided further, That no part of this appro-*
 11 *priation may be used for surveys, design, or construction of*
 12 *the Glendo project, Wyoming, or any feature thereof to a*
 13 *greater capacity or for other purposes than set forth in*
 14 *Senate Document Numbered 191, Seventy-eighth Congress,*
 15 *Second Session, without the specific authorization of Congress.*

16 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

17 Colorado River development fund (expenditure ac-
 18 count): For investigations of projects for the utilization of
 19 waters of the Colorado River system in the four States of
 20 the upper division, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder
 21 Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940 (54
 22 Stat. 774), (139)\$500,000 \$900,000 from the Colorado
 23 River development fund (holding account), the unobligated
 24 balance of said amount at the end of the fiscal year to revert
 25 to the fund; *Provided, That the existence of this appropria-*

tion item shall not preclude the use in any part of the States of the Colorado River Basin of funds appropriated for general investigations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project report the (140)construction estimates for which are not based upon current (141)construction prices and costs.

COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

Boulder Canyon project: For operation, maintenance, and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other facilities, of the Boulder Canyon project, \$1,500,000, payable from the Colorado River dam fund, (142)and the Secretary shall pay to the Boulder City school district, out of the Colorado River dam fund, as reimbursement for instruction during each school year in the schools operated by said district of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States, living in or in the vicinity of Boulder City, the sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary including payments to the Boulder City school district in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 528, approved May 12, 1948. Said payments for dependents of those employees of the Bureau of Reclamation directly employed in the construction, operation, and main-

1 tenance of the project shall be deemed a part of the cost of
2 operation and maintenance of said project under section 1
3 (a) of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act (Act of
4 July 19, 1940, 54 Stat. 774). Other such payments shall
5 be deemed nonproject costs. The Secretary shall submit to
6 the Appropriations Committees annually a justification show-
7 ing all investments and expenditures made or proposed out of
8 the Colorado River dam fund, for the joint use of the project
9 and of other Federal activities at or near Boulder City. In
10 the proportion that such investments and expenditures were
11 or shall be for the use of such other Federal activities and not
12 related to the construction, operation, or maintenance of the
13 project they shall be deemed nonproject investments and
14 expenditures. The obligation under the provision of section
15 2 of the said Act to repay to the United States Treasury
16 advances and readvances to the Colorado River dam fund
17 which obligation is made the basis for computation of rates
18 under the provisions of section 1 of said Act, shall be dimin-
19 ished in the amount that nonproject investments or expendi-
20 tures are or have been made from said fund and the rates
21 computed pursuant to said section 1 of said Act shall reflect
22 such diminution.

23 ADVANCES TO COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

24 Boulder Canyon project: For continuation of construction
25 of the Hoover Dam and incidental works in the main stream

1 of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to create a storage
 2 reservoir, and of a complete plant and incidental structures
 3 suitable for the fullest economic development of electrical
 4 energy from the water discharged from such reservoir; to
 5 acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all
 6 lands, rights-of-way, and other property necessary for such
 7 purposes; and for incidental operations, as authorized by the
 8 Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928
 9 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), ~~(143)\$1,600,000~~ \$1,728,000, to
 10 be immediately available and to remain available until ad-
 11 vanced to the Colorado River dam fund.

12 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For
 13 continuation of construction of a diversion dam, main canal
 14 (and appurtenant structures) located entirely within the
 15 United States connecting the diversion dam with the Im-
 16 perial and Coachella Valleys in California, and distribution
 17 and drainage systems; to acquire by proceedings in eminent
 18 domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other
 19 property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental
 20 operations as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project
 21 Act, approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A);
 22 to be immediately available, and to remain available until
 23 advanced to the Colorado River dam fund, ~~(144)\$4,000,000~~
 24 \$4,242,000: *Provided*, That amounts heretofore or hereafter
 25 received from the Republic of Mexico for temporary water

1 service by means of such works shall be applied against
 2 construction costs, including incidental operations, and shall
 3 be available for payment of the cost of such operations.

4 COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

5 For operating and maintaining the Colorado River front
 6 work and levee system in Arizona, Nevada, and California;
 7 constructing, improving, extending, operating, and maintain-
 8 ing protection and drainage works and systems along the
 9 Colorado River; controlling said river and improving, modi-
 10 fying, straightening, and rectifying the channel thereof; and
 11 conducting investigations and studies in connection therewith;
 12 as authorized by Public Law 469, approved June 28, 1946;
 13 \$1,050,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
 14 That not to exceed \$25,000 of the foregoing appropriation
 15 shall be available for maintenance work on the temporary
 16 weir in the Colorado River below the heading of the diversion
 17 canal for the Palo Verde Irrigation District of Cali-
 18 fornia (145): ~~*Provided further*, That no moratorium or stop~~
 19 ~~order that may be issued by the President can abrogate in~~
 20 ~~whole or in part the use of any appropriation for reclamation~~
 21 ~~or flood control projects as provided for in this legislation.~~

22 (146) ALASKAN INVESTIGATIONS

23 For engineering and economic investigations, and for
 24 reports thereon, relating to projects for the development and
 25 utilization of the water power resources of Alaska, \$150,000;

1 which shall be available for, but not restricted to, services as
2 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
3 U. S. C. 55a), and rations and quarters for field parties
4 while away from inhabited communities in which such
5 facilities are available.

6 (147) No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Recla-
7 mation, contained in this or any prior Act, which represents
8 amounts earned under the terms of a contract but remaining
9 unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose, regardless
10 of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided*, That the
11 incurring of any obligation prohibited by this paragraph shall
12 be deemed a violation of section 665 of title 31 of the United
13 States Code.

14 (148) Interest heretofore or hereafter collected on sums in-
15 vested in power or municipal water features of any project
16 constructed or operated by the Bureau of Reclamation under
17 the authority of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, shall
18 be covered into the reclamation fund and shall not be
19 allocated.

20 (149) Not exceeding six per centum of the construction ap-
21 propriation for any project under the Bureau of Reclamation
22 contained in this Act shall be available for construction work
23 by force account, or on a hired-labor basis.

24 *No part of any construction appropriation for the*
25 *Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be avail-*

1 able for construction work by force account, or on a hired-
2 labor basis, except for management and operation, mainte-
3 nance and repairs, installation of machinery or equipment,
4 engineering and supervision, routine minor construction
5 work, or in case of emergencies, local in character, or in
6 those instances when no bids have been received in response
7 to a public invitation therefor.

8 The War Assets Administration or any other Federal
9 agency having ownership or custody thereof or interest
10 therein is hereby directed to transfer to the Davis Dam
11 project, without exchange of funds, the following described
12 interests and facilities, including spare parts, of the Basic
13 Magnesium project, Henderson, Nevada:

14 (a) The project's interest and equity in the part of
15 Hoover Dam power plant switchyard known as T-7A;

16 (b) Two 230-kilovolt transmission lines between the
17 said Hoover Dam power plant switchyard and the Basic
18 Magnesium project substation, including all two hundred
19 and thirty-kilovolt switching equipment at the terminal of
20 the lines at the Basic Magnesium project, together with
21 appurtenant permits, rights-of-way, or other interest in
22 realty;

23 (c) Three original seventy-five-thousand-kilovolt am-
24 pere, 230/13.8-kilovolt transformer banks and associated

1 low voltage switching equipment included within the zone
2 of differential protection for said transformers.

3 Upon transfer of the facilities herein described, the
4 Secretary shall determine the amount of their fair value
5 to the Davis Dam power system, and such amount shall
6 be included in the determination of construction investment
7 and other fixed charges which are required by section 9 of
8 the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, as amended, to be
9 considered in establishing rates for the sale of electric
10 power.

11 The Departments of Air Force, Army, and Navy, the
12 Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the War Assets Ad-
13 ministration are authorized during the fiscal year 1949 to
14 transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation aircraft engines,
15 parts, accessories, and other aircraft equipment, materials
16 and supplies, surplus to the needs of such agencies, as may
17 be required by said Bureau of Reclamation, such transfers to
18 be without charge therefor.

19 The War Assets Administration or other Federal agen-
20 cies having ownership or custody thereof or interest therein
21 is hereby directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation,
22 without exchange of funds, the following-described lands,
23 improvements, buildings, facilities, and interest:

24 (a) Government-owned real property, identified by the
25 War Assets Administration as Plancor 587, located at

1 Columbus, Stillwater County, Montana, consisting of approxi-
2 mately one and five-tenths acres of land and two garage-
3 shop and warehouse buildings located thereon containing
4 approximately thirty-four thousand four hundred square feet.

5 (b) Government-owned warehouse situated on land
6 owned by the Northern Pacific Railway Company and
7 leased to the Government, identified by the War Assets
8 Administration as Plancor 133, located at Columbus, Still-
9 water County, Montana, containing approximately eight
10 thousand square feet of floor space.

11 (150) *The War Assets Administration or other Federal*
12 *agency having ownership or custody thereof or interest*
13 *therein is hereby directed to transfer to the Bureau of Recla-*
14 *mation without exchange of funds, the following-described*
15 *lands, together with improvements, buildings, facilities,*
16 *equipment, and interest.*

17 *A parcel of that section of the Grand Island Army Air*
18 *Field, Grand Island, Nebraska, lying west of First Road*
19 *West, formerly known as the station hospital area, and*
20 *described in detail as follows:*

21 *Approximately forty acres of land generally defined as*
22 *the northeast quarter southeast quarter section 34, township*
23 *12 north, range 9 west. It is the desire to acquire all land*
24 *abutting against lands presently owned by the city of Grand*
25 *Island and including such portions of Road One West and*

1 right-of-way between Chapel Street and the point one hundred
2 and eighty feet south of the intersection with Second Street
3 South, to give continuous ownership in the east and west
4 direction as between the United States Government (Bureau
5 of Reclamation) and the city of Grand Island. The records
6 show that all of this land was acquired from individual
7 owners by the United States of America during August and
8 September 1943, and the transfers are recorded with the
9 registrar of deeds, Hall County, Nebraska, and the following
10 buildings located in the hospital area numbered as follows:
11 T-1112, T-1113, T-1114, T-1115, T-1116, T-1117,
12 T-1118, T-1122, T-1100, T-1103, T-1104, T-1105,
13 T-1107, T-1101, T-1102, T-1106, T-1108, T-1109,
14 T-1110, T-1111, and T-1120, together with all roads,
15 improvements, electric power lines, heating lines, water lines,
16 sewer systems, Air-Temp units, steam boilers, and other ap-
17 purtenances to the above-listed buildings, and all other facili-
18 ties and equipment incident to said hospital area not here-
19 tofore disposed of.

20 (151)The War Assets Administration is authorized and
21 directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation unexpended
22 balances of funds available for maintenance and protection
23 of transferred property under the Department of the Interior
24 Appropriation Act of 1947 (Public Law 478, Seventy-
25 ninth Congress) to reimburse the Bureau of Reclamation for

1 expenditures made for the maintenance and protection of the
 2 Yuma Army Air Base and such transfer shall be made here-
 3 after for the maintenance and protection of the Yuma Army
 4 Air Base, pending its final disposition as contemplated in the
 5 Interior Appropriation Act of 1948 (Public Law 247,
 6 Eightieth Congress, first session).

7 **(152)** The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized
 8 and directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation, with-
 9 out reimbursement or transfer of funds, all of its right,
 10 title, and interest in and to a certain building and improve-
 11 ments under Defense Plant Corporation project, Plancor
 12 1437, constructed on the War Relocation Center at the Heart
 13 Mountain Division of the Shoshone project, Wyoming.

14 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

15 For salaries and expenses necessary for the Geological
 16 Survey, including personal services in the District of Colum-
 17 bia; purchase (not to exceed **(153)** ~~one hundred and forty-six~~
 18 *one hundred and sixty-six*, of which *one hundred and forty-*
 19 *six shall be* for replacement only) and hire of passenger
 20 motor vehicles and the maintenance and operation of air-
 21 craft; and exchange of unserviceable passenger and freight
 22 vehicles as part payment for new freight vehicles; as follows:

23 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the
 24 District of Columbia, and other expenses, \$237,350;

25 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the

1 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,
 2 ~~(154)\$3,563,498~~ \$5,000,000, of which not to exceed
 3 ~~(155)\$505,000~~ \$573,000 may be expended for personal
 4 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part
 5 of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with
 6 States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or
 7 municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in
 8 excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological
 9 Survey to perform its share of standard topographic surveys.
 10 such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50
 11 per centum of the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That
 12 \$610,000 of this amount shall be available only for such
 13 cooperation with States or municipalities;

14 Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United
 15 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,
 16 including the printing of geologic reports, ~~(156)\$2,500,000~~
 17 \$2,750,000, of which not to exceed ~~(157)\$585,000~~ \$600,-
 18 000 may be expended for personal services in the District of
 19 Columbia;

20 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the
 21 mineral resources of Alaska, \$325,000, of which not to
 22 exceed \$97,500 may be expended for personal services
 23 in the District of Columbia;

24 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining
 25 the water supply of the United States, its Territories and

1 possessions, investigating underground currents and artesian
 2 wells and methods of utilizing the water resources, ~~(158)\$3,-~~
 3 ~~034,800~~ \$3,496,700, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be
 4 expended for acquiring lands at gaging stations, and not to
 5 exceed ~~(159)\$265,000~~ \$350,000 may be expended for per-
 6 sonal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no
 7 part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation
 8 with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the
 9 State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident
 10 thereto, in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the
 11 Geological Survey to perform its share of general water resource
 12 investigations, such share of the Geological Survey in no case
 13 exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation:
 14 *Provided further*, That ~~(160)\$2,000,000~~ \$2,361,900 of this
 15 amount shall be available only for such cooperation with
 16 States or municipalities: *Provided further*, That no part of
 17 the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for the
 18 payment, directly or indirectly, for the drilling of water
 19 wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use:
 20 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of this appro-
 21 priation shall be available for payment of the compensation
 22 and expenses of the person appointed by the President
 23 pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (Public Law 34), to
 24 participate as the representative of the United States in the

1 negotiation of a compact between the States of Colorado and
 2 Kansas relative to the division of the waters of the Arkansas
 3 River and its tributaries: *Provided further*, That, notwith-
 4 standing the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the
 5 President is authorized to appoint a retired officer of the
 6 Army as such representative without prejudice to his status
 7 as a retired Army officer who shall receive such compen-
 8 sation and expenses in addition to his retired pay;

9 Classification of lands: For the examination and classi-
 10 fication of lands with respect to mineral character and water
 11 resources as required by the public land laws and for related
 12 administrative operations; for the preparation and publica-
 13 tion of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps
 14 and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits
 15 and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and
 16 for performance of work for the Federal Power Com-
 17 mission, (161)~~\$243,400~~ \$325,000, of which not to exceed
 18 (162)~~\$56,500~~ \$65,725 may be expended for personal
 19 services in the District of Columbia;

20 Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and
 21 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific
 22 and technical articles published in periodicals and journals,
 23 \$120,000; for preparation of illustrations, \$32,950; and for
 24 engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps,
 25 (163)~~\$325,000~~ \$547,050; in all, (164)~~\$477,950~~ \$700,000;

1 Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions
 2 of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October
 3 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C.
 4 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444),
 5 and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of
 6 minerals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum
 7 reserves, and for necessary related operations; and for every
 8 expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment,
 9 travel, and the construction, maintenance, and repair of
 10 necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto,
 11 ~~(165)\$675,000~~ \$690,000, of which not to exceed \$78,600
 12 may be expended for personal services in the District of
 13 Columbia;

14 Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey
 15 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative
 16 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies,
 17 \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury
 18 not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year
 19 1949 out of reimbursements received from cooperating
 20 agencies;

21 During the fiscal year 1949 the head of any depart-
 22 ment or independent establishment of the Government
 23 having funds available for scientific and technical investiga-
 24 tions within the scope of the functions of the Geological Sur-
 25 vey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the

1 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,
 2 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same
 3 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein
 4 may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per cen-
 5 tum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey
 6 may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but
 7 no appropriation shall be increased more than 5 per centum
 8 thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress in
 9 the annual Budget;

10 In the event that the Director of the Geological Survey
 11 deems it advantageous to the Government, the Geological
 12 Survey is authorized to contract for the furnishing of topo-
 13 graphic maps made from aerial photographs, or for the
 14 making of geophysical or other specialized surveys;

15 The Geological Survey may acquire from the Depart-
 16 ment of National Defense or from any disposal agency of
 17 the Government without reimbursement or transfer of funds,
 18 one aircraft for replacement only; including engines, parts,
 19 accessory, and flying equipment.

20 In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey,
 21 (166) ~~\$11,456,998~~ \$13,924,050.

22 BUREAU OF MINES

23 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 24 general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including
 25 \$95,100 for personal services in the District of

1 Columbia, and \$65,000 for printing and binding, including
2 the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles
3 published in periodicals and journals, \$164,600.

4 Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investiga-
5 tion of mine accidents: For expenses necessary for the
6 investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-aid
7 methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety,
8 rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes
9 of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods
10 of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the
11 possible improvement of conditions under which mining
12 operations are carried on, the use of explosives and elec-
13 tricity, the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and
14 reports relating to mine accidents, and other investigations
15 pertinent to the mining industry; including the construction
16 of temporary buildings; equipment and supplies; printing
17 and binding of technical papers and reports; travel expenses
18 of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held
19 for the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining
20 and allied industries; and not to exceed \$93,800 for personal
21 services in the District of Columbia, \$1,165,000, of which
22 not to exceed \$500 may be expended for the purchase and
23 bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine-
24 rescue and first-aid work.

25 Control of fires in inactive coal deposits: For expenses,

1 without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as
2 amended, necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investi-
3 gate, control, and extinguish, on public lands and with the
4 consent of the owner on private lands, fires in inactive coal
5 deposits in the United States and its possessions, including
6 emergency and temporary contracts for personal services and
7 hire of vehicles and equipment necessary for the purposes
8 of this appropriation, purchase of not to exceed three passen-
9 ger motor vehicles; including the employment of personnel
10 without regard to civil-service requirements (167), *and not to*
11 *exceed \$16,000 for personal services in the District of Colum-*
12 *bia; \$250,000: Provided, That the Director is authorized to*
13 *accept money, lands, buildings, equipment, and other con-*
14 *tributions from public or private sources and to prosecute*
15 *projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or*
16 *private: Provided further, That the said Director is hereby*
17 *authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with*
18 *owners of private property or with a State or its subdivision*
19 *for payment of a sum equal to one-half the amount of expen-*
20 *diture to be made for control or extinguishment from funds*
21 *provided under the authorization of this Act except that*
22 *expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose in any pri-*
23 *vately owned operating coal mine shall be limited to investi-*
24 *gation and supervision.*

25 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For expenses

1 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform the
2 duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941 (30
3 U. S. C. 4f); including not to exceed (168)\$145,000
4 \$150,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia;
5 purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furni-
6 ture and equipment, stationery and supplies; printing and
7 binding of technical papers and reports; operation, mainte-
8 nance, and repair of motor-propelled trucks and other motor
9 vehicles for official use and in transporting employees be-
10 tween their homes and temporary locations where they may
11 be employed and expenses of employees in attendance at
12 meetings and conferences held for promoting safety and
13 health in the coal-mining industry; \$2,431,500.

14 Testing fuel: For expenses necessary to conduct inquiries
15 and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the
16 mining, preparation, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and
17 for investigation of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use
18 of the United States, with a view to their most efficient
19 utilization; to recommend to various departments such
20 changes in selection and use of fuel as may result in greater
21 economy, and, upon request of the Director of the Bureau
22 of the Budget, to investigate the fuel-burning equipment in
23 use by or proposed for any of the departments, establish-
24 ments, or institutions of the United States in the District
25 of Columbia, including printing and binding of technical

1 papers and reports; and not to exceed \$106,700 for personal
2 services in the District of Columbia; \$506,600.

3 Anthracite mining investigations: For expenses neces-
4 sary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic in-
5 vestigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment,
6 and use of anthracite coals; the employment of personnel
7 without regard to civil-service requirements; including items
8 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-
9 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; printing and
10 binding of technical papers and reports; and not to exceed
11 (169)\$15,000 \$25,000 for personal services in the District
12 of Columbia, \$396,100.

13 Lignite research laboratory: For the construction and
14 equipment of a lignite research laboratory at Grand Forks,
15 North Dakota, as authorized by the Act of March 25, 1948
16 (Public Law 454), including necessary supplemental tracts
17 of land; not to exceed \$75,000 for employment, by contract
18 or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary
19 may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corpora-
20 tions thereof necessary to design and supervise construction
21 of said laboratory; and not to exceed \$7,500 for personal
22 services in the District of Columbia; \$200,000, to remain
23 available until expended, and in addition thereto the Secre-
24 tary is authorized to enter into contracts for this purpose in
25 an amount not exceeding \$550,000.

1 Synthetic liquid fuels: For expenses, without regard to
2 section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, necessary to
3 carry into effect the Act authorizing the construction and
4 operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid
5 fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products,
6 and so forth, approved April 5, 1944 (30 U. S. C. 321-
7 325), including construction and acquirement of camp and
8 laboratory buildings and equipment, personal services in
9 the District of Columbia (not exceeding ~~(170)~~\$100,000
10 \$140,000); printing and binding; and purchase in the
11 District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise
12 properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent ex-
13 penses, Department of the Interior", ~~(171)~~\$7,250,000
14 \$9,750,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That these funds may be utilized to provide trans-
16 portation between the proposed plants and related facilities
17 and communities that provide adequate living accommoda-
18 tions of persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of
19 these plants; and for transportation to and from schools of
20 pupils who are dependents of such persons: *Provided further*,
21 That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary, the
22 transportation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines
23 may be pooled with that of school districts and other local
24 or Federal agencies for use in transporting persons engaged
25 in operation and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are

1 dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the
2 interest of economy the expenses of operating such equip-
3 ment may be shared.

4 Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and
5 technologic investigations concerning the mining, prepara-
6 tion, treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,
7 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions
8 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,
9 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; in-
10 cluding all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, printing
11 and binding of technical papers and reports, and not to
12 exceed \$40,000 for personal services in the District of
13 Columbia, \$403,300: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
14 priation may be expended for an investigation in behalf of
15 any private party.

16 Investigation and development of domestic mineral
17 deposits, except fuels: For expenses necessary to enable the
18 Bureau of Mines to investigate, develop, and experimentally
19 mine, on public lands and with the consent of the owner on
20 private lands, deposits of minerals in the United States and
21 its possessions, including surface and subsurface investiga-
22 tions, laboratory tests, the construction, maintenance, and
23 repair of necessary camp buildings, core storage facilities,
24 mining structures and appurtenances, the lease of lands or
25 buildings; printing and binding of technical papers and

1 reports; and not to exceed \$45,000 for personal services in
 2 the District of Columbia, \$1,560,000: *Provided*, That the
 3 Director of the Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this
 4 appropriation, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equip-
 5 ment, and other contributions from public or private sources
 6 and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies,
 7 Federal, State, or private.

8 Coal investigations: For expenses necessary to enable
 9 the Bureau of Mines to investigate known coal deposits in
 10 the United States and its possessions; including purchase
 11 of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation,
 12 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; printing
 13 and binding of technical papers and reports; and not to
 14 exceed ~~(172)\$45,000~~ \$20,000 for personal services in the
 15 District of Columbia; ~~(173)\$300,000~~ \$200,000: *Provided*,
 16 That the Director of the Bureau of Mines is authorized to
 17 carry on such investigations in cooperation with other agen-
 18 cies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the
 19 said Director is hereby authorized and directed to make suit-
 20 able arrangements with owners of private property upon
 21 which exploration or development work is performed for
 22 payment by such owners of a reasonable percentage, as deter-
 23 mined by the Secretary of the Interior, of the total value of
 24 the minerals thereafter produced from such property.

25 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investiga-

tions and dissemination of information concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum and natural gas, and for every expense incident thereto, including purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and printing and binding of technical papers and reports; \$606,000, of which not to exceed \$44,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mining experiment stations: For personal services, printing and binding of technical papers and reports, and other expenses in connection with the (174)construction, establishment, maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations, as provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8), \$1,385,000, of which not to exceed \$41,800 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Metallurgical research and pilot plants: For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to conduct laboratory, pilot plant, and demonstration plant tests to establish methods for more effectively utilizing the mineral resources in the United States and its possessions, including the lease of lands or buildings; research on and development of processes for production and utilization of metals and nonmetallic minerals; construction of buildings to house

1 laboratories, pilot plants, and demonstration plants; and
2 other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-
3 tion "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior";
4 printing and binding of technical papers and reports; and
5 not to exceed \$32,500 for personal services in the District
6 of Columbia; \$1,460,000: *Provided*, That the Director of
7 the Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this appropriation,
8 is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and
9 other contributions from public or private sources and to
10 prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies,
11 Federal, State, or private.

12 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For
13 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh
14 and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, and
15 other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, including
16 not to exceed \$175,000 for additions and improvements,
17 \$317,300.

18 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations, and
19 the dissemination of information concerning the economic
20 problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other
21 mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies
22 and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines
23 and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses,
24 reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices,
25 and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products

1 thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources
 2 of the United States, including special statistical inquiries;
 3 purchase of furniture and equipment; stationery and
 4 supplies; and other necessary expenses not included in the
 5 foregoing, \$708,500, of which not to exceed \$588,500 may
 6 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

7 Helium utilization and research: For expenses necessary
 8 to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investiga-
 9 tions concerning resources, production, repurification, storage,
 10 and utilization of helium, independently or in cooperation
 11 with other agencies, public or private; including purchase of
 12 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation
 13 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$91,000,
 14 of which not to exceed \$9,300 may be expended for personal
 15 services in the District of Columbia.

16 Helium production and ~~(175)investigation~~ *investiga-*
 17 *tions*: The ~~(176)sum~~ *sums* made available for the fiscal year
 18 1949 in the Acts making appropriations for the Departments
 19 of the Air Force, Army, and Navy for the acquisition of
 20 helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the
 21 Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1948, for operation and mainte-
 22 nance of the plants for the production of helium for military
 23 and naval purposes, including the purchase in the District
 24 of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly
 25 chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses,

1 Department of the Interior” (not exceeding \$5,000) ; print-
2 ing and binding of technical papers and reports ; and \$46,500
3 for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,
4 That section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not
5 be construed to apply to this appropriation, or to the appro-
6 priation for development and operation of helium properties
7 (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of September 1,
8 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164) : *Provided further*, That funds
9 available for the production of helium and the development
10 of helium properties may be utilized to provide transportation
11 between helium plants and related facilities and communities
12 that provide adequate living accommodations of persons
13 engaged in the operation and maintenance of helium plants ;
14 and for transportation to and from schools of pupils who are
15 dependents of such persons: *Provided further*, That pursuant
16 to agreements approved by the Secretary, the transportation
17 equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled
18 with that of school districts and other local or Federal
19 agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in operation
20 and maintenance of helium plants, pupils who are dependents
21 of such persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of
22 economy the expenses of operating such equipment may be
23 shared.

24 During the fiscal year 1949 the head of any depart-
25 ment or independent establishment of the Government

1 having funds available for scientific investigations within the
2 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the
3 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums
4 as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred
5 may be expended for the same objects and in the same
6 manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

7 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical
8 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,
9 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the
10 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be
11 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the
12 Bureau of Mines.

13 The Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the fiscal
14 year 1949, to sell directly or through any Government
15 agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral
16 product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated
17 from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the
18 proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as
19 miscellaneous receipts.

20 The following appropriations herein made to the Bureau
21 of Mines shall be available for the maintenance, and opera-
22 tion of aircraft: "Operating rescue cars and stations and
23 investigation of accidents"; "Investigation and develop-
24 ment of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels"; and "Metal-
25 lurgical research and pilot plants".

1 Appropriations in this Act to the Bureau of Mines shall
2 be available for the purchase (not to exceed (177)~~sixty~~ *one*
3 *hundred, of which ninety-four shall be for replacement only*)
4 and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

5 (178)*The Department of the Army is authorized to transfer*
6 *to the Department of the Interior, for the use of the Bureau*
7 *of Mines, without compensation therefor, full jurisdiction,*
8 *possession, and control of a parcel of ten acres, more or less,*
9 *from that portion of Fort Douglas Military Reservation in*
10 *the county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, which lies imme-*
11 *diately north of the site of the Bureau of Mines Intermoun-*
12 *tain Experiment Station and is situated between a line begin-*
13 *ning at a point four hundred feet north of the northwest*
14 *corner of the United States Bureau of Mines property*
15 *granted by deed from the University of Utah May 21, 1938,*
16 *said point being on the south curb of Fort Douglas Boule-*
17 *vard and running thence south three hundred and twenty*
18 *feet to the east-west boundary line between the University of*
19 *Utah and Fort Douglas; thence east six hundred and four*
20 *and five-tenths feet to the north-south boundary between the*
21 *University of Utah and Fort Douglas; thence south along*
22 *said north-south boundary four hundred and eighty feet to*
23 *a line on the south boundary (extended) of the United States*
24 *Bureau of Mines property above mentioned; thence east two*

1 *hundred and sixty-two feet; thence north nine hundred and*
 2 *fifty-two and six-tenths feet to the south curb of Fort Douglas*
 3 *Boulevard; thence westerly along said south curb of Fort*
 4 *Douglas Boulevard to the point of beginning, said enclosure*
 5 *embracing ten acres.*

6 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses, including personal
 8 services in the District of Columbia, necessary for the gen-
 9 eral administration of the National Park Service, includ-
 10 ing ~~(179)\$87,500~~ \$100,000 for printing and binding,
 11 ~~(180)\$737,818~~ \$800,000.

12 Regional offices: For expenses of regional offices,
 13 ~~(181)\$615,290~~ \$715,000.

14 National parks: For administration, protection, main-
 15 tenance, and improvement of national parks, including neces-
 16 sary protection of the area of federally owned land in the
 17 custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean
 18 Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National
 19 Park, Washington, ~~(182)\$3,658,163~~ \$3,800,000.

20 National monument, historical, and military areas: For
 21 administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and
 22 preservation of national monuments, historical parks, memo-
 23 rials, historic sites, military parks, battlefields, and ceme-
 24 teries, including not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way
 25 easements across privately owned railroad lands necessary

1 for supplying water to the Statue of Liberty National Monu-
 2 ment, and the maintenance of structures on the former Cape
 3 Hatteras Light Station Reservation within the Cape
 4 Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area project,
 5 ~~(183)\$1,556,464~~ \$1,690,000.

6 Recreational areas: For administration, protection,
 7 maintenance, and improvement, pursuant to cooperative
 8 agreements, of areas devoted to recreational use which
 9 are under the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies,
 10 ~~(184)\$273,495~~ \$350,000.

11 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For
 12 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,
 13 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of
 14 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National
 15 Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire,
 16 storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or
 17 emergency prevention of forest fires in areas administered
 18 by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such
 19 areas, including lands in process of condemnation for national
 20 park or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with such
 21 sums as may be necessary to be transferred from the fore-
 22 going appropriations for the National Park Service, any such
 23 diversions of appropriations to be reported to Congress in
 24 the annual Budget.

25 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available in

1 one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That
 2 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available
 3 interchangeably and any such diversion of funds shall be
 4 reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

5 Investigation and purchase of water rights: For the
 6 investigation and establishment of water rights, including
 7 the acquisition thereof or of lands or interests in lands or
 8 rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights necessary
 9 or beneficial in the administration and public use of areas
 10 under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, to remain
 11 available until expended, \$15,000.

12 Travel Division: For expenses necessary in carrying
 13 out the Act of July 19, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 18), including
 14 personal services in the District of Columbia; participation
 15 by the Travel Division in international expositions and
 16 conferences dealing with travel; and printing and binding;
 17 ~~(185)\$60,000~~ \$75,000.

18 Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,
 19 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational
 20 demonstration areas, ~~(186)\$40,000~~ \$15,000.

21 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For
 22 administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement
 23 of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington
 24 Memorial Parkway, monuments and memorials in the Dis-
 25 trict of Columbia and area adjacent thereto, Lee Mansion,

1 Battleground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Park, Ches-
 2 apeake and Ohio Canal, Federal parks in the District of
 3 Columbia, and other Federal lands authorized by the Act
 4 of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including the pay and
 5 allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Act of
 6 May 27, 1924 (43 Stat. 174), as amended, of the United
 7 States park police force, purchase of revolvers and am-
 8 munition, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for
 9 police, guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per
 10 diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Secretary
 11 not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District
 12 of Columbia, stenographic reporting service, carfare, and
 13 newspapers (not to exceed \$100), ~~(187)\$774,150~~
 14 ~~\$815,000~~.

15 For investigations and studies of the recreational re-
 16 sources and the archeological remains in the river basins of
 17 the United States (except the Missouri River Basin),
 18 including reports, recommendations, and plans, in cooperation
 19 with the United States Corps of Engineers and the Bureau
 20 of Reclamation pursuant to the provisions of cooperative
 21 agreements, and including personal services in the District of
 22 Columbia, ~~(188)\$122,954~~ \$152,954.

23 ~~(189)~~ *Acquisition of lands: For the acquisition of privately*
 24 *owned lands or interests therein within the authorized*
 25 *boundaries of established areas under the jurisdiction of the*

1 *National Park Service, including expenses incidental thereto*
 2 *and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$200,000,*
 3 *to remain available until expended, of which \$150,000 shall*
 4 *be available only for lands within Colonial National His-*
 5 *torical Park; Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Bat-*
 6 *tlefields Memorial and Gettysburg National Military Parks;*
 7 *Manassas National Battlefield Park; Badlands, Dinosaur,*
 8 *George Washington Birthplace, Joshua Tree, Petrified For-*
 9 *est, and Scotts Bluff National Monuments; and Big Bend*
 10 *parcel of land adjoining Big Bend National Park necessary*
 11 *to connect the park road system with State Highway 227,*
 12 *Glacier, Grand Canyon, Great Smoky Mountains, Kings*
 13 *Canyon, Lassen Volcanic, Mesa Verde, Mount Rainier,*
 14 *Olympic, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia, Yosemite, and Zion*
 15 *National Parks.*

16 **(190)** *Parkways, National Park Service: The Secretary is*
 17 *hereby authorized to incur obligations and enter into con-*
 18 *tracts, not exceeding a total of \$2,680,000, for the construc-*
 19 *tion of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, George Washington*
 20 *Memorial, and Foothills Parkways.*

21 For the construction, reconstruction, improvement,
 22 repair, and maintenance of roads, trails, utilities, and
 23 buildings without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as
 24 amended (16 U. S. C. 451), including personal serv-
 25 ices in the District of Columbia, **(191)** ~~\$5,462,350~~

1 \$4,762,350, to remain available until expended, including
 2 (192)~~\$3,210,000~~ \$3,110,000 for roads and trails of which
 3 \$150,000 shall be available only for completing the grading
 4 and resurfacing of Heintooga Ridge Road, Great Smoky
 5 Mountains National Park; and (193)~~\$4,952,350~~
 6 \$1,652,350 for the construction and repair of buildings and
 7 utilities not otherwise provided for, of which not exceeding
 8 \$50,000 shall be available for use in connection with the
 9 installation of two elevators at Carlsbad Caverns National
 10 Park, New Mexico.

11 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,
 12 national monuments, and other reservations under the juris-
 13 diction of the National Park Service, shall be available for
 14 the giving of educational lectures therein and vicinity; for
 15 the services of field employees in cooperation with such
 16 nonprofit scientific and historical societies engaged in educa-
 17 tional work in the various parks and monuments as the
 18 Secretary may designate; for travel expenses of employees
 19 attending Government camps for training in forest-fire pre-
 20 vention and suppression and the Federal Bureau of Investi-
 21 gation National Police Academy, and attending Federal,
 22 State, or municipal schools for training in building fire
 23 prevention and suppression; for necessary local transporta-
 24 tion and subsistence in kind of persons selected for employ-
 25 ment or as cooperators, serving without other compensation

1 while attending fire-protection training camps; and for offi-
2 cial telephone service in the field in the case of official
3 telephones installed in private houses when authorized under
4 regulations established by the Secretary.

5 Appropriations available to the National Park Service
6 shall be available for the purchase (not to exceed ~~(194)~~thirty
7 *forty, of which twenty-eight shall be* for replacement only)
8 and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

9 The National Park Service is hereby authorized to
10 acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for three
11 years beginning July 1, 1948, from the Departments of the
12 Air Force, Army, and Navy, or the War Assets Adminis-
13 tration equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with
14 an appraised value of not to exceed \$3,000,000, from the
15 surplus stores of those agencies, for use in the areas admin-
16 istered by the National Park Service or by any office of that
17 Service in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii: *Provided,*
18 That the authorization in this paragraph shall not be con-
19 strued to deny veterans the priority accorded to them in
20 obtaining surplus property under the Surplus Property Act
21 of 1944, as amended.

22 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary in conducting investigations
25 and carrying out the work of the Service, including cooper-

1 ation with Federal, State, county, or other agencies or with
2 farm bureaus, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

3 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-
4 trative purposes, including personal services in the District of
5 Columbia, ~~(195)\$247,470~~ \$247,000, of which sum \$31,000
6 shall be available for printing and binding, including the
7 purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles pub-
8 lished in periodicals and journals and the publication of
9 bulletins which shall be adapted to the interests of the people
10 of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion
11 of four-fifths of the bulletins to be delivered to or sent out
12 under addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
13 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress as they may direct.

14 Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair,
15 alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-
16 cultural stations, including the erection of necessary build-
17 ings and other structures; propagation and distribution of
18 food fishes and fresh-water mussels; development, recom-
19 mendation, and application of means, including the construc-
20 tion of devices, to assure natural propagation and maximum
21 survival of hatchery and other fishes; purchase, collection,
22 and transportation of specimens and other expenses inci-
23 dental to the maintenance and operation of ~~(196)aquarium~~
24 *acquaria*, ~~(197)\$1,800,525~~ \$1,879,525, including not to
25 exceed ~~(198)\$1,500~~ \$2,000 for purchase of land adjoining

1 the San Angelo, Texas, fish cultural station and expenses
2 incident thereto (199), and not to exceed \$35,000 for the
3 construction and operation, in accordance with the provisions
4 of the Act of August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1080), of fish
5 cultural facilities on lands owned by the State of South
6 Dakota.

7 Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For operation
8 and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclama-
9 tion and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of fish
10 screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and for
11 the conduct of investigations and surveys, the preparation of
12 designs, and for determining the requirements for fishways
13 and other fish protective devices at dams constructed under
14 licenses issued by the Federal Power Commission, \$36,300.

15 Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations
16 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and
17 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,
18 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from
19 such resources, including not to exceed \$20,000 to investigate
20 and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes
21 as authorized by joint resolution of August 8, 1946, Public
22 Law 672; maintenance, repair, improvement, equipment,
23 and operation of fishery-experiment and biological stations;
24 the construction of salmon-counting weirs, and the im-

1 provement of salmon-spawning streams in Alaska;
 2 (200)~~\$1,025,000~~ \$1,224,500.

3 Commercial fisheries: For collection and compilation of
 4 fishery statistics and related information; conducting investi-
 5 gations and studies of methods and means of capture, preser-
 6 vation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants
 7 and products thereof, including investigation, study and re-
 8 search with respect to the utilization of packed sardines and
 9 the development of methods and procedures which should
 10 be employed in improving the quality and appearance of
 11 packed sardines; maintenance, repair, alteration, improve-
 12 ment, equipment, and operation of laboratories and vessels;
 13 and enforcing the applicable provisions of the Act authoriz-
 14 ing associations of producers of aquatic products (15 U. S. C.
 15 521) ; including contract stenographic reporting services,
 16 (201)~~\$495,000~~ \$525,000.

17 Investigation, exploration, and development of Pacific
 18 fisheries: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions
 19 of the Act of August 4, 1947 (Public Law 329), authorizing
 20 the exploration, investigation, development, and maintenance
 21 of the fishery resources and the development of the high-seas
 22 fishing industry of the Territories and island possessions of the
 23 United States in the tropical and subtropical Pacific Ocean,
 24 and intervening areas; printing and binding; temporary

1 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 2 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; employment of officers and crews
 3 of vessels in accordance with policies and wage scales ap-
 4 proved by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of section
 5 606 of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946 (5 U. S. C.
 6 946) ; and payment of subsistence allowances to officers
 7 and crews of vessels at rates approved by the Secretary;
 8 (202)~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,150,000.

9 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,
 10 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, informa-
 11 tion on the fishery industry, market supply and demand,
 12 commercial movement, location, disposition, and market
 13 prices of fishery products, \$143,000.

14 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and
 15 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,
 16 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of
 17 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,
 18 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence
 19 of employees while on said islands; contract stenographic
 20 reporting service; and construction of airplane base facilities
 21 at Anchorage, Alaska; \$1,228,000.

22 Alaska fur-seal investigations: For investigations of
 23 Alaska fur seals pursuant to the Act of February 26, 1944
 24 (16 U. S. C. 631i), (203)~~\$50,000~~ \$69,300.

25 Enforcement of Black Bass, Whaling Treaty, and Sock-

1 eye Salmon Acts: For enforcement of the Act of July 2,
 2 1930, as amended, and the Act of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C.
 3 851-855, 901-915) ; and for carrying out the provisions of
 4 the Act of July 29, 1947 (Public Law 255), and of Execu-
 5 tive Order No. (204)~~9892~~ 9802; \$37,400.

6 Wildlife resources and management investigations: For
 7 investigations of wild game, wild fur animals, and other wild-
 8 life resources, causes of their depletion, and of means of
 9 securing a maximum sustained yield therefrom; for investiga-
 10 tions of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under
 11 section 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C.
 12 581) ; for investigations of damage by birds to agricultural
 13 and horticultural crops, and developing and applying meth-
 14 ods for control of such damage; and for investigations of the
 15 wildlife resources of the Territory of Alaska, \$325,450.

16 Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For
 17 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-
 18 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-
 19 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other
 20 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and
 21 other diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law
 22 (7 U. S. C. 426), including not to exceed \$3,000 for the
 23 purchase of printed bags, tags, and labels; and for repairs,
 24 additions, and installations in and about the grounds and
 25 buildings of the game-management supply depot and labora-

1 tory at Pocatello, Idaho, including purchase, transportation,
 2 and handling of supplies and materials for distribution from
 3 said depot to other projects, in accordance with the pro-
 4 visions of the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C.
 5 667), \$1,000,000.

6 Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of
 7 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,
 8 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the
 9 convention between the United States and the United Mexican
 10 States (16 U. S. C. 703-711); for cooperation with local
 11 authorities in the protection of migratory birds, including
 12 necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act
 13 for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668-668d);
 14 for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act ap-
 15 proved March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394),
 16 and for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved
 17 May 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary
 18 investigations, \$353,834, of which not to exceed \$10,000
 19 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the
 20 purpose of securing information concerning violations of the
 21 laws for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made
 22 available.

23 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement
 24 of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C.
 25 192-211, (205) ~~\$175,000~~ \$225,000, of which not to exceed

1 \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary
 2 for the purpose of securing information in connection with
 3 and for the prosecution of violators of the law for the
 4 enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

5 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the
 6 administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and
 7 bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of
 8 game introduced into suitable localities on public lands,
 9 under supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including
 10 construction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for ani-
 11 mals, landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines,
 12 rockwork, bulkheads, repair of damage to public roads within
 13 reservation areas occasioned by authorized operations of the
 14 Fish and Wildlife Service, and other improvements neces-
 15 sary for economical administration; for the purchase, capture,
 16 and transportation of game for national reservations; for the
 17 maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita
 18 Mountains Wildlife Refuge; not exceeding (206)\$5,000
 19 \$10,000 for the repair (207)and painting, painting, and
 20 maintenance of dwellings and other buildings (208)and
 21 facilities on the Chinsegut National Wildlife Refuge; and
 22 for carrying out the provisions of the Act approved August
 23 5, 1947 (Public Law 361, Eightieth Congress), (209)\$1,-
 24 210,000 \$1,340,000, and in addition thereto an amount
 25 equal to 75 per centum of the net proceeds received during

1 the fiscal year 1948 under the provisions of section 401 of
 2 the Act of June 15, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 715S), which
 3 additional amount may be expended also for the enforcement
 4 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as
 5 amended.

6 River basin studies: For investigations and studies to
 7 determine the effects on fish and wildlife resources of pro-
 8 posed developments of river basins of the United States
 9 (except the Missouri River Basin), and for the preparation
 10 of reports thereon in accordance with the Act of March 10,
 11 1934 (16 U. S. C. 661-666), as amended, ~~(210)\$100,000~~
 12 \$150,000.

13 ~~(211)~~ *California wildlife management areas: For the pur-*
 14 *chase or rent, and development, maintenance, and admin-*
 15 *istration of wildlife management areas in the State of*
 16 *California, as authorized by the Act of May 18, 1948*
 17 *(Public Law 534), \$300,000, to remain available until*
 18 *expended.*

19 In all, salaries and expenses, ~~(212)\$9,226,979~~
 20 \$10,257,309.

21 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

22 For carrying into effect section 4 of the Act of March
 23 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), an amount
 24 equal to the sum received during the fiscal year 1949

1 from the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted
2 monthly and to remain available until expended.

3 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

4 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September
5 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), an amount
6 equal to the sum credited during the fiscal year 1948
7 to the special fund created by said Act: *Provided, That*
8 ~~(213)~~not exceeding 35 per centum of the amount allocated to
9 any State shall be available for the construction of
10 improvements the requirement of the Interior Department
11 Appropriation Act, 1948, that not exceeding 20 per centum
12 of the amount allocated to any State shall be available for
13 the construction of improvements is hereby waived with
14 respect to unobligated balances on June 30, 1948, from
15 allotments to the States for the fiscal year 1948.

16 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, ~~(214)~~\$9,226,979 \$10,-
17 257,309, and in addition thereto, funds made available
18 under the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund and the fund for
19 Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration, of which amounts not to
20 exceed ~~(215)~~\$1,113,862 \$1,130,112 may be expended for
21 departmental personal services, including such services in the
22 District of Columbia. Funds available for the work of the
23 Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for the purchase
24 of not to exceed ~~(216)~~fifty eighty-six passenger motor vehi-

cles for replacement only; purchase (not to exceed ~~(217)two~~
five), ~~(218)~~*hire*, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; the
installation and operation of telephones in Government-owned
residences, apartments, or quarters occupied by employees of
the Fish and Wildlife Service; providing by purchase,
construction, or otherwise, facilities incident to such public
recreational uses of wildlife refuges as are not inconsistent
with the primary purposes of such refuges; newspapers (not
to exceed \$100), plans and specifications for vessels, or for
contract personal services for the preparation thereof without
regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended (41
U. S. C. 5); and rations for officers and crews of vessels
or, in lieu thereof, commutation of rations at not to exceed
~~(219)\$1.50~~ \$2.50 per man per day; and for the expenditure
from appropriations available for the purchase of lands of
not to exceed \$1 for each option to purchase any tract of
land. Reimbursements for the cost of supplies and ma-
terials and the transportation and handling thereof issued
from central warehouses authorized to be established by
the Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), may
be credited to the appropriation current at the time supplies
and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued, or at the time
such reimbursements are received. Not to exceed 5 per
centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses of the Fish

1 and Wildlife Service shall be available interchangeably for
2 expenditure on the objects included within the general ex-
3 penses of said Service, but no more than 5 per centum shall
4 be added to any one item or appropriation. The Depart-
5 ments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy, the Coast
6 Guard, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the War
7 Assets Administration are authorized to transfer to the Fish
8 and Wildlife Service aircraft for replacement purposes only
9 (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same
10 locations), and such other equipment, materials, and supplies
11 (with an appraised value of not to exceed \$500,000), surplus
12 to the needs of such agencies, as may be required by said
13 Service, such transfers to be without charge therefor; and in
14 addition the Departments of the Army and Navy, the Coast
15 Guard, and the Maritime Commission are authorized to trans-
16 fer without charge therefor vessels for replacement purposes
17 only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the
18 same locations) marine engines, parts and accessories surplus
19 to the needs of such agencies: *Provided*, That the authoriza-
20 tion in this paragraph shall not be construed to deny to
21 veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus
22 property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as
23 amended.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

For necessary expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and Secretary; printing and binding; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, for replacement only, at not to exceed \$1,800; maintenance, repair, and preservation of Governor's house and grounds; ~~(220)\$62,785~~ \$64,500, to be expended under the direction of the Governor.

Legislative expenses: For salaries of members of the legislature, \$36,000; mileage of members, \$12,000; in all, \$48,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor of Alaska.

For the establishment and maintenance of public schools, Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation and travel expenses of medical supervisor, and temporary medical consultants, transportation, burial, and other expenses, ~~(221)\$400,000~~ \$448,000: *Provided*, That authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this appropriation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon, or to other con-

1 tracting institution or institutions, for the care and mainte-
2 nance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year 1949:
3 *Provided further*, That so much of this sum as may be
4 required shall be available for all necessary expenses in
5 ascertaining the residence of inmates and in returning those
6 who are not legal residents of Alaska to their legal residence
7 or to their friends, and the Secretary shall as soon as prac-
8 ticable, return to their places of residence or to their friends
9 all inmates not residents of Alaska at the time they became
10 insane, and the commitment papers for any person hereafter
11 adjudged insane shall include a statement by the committing
12 authority as to the legal residence of such person.

13 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
14 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$100,000,
15 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures
16 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
17 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
18 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

19 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
20 tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of
21 Alaska, to be expended under the provisions of the Act ap-
22 proved June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), including
23 surveys and plans for new road construction; services as au-
24 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
25 U. S. C. 55a), for the preparation of plans and specifications

1 for buildings; and printing and binding, (222)\$8,500,000
2 \$10,442,400, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
3 That in addition to the amount herein appropriated the Sec-
4 retary or, at his request, the Commissioner of Public Roads,
5 Federal Works Agency, is hereby authorized to incur obliga-
6 tions and enter into contracts for additional work, materials,
7 and equipment not exceeding a total of (223)\$5,000,000
8 \$13,904,000: *Provided further*, That in the operation of the
9 facilities of the Alaska Road Commission, the Departments of
10 the Air Force, Army, and Navy, or any other agency of the
11 United States having title thereto is authorized to transfer,
12 regardless of present location and without charge to the
13 Alaska Road Commission, materials, road and bridge, and
14 other necessary equipment, spare parts, shop facilities and
15 machinery, supplies and building surplus to its needs and
16 which is deemed essential by the Department of the Interior
17 for the construction, improvement, and maintenance of the
18 Alaska road system: *Provided further*, That the authoriza-
19 tion in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the
20 Alaska Road Commission shall not be construed to deny to
21 veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus
22 property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as
23 amended.

24 The Alaska Railroad: In addition to all amounts re-
25 ceived by The Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1949,

1 there is hereby appropriated ~~(224)\$15,000,000~~ \$17,000,000
2 which amounts shall be available, and continue available
3 until expended, for the payment of obligations incurred
4 under the contract authorization in the Interior Depart-
5 ment Appropriation Act, 1948, and for expenses neces-
6 sary for the authorized work of The Alaska Railroad, in-
7 cluding maintenance, operation, and improvements of rail-
8 roads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of river steam-
9 ers and other boats on the Yukon River and its tribu-
10 taries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of ocean-going
11 or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrange-
12 ment with other branches of the Government service, for the
13 purpose of providing additional facilities for the transportation
14 of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary, for
15 the benefit and development of industries and travel affecting
16 territory tributary to The Alaska Railroad; maintenance and
17 operation of lodges, camps, and transportation facilities for the
18 accommodation of visitors to Mount McKinley National Park;
19 payment of amounts due connecting lines; payment of com-
20 pensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
21 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
22 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed
23 ~~(225)\$6,575~~ \$15,000 of this fund shall be available for
24 personal services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal
25 year 1949, and no one other than the general man-

1 ager of said railroad, and one assistant general man-
2 ager at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum, shall be
3 paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than
4 ~~(226)\$8,500~~ \$9,000: *Provided further*, That not to
5 exceed ~~(227)\$20,000~~ \$25,000 of such fund shall be
6 available for printing and binding: *Provided further*,
7 That in addition to the amount herein appropriated the
8 Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to incur obli-
9 gations and enter into contracts for additional work, materials,
10 and equipment not exceeding a total of ~~(228)\$6,700,000~~
11 \$12,000,000: *Provided further*, That in the operation of
12 the facilities of The Alaska Railroad, the Department of
13 the Army or any other agency of the United States
14 Government having title thereto is authorized to trans-
15 fer regardless of present location and without charge
16 to The Alaska Railroad, materials, roadway and bridge
17 maintenance, and other necessary equipment, locomotives
18 and spare parts, shop facilities and machinery, supplies, roll-
19 ing stock, buildings, and docks, surplus to its needs and which
20 may be certified by the Department of the Interior as
21 necessary for the improvement, maintenance, or operation of
22 The Alaska Railroad: *Provided further*, That the authoriza-
23 tion in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to The
24 Alaska Railroad shall not be construed to deny to veterans

1 the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property
 2 under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

3 The following appropriations herein made shall be avail-
 4 able for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft:
 5 "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary, Territory
 6 of Alaska"; "Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges,
 7 and trails, Alaska"; and "Alaska Railroad appropriated
 8 fund".

9 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

10 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the
 11 Secretary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary
 12 \$7,342, and the private secretary to the Governor, \$4,996;
 13 for printing and binding; travel expenses of the Governor;
 14 and \$935 for temporary clerk hire; ~~(229)\$25,600~~ \$25,900,
 15 to be expended by the Governor. •

16 Legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii: For compen-
 17 sation and mileage of members of the Legislature of the
 18 Territory of Hawaii as provided by the Act of June 27,
 19 1930, \$47,200.

20 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

21 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident
 22 to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.
 23 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), printing
 24 and binding; repair, preservation and care of Federal build-

ings and furniture, purchase of water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and not to exceed \$6,000 for personal services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and electricity necessary in the operation of Government House at Saint Thomas and Government House at Saint Croix, ~~(230)\$205,050~~ \$213,000, to be expended by and under the direction of the Governor.

For necessary expenses of the agricultural station in the Virgin Islands, \$46,300, to be expended by and under the direction of the Governor.

~~(231)~~ Municipal governments: For defraying the deficits in the treasuries of the municipal governments because of the excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1949, municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, \$15,120, and municipality of Saint Croix, \$134,880; in all \$150,000, to be paid to the said treasuries in monthly installments.

Municipal governments: For expenses of the government of the Virgin Islands in excess of current local revenues for the fiscal year 1949, municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, \$194,400, and municipality of Saint Croix, \$325,800; in all, \$520,200, to be paid to the respective municipal treasuries in monthly installments; and the said municipal governments are hereby authorized to

1 *make purchases for their hospitals, schools, and other public*
 2 *institutions, through the Bureau of Federal Supply of the*
 3 *Treasury Department.*

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

5 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made shall be available
 6 for the purchase of vehicles generally known as quarter-ton
 7 or half-ton pick-up trucks and as station wagons without
 8 such vehicles being considered as passenger motor vehicles.

9 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
 10 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year
 11 1949 in the field service of the Department for periods of
 12 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by
 13 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

14 SEC. 4. Appropriations herein made for the following
 15 bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attend-
 16 ance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions
 17 of members of societies or associations concerned with their
 18 work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of
 19 the Secretary, ~~(232)\$600~~ \$1,100; Oil and Gas Division,
 20 \$100; ~~(233)~~*Division of Geographic Names*, \$300; Bureau
 21 of Land Management, ~~(234)\$300~~ \$2,500; Bureau of Indian
 22 Affairs, ~~(235)\$1,000~~ \$1,500; Bureau of Reclamation,
 23 ~~(236)\$6,000~~ \$7,500; Geological Survey, ~~(237)\$2,000~~
 24 \$7,500; Bureau of Mines, ~~(238)\$4,000~~ \$6,000; National
 25 Park Service, ~~(239)\$1,000~~ \$1,500; Fish and Wildlife Serv-

1 ice, ~~(240)\$1,750~~ \$3,000; and soil and moisture conservation
2 operations (all bureaus), \$500.

3 SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this
4 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
5 who engages in a strike against the Government of the
6 United States or who is a member of an organization of
7 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
8 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
9 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
10 of the Government of the United States by force or violence:
11 *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be
12 considered prima facie evidence that the person making the
13 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
14 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United
15 States, is not a member of an organization of Government
16 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
17 ment of the United States, or that such person does not
18 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
19 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
20 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
21 person who engages in a strike against the Government
22 of the United States or who is a member of an organi-
23 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to
24 strike against the Government of the United States, or who
25 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-

1 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
2 by force or violence, and accepts employment the salary or
3 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
4 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
5 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
6 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
7 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
8 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided*
9 *further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood,
10 storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for
11 periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and
12 wages without the necessity of inquiring into their member-
13 ship in any organization.

14 SEC. 6. No part of any appropriation contained in
15 this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of
16 wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance
17 of any new administrative function or the enforcement or
18 issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the estab-
19 lishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as de-
20 scribed in Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated
21 March 15, 1943.

22 SEC. 7. Limitations on amounts to be expended for per-
23 sonal services under appropriations in this Act shall not apply
24 to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of Decem-
25 ber 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-d).

1 SEC. 8. Appropriations herein made shall be avail-
2 able for payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary,
3 for library membership in societies or associations which
4 issue publications to members only or at a price to members
5 lower than to subscribers who are not members.

6 SEC. 9. Appropriations in this Act shall be avail-
7 able for health service programs as authorized by law (5
8 U. S. C. 150).

9 SEC. 10. Not to exceed a total of ~~(241)~~\$750,000
10 \$1,00,000 of the appropriations contained in this Act shall
11 be available for expenditure for the compensation of em-
12 ployees engaged in personnel work: *Provided*, That for
13 purposes of this section employees will be considered as
14 engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more
15 on personnel administration consisting of recruitment and
16 appointments, placement, position classification, training, and
17 employee relations.

18 SEC. 11. Appropriations in this Act shall be available
19 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal
20 Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

21 SEC. 12. In purchasing lawbooks, books of reference,
22 and periodicals, and in completing broken sets, the Secretary
23 or his duly authorized representative may exchange similar
24 items and apply the exchange allowances in such cases in
25 whole or in part payment therefor.

26 SEC. 13. Where appropriations in this Act are available

1 for expenditure for services as authorized by section 15 of
 2 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), such expendi-
 3 tures shall be at rates not exceeding \$35 per diem for
 4 individuals ((242)*unless a higher rate is otherwise author-*
 5 *ized or unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be*
 6 *approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget).*

7 (243) ~~TITLE II—SURPLUS APPROPRIATION~~

8 ~~RESCISSION~~

9 Sums totaling \$560,197 for construction of the Havre-
 10 Shelby transmission line, Havre substation, Rudyard sub-
 11 station, Shelby substation, Milk River District, Fort Peck
 12 project, Montana, contained in the “Interior Department
 13 Appropriation Act, 1947”, and the “Interior Department
 14 Appropriation Act, 1948”, under the heading “Bureau of
 15 Reclamation”, are hereby carried to the surplus fund and
 16 covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of
 17 this Act.

18 This Act may be cited as the “Interior Department
 19 Appropriation Act, 1949”.

Passed the House of Representatives May 27, 1948.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 14 (legis-
 lative day, June 1), 1948.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 14, 1948

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

2. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Concurred in the Senate amendment 1, to strike out the provision regarding appointment of persons at salaries above the regular rates (p. 8479). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Concurred in Senate amendment to H.R. 6556, to extend until June 30, 1949, the authority for entering into trade agreements (pp. 8404, 8416). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. C.C.C. CHARTER. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 6263, the CCC charter bill (pp. 8479-80, 8484).
5. FEDERAL PAY BILL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6917, to increase salaries of Federal and D.C. employees (H. Rept. 2358) (p. 8483).
The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of this bill, H.R. 6917 (pp. 8480, 8484).
Rep. Hays, Ark., inserted and discussed an amendment which he proposes to submit to this bill, H.R. 6917, to provide for salary increases based on publication of the Consumers Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (p. 8482).
6. FEDERAL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Received the President's veto message on this bill, H.R. 6355 (H. Doc. 714) (p. 8481). The message states that the objection to the bill is based on the transfer of the U.S. Employment Service from the Labor Department to the Federal Security Agency.
7. FATS AND OILS. Received from this Department a proposal for a CCC project for the stimulation and increase of production of copra and palm oil in the Netherlands Indies (p. 8483).
8. STRATEGIC MATERIALS. Rep. Jensen, Iowa, urged the stockpiling of strategic materials (pp. 8406-7).
9. CREDIT UNIONS. Passed with amendment S. 2225, to transfer administration of the Federal Credit Union Act to the Federal Security Agency (pp. 8418-9).
10. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Reps. Jensen, Fenton, Stockman, Schwabe (Okla.), Kirwan, Norrell, and Gore were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 6705 (p. 8420). Senate conferees were appointed June 14.
11. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Began debate on H.R. 6401, the selective-service bill (pp. 8419-26, 8427-78).
12. VETERANS' HOMESTEADS. Rep. Rogers, Mass., urged that action be taken on H.R. 4488, the Veterans' Homestead Act (p. 8482).
13. R.F.C. AUDIT. Received from GAO Vol. 8 of the RFC audit report (H. Doc. 713) (p. 8483).
14. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment S. 1639, authorizing the repair and rehabilitation of irrigation works damaged by flood and the prevention of flood damage in the Fort Sumner irrigation district (H. Rept. 2354) (p. 8483).
15. STRATEGIC MATERIALS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H.R. 4928, to amend the Contract Settlement Act so as to authorize the payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical materials in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs (H. Rept. 2357) (p. 8483).

16. COMMODITY EXCHANGE. The Administration Committee ordered reported, but did not actually report, H.Res. 674, providing \$10,000 additional for the Select Committee to Investigate Transactions on Commodity Exchanges (p. D659).
 17. FARM PROGRAM. The Administration Committee ordered reported, but did not actually report, H.Res. 696, providing \$5,000 for the Agriculture Committee to make studies and investigations into matters relating to agriculture (p.D659).
 18. LANDS. The Public Lands Committee ordered reported, but did not actually report, H.R. 6697, to authorize the sale and grant to the city of Los Angeles, Calif. of certain interests in public lands, and repealing a certain act (p.D659).
The Public Lands Committee ordered reported, but did not actually report S. 1243, to pay to Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation revenue from certain lands, including lands which are a part of the Mt. Hood National Forest (p. D659).
 19. DISASTER LOANS. A Subcommittee of the Public Works Committee approved for reporting to the full committee, with amendments, H.R. 6855, to coordinate emergency activities of Federal agencies in disaster areas and to provide emergency aid (p. D659).
 20. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. A subcommittee of the Public Works Committee approved for reporting to the full committee, with amendments, S. 1955, to acquire site in preparation for Federal buildings generally (p. D659).
- SENATE
21. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 299, to extend the reclamation laws to Ark. (p. 8493).
 22. FERTILIZER. Passed without amendment H. R. 5275, to provide for free importation of limestone for use in fertilizer manufacture (p. 8495). This bill will now be sent to the President. As finally passed, it does not contain the baler-twine provision.
 23. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 4071, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to authorize enforcement of the Act in cases of adulteration or misbranding of goods held for resale, and seizure of such goods not only while in interstate commerce but while being held for sale (p. 8496). This bill will now be sent to the President.
 24. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Passed as reported S. 1183, to incorporate the Virgin Islands Corp. (pp. 8498-9).
 25. Bills passed over included: S. 669, wheat bonus (p. 8492); S. Con. Res. 6, consolidated appropriation bill (p. 8493); H. R. 3538, drainage investigations (p. 8494); S.J.Res. 162, prohibit Indian reservations in Alaska, etc. (p. 8497).
 26. O&C LANDS. Passed as reported S. 580, to transfer certain O&C lands from the Forest Service to the Interior Department (pp. 8494-5).

Union Act to the Federal Security Agency.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all functions, powers, and duties of the Farm Credit Administration and of the Governor thereof under the Federal Credit Union Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, secs. 1751-1772), together with the functions of the Secretary of Agriculture with respect thereto, which were transferred to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1947, part IV, section 401, are hereby transferred to the Federal Security Agency.

Sec. 2. There is hereby established in the Federal Security Agency a Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, which shall be under the supervision of a director appointed by the Federal Security Administrator. The Bureau of Federal Credit Unions and the Director thereof shall be under the general direction and supervision of the Federal Security Administrator. The functions, powers, and duties of the Farm Credit Administration under the Federal Credit Union Act, as amended, shall be exercised by the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions. The functions, powers, and duties of the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration under the Federal Credit Union Act, as amended, shall be exercised by the Director of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.

Sec. 3. There are hereby transferred to the Federal Security Agency, to be used in the administration of the functions hereby transferred, (a) all property, including office equipment, transferred to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation pursuant to Executive Order 9148 of April 27, 1942, and in use on the effective date of this act; (b) all property, including office equipment, purchased by the Corporation for use exclusively in connection with the administration of the Federal Credit Union Act, as amended, the cost of which has been charged to such functions and which is in use on the effective date of this act; (c) all records and files pertaining exclusively to the supervision of Federal Credit Unions; and (d) all personnel employed primarily in the administration of the Federal Credit Union Act, as amended, on the effective date of this act.

Sec. 4. All funds allocated, specifically or otherwise, in the budget of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for the administration of the Federal Credit Union Act, as amended, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, which may be unexpended on the effective date of this act, shall be transferred by the Corporation to the Federal Security Agency for use in the administration of the Federal Credit Union Act, as amended. The Corporation shall be reimbursed for the funds so transferred and shall also be reimbursed for all other funds expended by it prior to the effective date of this act in the administration of the Federal Credit Union Act, as amended, in excess of fees from Federal credit unions received by the Corporation, by deducting such amounts from the first moneys payable to the Secretary of the Treasury on account of the retirement of the stock of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation owned by the United States, and the Corporation shall have a charge on such stock for such amounts.

Sec. 5. This act shall become effective on the thirtieth day following the date of enactment.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WOLCOTT: On page 3, line 6, strike out "1948" and insert "1949."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT OF 1948

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 671, providing for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6401) to provide for the common defense by increasing the strength of the armed forces of the United States, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (H. R. 6401) to provide for the common defense by increasing the strength of the armed forces of the United States and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit. After the passage of the bill (H. R. 6401) it shall be in order in the House to take from the Speaker's table the bill, S. 2655, and to move to strike out all after the enacting clause of said Senate bill and to insert in lieu thereof the provisions contained in H. R. 6401 as passed.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], and now yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, this rule provides for 3 hours of general debate. It also waives all points of order. The bill is open to amendment under the 5-minute rule. It also provides for one motion to recommit. I am not personally going to ask for a roll call on the rule, but I am going to do so upon the final passage of the bill itself. The reason I am not going to ask for a roll call on the rule is that I believe the great majority of the Members of the House, after hearing debate on the bill, will be convinced that this is not a necessary or a good bill. We all want national security. The question is, do we want national security by the American way, or by coercion, compulsion, regimentation, and controls? What was disclosed before the Committee on Rules at the hearings in regard to this draft bill? I know that a few brass hats and braid and others were for this bill. The only thing they say is that there is a great emergency confronting this Nation, which necessitates shackling the youth of this country. These people

say there is a great emergency, an emergency that will shackle the youth of the Nation, but at the same time they are not saying that there is an emergency in Washington, so that it will be necessary that the Congress of the United States should be here to meet it. I say it confuses me to have these people say there is such an emergency throughout the world that we need to take our young men from the mines and mills, farms and factories, and at the same time, these same individuals do not say that there is an emergency that should keep the Congress of the United States here in Washington.

What about voluntary enlistments? Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that voluntary enlistments have not been given a fair trial. I went back to my own district in Illinois last year and spent considerable time delving into this method of voluntary enlistments. I saw young boys come into my district trying to enlist these young men. They could not sell a sack of peanuts to anyone, but they would contact high-school boys and talk to them about 5 minutes—youths whom they had never seen—then go away, thinking that that 5-minute talk to a stranger would be enough to convince those young men to give up three or four of the best years of their lives.

I have heard it said, "Well, you voted for the 70-group air force. We must put in these additional young men to take care of that." The record discloses that the Air Force and the Navy are getting more applicants than they need for the Air Force and the Navy. My information is that the Air Force and Navy are not urging this peacetime draft bill.

We must all know that the history of wars shows clearly that it is not manpower in the armed services that it is most difficult to obtain when war starts, but after war is declared we know that manpower to produce equipment, airplanes, ships, and so forth, is our chief problem.

It has been said that Russia is a great threat. I think history will disclose that Russian communism does not spread through military aggression, but the method that the Communists use is through infiltration. They did that in Czechoslovakia; they are doing it in Italy; they are doing it in France; they are doing it in America. History discloses that they do not use military aggression in spreading their unfair, unreasonable, and detestable doctrines.

While some Members of Congress have taken the floor against regimentation and controls of cattle and sugar and meat and nylons—oh, they stood here and said, "We cannot have controls and regulations on nylons and sugar and cattle and sheep," but they are willing to regiment and control the lives of human beings.

I know that a strong national security is dependent upon a contented people and a solvent government. I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that you cannot have a contented people when you take the youth of our Nation off the farms—out of the mines and mills and factories.

Let those young people stay on and produce. Let those young men stay on the farms, the mines, factories, or mills to produce. We have taken on an obligation to feed and take care of most of the world. We know that sending these billions of dollars' worth of goods abroad has raised prices, and will raise prices up to the sky. So, I say, let these young men remain there. Let them be carpenters or mechanics in their home life because it is also important in the event of an emergency that we have some skilled laborers.

After all, who is for this draft bill? All I know for it is the brass and the braid. That is all; a few international newspapers; probably a few top American Legion officials.

Who is opposed to it? From whom do we receive hundreds of letters? Are the patriotic groups for it? Certainly they are not for it. Are the schools for it? Most of them, Mr. Speaker, are opposed to the draft. Are the colleges for it? Why, of course not. Are the churches? No. Are the farm organizations? No. Are the labor organizations? No. Are the millions of young men for it? Of course not, Mr. Speaker, because if they were for military service we would not have this draft bill before us; they would be in the armed forces. Some people say these young boys just love military service. Mr. Speaker, I say if they loved it they would naturally be in it.

Are the millions of mothers and fathers for this bill? If they were, we would not have this bill before us.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. No; not now.

So I will say in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, that I am not going to ask for a roll call vote on the rule, but I am going to ask for a roll call on the final vote. I believe that after you hear this debate you will be convinced that the Army has deliberately not tried to obtain volunteers, that they have intentionally raised the qualifications so high they cannot get recruits.

I may say that in the Rules Committee a change of one vote would have kept this bill bottled up.

I repeat, I am not going to ask a roll call on the rule, but I certainly will ask for a roll call on final passage, and I hope everyone will seriously consider the alternative: Do we want to go the American way, or do we want to go the way of compulsion, coercion, regimentation, and control?

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949, SENT TO CONFERENCE

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate, and that the Chair appoint conferees.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none

and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. JENSEN, FENTON, STOCKMAN, SCHWABE of Oklahoma, KIRWAN, NORRELL, and GORE.

SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT OF 1948

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, the opposition that I find to what is here proposed is something that alarms me greatly. It makes me wonder if self-defense and resistance to wrong is no longer regarded as moral law. Surely no one is insensible to the danger to liberty which impends. That our country is embroiled in a worldwide struggle that the people would like to have avoided, must be apparent to all. To use the occasion to stimulate prejudice against our armed forces is to forget the gravity of the moment and to lend encouragement to the effort to undermine the foundations upon which the Republic rests.

There is in my heart no ill will toward those who have views contrary to my own, and I would not intentionally give offense, but that the strength of the Nation must now be marshaled in its own defense is my profoundest conviction. Concern for the welfare of our country must be the guide to what we do. We should not here impeach the expressed intention of what we have done. We should not sabotage the defense program that we have set up and render useless the billions and billions of dollars that we have spent and are now spending.

That Russia means to enslave the whole of mankind, the entire world takes cognizance. Her masters have said that communism and democracy cannot live side by side, that either the one or the other must perish.

To Russia's campaign of aggression, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Poland have fallen. Russia is in Austria, eastern German, and Korea. There is no place on this globe that is inhabited by man but that her agents are there promoting discord, fomenting strife, preaching revolution. Unhappily, we, simpleton-like, have permitted her to use our own resources to make war on us and the rest of the world. Shamefully, let it be confessed, we are in great measure responsible for the power which she now yields and the threat which she holds over the heads of mankind.

It has been with difficulty that the people have learned that which has heretofore been kept concealed from them, that is, that our policy of appeasement—amounting to something of a partnership arrangement with Russia—has brought this country to the verge of ruin and made necessary the spending of billions in the endeavor to overcome the most colossal blunder ever committed in the international field and to expiate the greatest crime of all time.

Mr. Speaker, what is proposed in this bill which the pending resolution is intended to make in order? The Committee sponsoring the bill has reported that the Armed Services needs to be increased in the interest of national security. The majority report filed is a

simple, direct, plain, understandable statement of the situation as it exists. The minority report is a magnificent oration, but it is neither consistent nor convincing. In the minority report there is this language: "We feel that our objections to the conscription program in no way compromises our recognition that America must remain strong and well defended." So, the Committee on Armed Services are in agreement as the bill states, "That an adequate armed strength must be achieved and maintained to insure the security of the Nation." The difference we find between members of the committee is the method by which the needed strength may be attained, whether by voluntary enlistment or by the method provided for in the bill.

It is proposed that the strength of the Army be increased to 837,000 over its present strength of 542,000, that the Navy be increased from 397,000 to 556,882, Marine Corps from 81,000 to 110,000, and the Air Force from 364,000 to 602,600. In the light of present world conditions these increases are modest and reasonable.

Mr. Speaker, the testimony taken by the committee disclosed that the strength of all the branches of the Armed Services has been progressively diminishing with the exception of the Air Force. Let me turn to the report of the committee. From July 1947, to March 1, 1948, the Army personnel dropped from 594,078 to 469,496. The Navy fell off from 434,000 to 351,000. The Air Force increased in its enlistment from 263,000 to 317,000.

The report of the committee discloses that the Army, resorting to every means at its command, has failed to obtain the necessary enlistments by the volunteer system. That is also true as to the Navy.

If the now authorized method of obtaining enlistments has not produced men sufficient to maintain the Army and Navy at present or presently authorized strength, then is it not reasonable to suppose that it would fail to produce men in numbers sufficient to fill the requirements of an enlarged Army and Navy?

The gentleman from Illinois, the chairman of the Committee on Rules [Mr. ALLEN], insists that we should continue to rely upon the volunteer system, but if that plan has failed and cannot be made productive then what would he recommend? We must get the men by some means. The bill states that in a free society the obligations and privileges of such service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of selection as herein provided.

Let me make disclosure to you of something of which I am proud. Gentlemen opposing this bill tell you of the number of communications that they have had, telegrams and letters, in protest to the bill. I have had from my district and from the people of my State hundreds and hundreds of letters and telegrams, and up to this moment I have not had one in opposition to the bill. Now, why am I for conscription? I favor it because I do not want my part of the country drained of its young man-

10. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949, H.R. 6935.
Sen. Russell, Ga., submitted a notice to suspend the rules in order to propose an amendment to this bill to include \$75,000,000, to remain available until expended, for repair, etc., of flood damage to public facilities, by the Federal Works Agency (p. 8795).
11. SUPPLEMENTAL INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 6829 (S.Rept.1758) (p. 8878).
12. MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Passed with amendment this bill, H.R. 6771 (pp. 8880-4). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Fulbright, Ark., to strike out the prohibition against the use of appropriations for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes for other than cooking purposes (pp. 8883-4). Senate conferees appointed (p. 8884).
13. ALASKAN TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S.J.Res. 219, to continue until Dec. 31, 1949, the authority of the U.S. Maritime Commission to make provision for certain ocean transportation services to, from, and within Alaska (S.Rept.1755) (p. 8794).
14. HEALTH. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee submitted a report of the activities of the Subcommittee on Health in relation to national health problems (S.Rept. 1571) (pp. 8795-9).
15. DISPLACED PERSONS. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$4,000,000, 1949, for the "immigration of displaced persons"; to Appropriations Committee (S.Doc. 181) (p. 8793).
16. ALASKAN DEVELOPMENT. Received from the Interior Department a draft of a proposed bill to aid the settlement and development of Alaska; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 8793).

HOUSE

17. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 6705 (pp. 8782-90). Regarding the amendment on reclamation investigations in Alaska, the conferees restored the House language with a change so that it would read as follows: "For engineering and economic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports thereon, relating to projects for the development and utilization of the water power resources of Alaska, \$150,000..."
18. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6959, the revised housing bill (H.Rept. 2389) (p. 8791). The Veterans' Affairs Committee also reported this bill (H.Rept. 2390) (p. 8791). The Daily Digest states that this "measure calls for renewal of Government mortgage insurance on new houses up to 90 percent of value; priorities for veterans in buying war-built Government housing; and a revised system of figuring depreciation allowances on new apartment or multiple-dwelling construction." The bill does not contain the public-housing sections nor the rural housing title.
19. TRANSPORTATION. Passed, 297-102, over the President's veto, S. 110, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to authorize certain rate agreements among carriers when approved by ICC (pp. 8711-2).

20. FLOOD CONTROL. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 6419, which contains authorizations for flood control, including \$10,000,000 for this Department and Army Department to make examinations and surveys (p. 8720). This bill will now be sent to the President.
21. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Concluded debate on H.R. 6401, the selective-service bill (pp. 8722-81). Final action is to be taken on the bill today, June 13.
22. WATER POLLUTION. Received the conference report on S. 418, to provide for water-pollution control activities by the Public Health Service and the Federal Works Agency (pp. 8781-2).
23. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Rep. Taber, N.Y., obtained unanimous consent for the conferees on this bill, H.R. 6801, to file their report by midnight, June 17 (p. 8713).
24. ALASKA. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill to aid the settlement and development of Alaska; to Public Lands Committee (p. 8791).
25. GRAIN. Received a Central Retail Feed Assn. resolution favoring a change to the hundredweight system for grain; to Agriculture Committee (p. 8792).
26. C.C.C. Received a Central Retail Feed Assn. resolution endorsing "all legislation which is designed to keep Commodity Credit Corporation from competing with private business"; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 8792).

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. HOUSING. H.Res. 689, by Rep. Gamble, N.Y., to establish a select committee to be known as the Committee on Housing. To Rules Committee. (p. 8792.)
28. ECONOMY. H.R. 6976, by Rep. Javits, N.Y., to create a National Economic Commission, to establish procedures for the formulation and achievement of national economic goals for the making of voluntary agreements in commerce. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 8792.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

29. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Harris, Ark., expressing his views on a long-range farm program (pp. A4189-90).
30. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bennett, Mo., commending Congressional action on USDA's appropriation bill (pp. A4195-7).
Sen. Brooks, Ill., inserted an Illinois Agricultural Association letter commending the work of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations (p. A4222).
31. FEDERAL PAY BILL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., favoring salary increases for Federal employees (pp. A4197-8).
32. GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Vursell, Ill., criticizing Government expenditures (p. A4198).
33. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bennett, Mo., commending progress in rural electrification and urging its further extension (pp. A4198-9).
34. HOUSING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Isacson, N.Y., favoring the TEW housing bill (pp. A4200-1).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL,
1949

JUNE 17, 1948.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JENSEN, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6705]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 30, 34, 35, 42, 46, 54, 61, 62, 70, 78, 79, 80, 93, 96, 118, 135, 144, 147, 170, 172, 173, 185, 186, 202, 226, and 243.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 67, 68, 69, 71, 87, 88, 89, 94, 95, 99, 104, 108, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 145, 148, 153, 158, 160, 162, 165, 167, 168, 169, 171, 174, 175, 176, 179, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 204, 205, 207, 208, 210, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 228, 229, and 230, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,115,842; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *not to exceed \$50,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *\$160,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *\$325,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *purchase of one passenger motor vehicle*; ; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *\$215,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *eight*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *\$11,888,500*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *Provided further, That not exceeding eight per*

centum of any construction appropriations for the Bonneville Power Administration contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired labor basis; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: : *Provided further, That interest heretofore collected by Bonneville Power Administration from sales of electric energy generated at Grand Coulee Dam on the unamortized balance of investment allocated to power in Grand Coulee Dam shall be covered into the reclamation fund forthwith: Provided further, That, awaiting legislation, said interest shall not be allocated during the fiscal year 1949; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: : *Provided, That none of the appropriations made in this Act shall be used to pay the salaries of personnel assigned to regional offices of the Bureau of Land Management in excess of the average total number of all personnel assigned to such regional offices during the fiscal year 1948; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

Salaries and expenses, district offices: For expenses of district offices at Billings, Montana, and Portland, Oregon, only, including printing and binding, \$200,000: Provided, That any unobligated balances of 1948 appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for payment to employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave due upon their separation from service or furlough from active duty by reason of reduction in force under the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, District Offices".

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$125,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,334,115; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,242,015; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$755,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$60,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,411,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,154,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$188,875; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$36,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,550; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$167,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$20,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$50,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$75,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: *two hundred*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *purchase of not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five for replacement only in fiscal year 1949, and*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 82:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *hire*, ; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: , *at rates for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem (not exceeding \$100,000)*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment Numbered 85:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment Numbered 86:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,800,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment Numbered 90:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: : *Provided further, That not exceeding \$48,000,000 of appropriations available for expenditure by the Bureau of Reclamation during the fiscal year 1949 shall be used for administrative personal service and other personal services*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: : *Provided further, That the total number of employees in the Bureau of Reclamation holding a permanent, temporary, or other appointment in grades CAF-9 and P-3, or above, shall not exceed three thousand five hundred at any one time during the fiscal year 1949*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 92:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 92, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: , *and in addition thereto the Commissioner of Reclamation is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not in excess of \$1,600,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 98:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 98, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,525,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$147,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 102:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,293,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$57,985; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,298,650; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 106:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,780,175; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 107:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$17,200,810; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 109:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$230,437; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 110:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert \$814,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 111:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 111, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$220,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 112:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$447,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 113:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$169,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 114:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$101,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 115:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 115, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$292,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 116:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$217,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,645,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 119:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 119, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$337,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$206,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$93,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 122:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$57,212; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 123:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 123, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$77,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 124:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 124, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$104,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 127:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 127, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,470,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 128:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$22,125,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 129:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 129, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$212,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 130:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 130, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following:

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, \$1,750,000; irrigation facilities, \$30,876,900; irrigation distribution system, \$1,000,000; power facilities, surveys, \$20,000, Shasta power plant, \$1,000,000, Keswick Dam, \$1,700,000, Keswick power plant, \$1,000,000; switch yards, Shasta, Keswick and Tracy pumping plant, \$3,250,000; transmission lines, Shasta to Delta (Tracy) via Oroville and Sacramento, \$500,000, Shasta Dam to Shasta substation, \$250,000; substation, Contra Costa, \$12,000; in all, \$41,358,900, no part of which shall be available for examination and surveys in connection with power facilities in any State other than the State of California: Provided, That the unobligated balance on June 30, 1948, of funds heretofore appropriated for this project shall be classified under and combined with these amounts and shall be expendable only for the specific purposes set forth in this paragraph, subject to determination by the Comptroller General;

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 131:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 131, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$42,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 132:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 132, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$20,225,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 133:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 133, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$14,611,650; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 134:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 134, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$146,357,050; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 136:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 136, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$54,786,650; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 137:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 137, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: : *Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available or used to maintain or operate Canyon Ferry Reservoir at a higher maximum normal pool elevation than three thousand seven hundred and sixty-six feet, unless and until new land in Broadwater County, Montana, equal in acreage to the irrigated land to be inundated in Canyon Ferry Reservoir above elevation of 3,766 feet is provided with facilities for irrigation; or for or in connection with the acquisition or installation of the power facilities or transmission facilities for delivering power from the Canyon Ferry project, Montana; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 143:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 143, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,700,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 146:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 146, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

ALASKAN INVESTIGATIONS

For engineering and economic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports thereon, relating to projects for the development and utilization of the water power resources of Alaska, \$150,000, which shall be available for, but not restricted to, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and rations and quarters for field parties while away from inhabited communities in which such facilities are available.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 149:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 149, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following:

Not exceeding eight per centum of the construction appropriation for any project under the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired labor basis, except for projects or items the estimated construction cost of which does not exceed \$200,000, and only then in cases where the Bureau of Reclamation finds the lowest bids to be excessive.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 154:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 154, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 155:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 155, and agreed to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$540,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 156:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 156, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,625,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 157:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 157, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$592,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 159:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 159, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 161:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 161, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 163:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 163, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$450,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 164:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 164, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$602,950; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 166:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 166, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$13,027,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 177:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 177, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: *eighty, of which thirty shall be*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 180:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 180, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$765,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 181:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 181, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$665,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 182:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 182, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 183:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 183, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$1,625,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 184:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 184, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 187:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 187, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$790,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 188:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 188, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$137,954; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 200:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 200, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,147,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 201:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 201, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$510,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 203:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 203, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$60,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 206:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 206, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 209:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 209, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,312,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 213:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 213, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: *not exceeding 35 per centum of the amount allocated to any State shall be available for the construction of buildings: Provided further, That the requirement of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, that not exceeding 20 per centum of the amount allocated to any State shall be available for the construction of improvements is hereby waived with respect to unobligated balances on June 30, 1948; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 215:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 215, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,123,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 216:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 216, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: *sixty-five*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 217:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 217, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: *three*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 218:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 218, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *hire (in Alaska), ;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 219:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 219, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2.00; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 225:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 225, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 227:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 227, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$22,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 232:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 232, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$850; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 233:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 233, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *Board on Geographic Names, \$150; ;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 234:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 234, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 235:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 235, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 236:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 236, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 237:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 237, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 238:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 238, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 239:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 239, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 240:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 240, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,375; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 241:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 241, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$875,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 242:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 242, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *unless a higher rate is otherwise authorized by law or*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 84, 101, 125, 126, 150, 151, 152, 178, 189, 190, 199, 211, 212, 214, and 231.

BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
LOWELL STOCKMAN,
GEO. B. SCHWABE,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
ALBERT GORE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH S. WHERRY,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
GUY CORDON,
CARL HAYDEN,
ELMER THOMAS,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, relating to the Office of the Secretary: Permits employment of such personnel outside the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$1,115,842 for such office, instead of \$965,842, as proposed by the House, and \$1,250,000, as proposed by the Senate; and permits the use of \$50,000 for the Division of Power, instead of \$75,000, as proposed by the Senate, and a prohibition against the use of any funds for such purpose, as proposed by the House.

No. 4, relating to the Office of the Solicitor: Appropriates \$250,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$220,225, as proposed by the House.

No. 5, relating to salaries and expenses, Division of Territories and Island Possessions: Appropriates \$160,000, instead of \$146,800, as proposed by the House, and \$185,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 6 and 7, relating to the Oil and Gas Division: Authorizes the purchase of four passenger vehicles, as proposed by the Senate, instead of two, as proposed by the House; and appropriates \$325,000 for such Division, instead of \$300,000, as proposed by the House, and \$350,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 8, relating to salaries and expenses, soil and moisture conservation operations: Appropriates \$2,800,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,700,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 9, and 10, relating to contingent expenses, Department of the Interior: Appropriates \$215,000, instead of \$205,730, as proposed by the House, and \$230,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 11 and 12, relating to expenses, power transmission facilities: Provides funds for expenses in connection with the supervision of contracts executed prior to June 30, 1948, as proposed by the Senate, instead of "1947", as proposed by the House; and provides for terminal leave payments to employees on furlough from active duty, as proposed by the Senate.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, relating to Bonneville Power Administration: Appropriates \$21,125,700, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$20,920,760, as proposed by the House; provides that \$3,231,800 shall be available for operation and maintenance and administrative expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House; authorizes the purchase of 8

motor vehicles, instead of 5, as proposed by the House, and 10, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the Administrator to contract for "services", as proposed by the Senate; provides contract authorization in the sum of \$11,888,500, instead of \$10,269,290, as proposed by the House, and \$12,046,500, as proposed by the Senate; restores the House provision relating to force account work amended to allow 8 percent of funds appropriated for construction for such work, in lieu of the Senate proposal; and restores the provision of the House relating to the disposition of interest collected by Bonneville Power Administration from sales of electric energy generated at Grand Coulee Dam on the unamortized balance of investment allocated to power, amended to make such provision effective during the fiscal year 1949. The use of funds or of contract authorization for the Lebanon and Coos Bay substations mentioned on page 8 of the House report and on pages 3 and 4 of the Senate report has been disapproved by the conferees. The conferees approve the table of allocations as submitted by Bonneville Power Administration appearing at page 1540 of the Senate hearings, with the following changes:

	Cash	Contract authoriza- tion
(1) Changes in amounts recommended for use on 230,000-volt facilities to maintain schedules coordinated with installation of new generating capacity (groups I, IA, and IB).....	—\$40, 860	+\$929, 210
(2) Olympia-Shelton-Port Angeles line (item IA-3).....		—25, 000
(3) Olympia-Shelton line No. 2.....	—9, 000	
(4) Beverly Park-Snohomish circuit No. 1.....	+170, 000	
(5) Beverly Park-Snohomish circuit No. 2.....		+54, 000
(6) Forest Grove-McMinnville-Salem line (item IB-9).....	—70, 000	+70, 000
(7) Canby substation (IB-14).....	—25, 000	
(8) Spokane-Colville-Spirit line (item IIA-2).....	—52, 000	—50, 000
(9) Cottage Grove-Drain facility (item IC-4).....	—50, 000	+50, 000
(10) McKinley-Gold Beach interconnection.....	+50, 000	+280, 000
(11) Idaho Panhandle (Sand Point-Bonners Ferry).....		+161, 000
(12) Columbia-Ellensburg line (item IIC-2).....		+150, 000
Recommended adjustments in construction program.....	—26, 860	+1, 619, 210
Recommended increase in operations and maintenance limitation.....	231, 800	
Net changes from House bill.....	+204, 940	+1, 619, 210

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for salaries and expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$1,100,000, as proposed by the Senate, and \$900,000, as proposed by the House; and strikes out the word "only" following the words "District of Columbia", as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$3,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,562,565, as proposed by the House, for management, protection, and disposal of public lands; authorizes the purchase of 15 motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate, instead of 10, as proposed by the House; and provides that no part of the appropriations in the act shall be used for salaries of personnel in regional offices in excess of the average total of such personnel during the fiscal year 1948, in lieu of the House provision eliminating such regional offices; appropriates \$500,000 for revested Oregon & California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$469,300, as proposed by the

House; strikes out the provision of the House prohibiting the transfer of activities to the field, as proposed by the Senate; and inserts the provision of the Senate relating to the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, instead of the proposal of the House.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

No. 29: Appropriates \$200,000 for salaries and expenses, district offices, in lieu of \$600,000, as proposed by the Senate. The sum recommended provides \$110,000 for a district office at Billings, Mont., and \$90,000 for a similar office at Portland, Oreg., for special activities and functions applicable to those areas.

No. 30: Appropriates \$2,400,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$2,200,000, as proposed by the Senate, for salaries and expenses, reservation administration. The conferees approve the recommendations contained on page 15 of the House committee report (No. 2038) with reference to maintenance of the agencies and subagencies in Oklahoma and the keeping of the enumerated records at such agencies and subagencies.

No. 31: Appropriates \$125,000 for maintenance of law and order, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House, and \$150,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 32 and 33: Appropriates \$4,118,962, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,518,762, as proposed by the House, for the Alaska Native Service and inserts the word "vessels" in such item, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 34 and 35: Appropriates \$907,900, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,907,900, as proposed by the Senate, and strikes out the contract authorization of not to exceed \$3,350,000 proposed by the Senate amendment for construction and maintenance service, Navajo and Hopi Service. In connection with these decreases, the conferees wish to point out that the proposed increase was submitted in a supplemental estimate which went to the Senate and on which the House had no opportunity to hold hearings or give consideration. For this reason the conference committee decided that the request for additional funds and contract authorization should be deferred.

No. 36: Appropriates \$4,334,115 for agency services of the Navajo and Hopi Service, instead of \$3,748,615, as proposed by the House, and \$4,584,115, as proposed by the Senate. Of the increase of \$585,500 in the House bill, \$56,500 is provided for purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, \$29,000 for education, and \$500,000 for welfare work. Conferees request that the Indian Bureau submit a report to the Congress early in the next regular session on conditions as to the general welfare of the Navajo and Hopi Indians.

No. 37: Corrects a total.

No. 38: Appropriates \$755,000 for maintenance of buildings and utilities, instead of \$700,000, as proposed by the House, and \$810,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 39 and 40: Appropriates \$10,100,000 for education of Indians, instead of \$9,574,709, as proposed by the House, and \$10,376,000, as proposed by the Senate. Of the increase in the House bill, \$200,000 is provided for education of Navajo students, \$125,000 is for State educational contracts, and \$15,000 for equipment at the Anadarko Arts and Crafts Building, Oklahoma.

No. 41: Appropriates \$900,000 for management, Indian forest and range resources, instead of \$711,687, as proposed by the House, and \$950,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 42: Restores the House provision relating to a revolving fund for loans to Indians, in lieu of the Senate amendment.

Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47, relating to construction, irrigation systems: Appropriates \$2,600,000 for Colorado River, Ariz., instead of \$2,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,700,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$190,000 for payment to the San Carlos irrigation and drainage district, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 7, 1947, and \$60,000 for miscellaneous small projects, instead of \$25,000, as proposed by the House, and \$90,000, as proposed by the Senate; restores the provision of the House limiting personal services in the District of Columbia to not exceeding \$12,500; and corrects the total of such items.

Nos. 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 59, relating to construction of building and utilities: Appropriates \$622,500 for such work in Alaska, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$222,500, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$125,000 for buildings, and so forth, Celilo Falls, Oreg., as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$79,000 for sewage works, as proposed by the Senate, and \$75,000 for water supply as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$35,000 as proposed by the House, at the Cherokee, N. C., reservation; appropriates \$213,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$85,000, as proposed by the House, for construction of school buildings for the consolidated Chippewa Indians, Minnesota, as authorized by Public Law 231, Eightieth Congress; appropriates \$35,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$25,000 as proposed by the House, for a school building at Walker, Minn.; appropriates \$750,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate, for a tubercular sanatorium at Galen, Mont.; appropriates \$80,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the House for a building for the Hunter School District, Sawyer County, Wis.; appropriates \$250,000 for a school building for the school district of Roosevelt, Utah, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$200,000 for school building in Owyhee, Nev., instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$300,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$300,000 for miscellaneous repairs and improvements, instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House, and \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate; and corrects the total appropriation for such items.

No. 60: Appropriates \$2,500,000 for roads, Indian reservations, instead of \$2,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,894,400, as proposed by the Senate; the conferees have approved work to be prosecuted on the Ethete Road, Wyo., and have also approved the provision in the House report recommending \$150,000 for road construction on the Sprague River Road on the Klamath Indian Reservation. In connection with the latter item, it is understood that the States will match these amounts equally, thus providing a total of \$300,000 for this work.

Nos. 61 and 62, relating to the Klamath Agency, Oreg., tribal funds: The amendments restore the provisions and amounts in identical form as provided in the House bill.

Nos. 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, and 68: Appropriates \$188,875 for support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers, instead of \$162,250 as

proposed by the House, and \$215,500 as proposed by the Senate; and adjusts the amounts available to provide \$36,500 for relief of such Indians, \$5,500 for compensation and expenses of attorneys; limits to \$10,000 the amount available for salaries and expenses of certain Menominee representatives, as proposed by the Senate; and provides for the appointment of a recreational director, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 69: Inserts the language of the Senate providing a total of \$197,000 for support of the Osage Agency, in lieu of the language of the House providing a total of the same amount for such purpose.

No. 70: Appropriates \$50,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$73,000, as proposed by the Senate, for expenses of tribal council officers in a travel status.

No. 71: Appropriates \$82,880 for compensation and expenses of attorneys, instead of \$62,080, as proposed by the House. The proposed increase of \$20,800, covering compensation under approved contracts, was submitted to the Senate after the bill had passed the House and into which the House conferees have not had an opportunity to examine.

Nos. 72, 73, 74, 75, and 76: Relating to industrial assistance, tribal funds: Appropriates \$350,000, instead of \$277,500 as proposed by the House, and \$422,500, as proposed by the Senate, and adjusts such total amount to provide \$167,500 for the Menominee Indians, Wisconsin, \$20,000 for the Nez Perce Indians, Idaho, \$50,000 for the Standing Rock Indians, North Dakota, and \$75,000 for the Blackfeet Indians, Montana.

Nos. 77 and 78: Authorizes the purchase of 200 passenger motor vehicles, instead of 100 as proposed by the House, and 250 as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 79 and 80: Permits the use of funds for salaries and expenses, reservation administration, for the hire of aircraft, instead of limiting such use to maintenance and operation as proposed by the House.

Appropriations for Indians in Oklahoma.—The conferees are in agreement with the provisions and recommendations set forth on pages 17 and 18 of the House report on the bill, House Report No. 2038, which breaks down the appropriations available to the State of Oklahoma into miscellaneous items covering schools, agencies, hospitals, and so forth. Where the conferees have increased amounts for activities above the amounts allowed in the House bill, it is the understanding of the conferees that such funds shall be distributed proportionately in order that Indians in Oklahoma will receive their equal share of the increases.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Nos. 81, 82, and 83, relating to administrative provisions: Authorizes the purchase of 125 motor vehicles, instead of 300, as proposed by the Senate; provides for the hire of aircraft, and eliminates authority for acquisition of aircraft from other Government agencies; and inserts a limitation of \$100,000 to the Senate provision relating to the employment of consultants.

No. 84: Reported in disagreement.

Nos. 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, and 91, relating to salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$3,600,000, instead of \$3,161,472, as proposed by the House, and \$4,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the

transfer of \$7,800,000 for work to be performed for the benefit of specific projects, instead of \$6,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$8,500,000, as proposed by the Senate; and strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the provision of the House restricting the use of funds for salaries of personnel engaged in obtaining power contracts with customers already supplied, with the understanding, however, that the conferees are in general agreement with the objectives set forth in such amendment, and it is directed by the conferees that the Bureau curb activities of the nature which have given rise to the widespread opinion that its employees have been unduly aggressive in offering the extension of services which are often in direct or implied competition with existing private facilities. In connection with amendments 88 and 89, relating to the prohibition against the use of funds for certain employees without certain qualifications, the House has accepted the Senate amendments making the date effective "after January 31, 1949," and requiring that such employees have 5 years' engineering and administrative experience, instead of 10 years' experience, as proposed by the House. In connection with amendment No. 90, the conferees have restored the provision of the House amended to fix such limitation of funds available at \$48,000,000, instead of \$45,341,615, as proposed by the House. In connection with amendment No. 91, the conferees have recommended restoration of the House provision amended to limit the number of such employees to 3,500, instead of 3,251, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 92, 93, 94, and 95, relating to general investigations: Appropriates \$3,500,000, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$4,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the proposal of the Senate to make such funds available until expended, and inserts the word "construction", as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, and 107, relating to construction, from the reclamation fund: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for the Santa Barbara County project, California, Cachuma unit, as proposed by the House, instead of \$2,700,000, as proposed by the Senate, and restores the provision of the House authorizing a contract authorization, amended to allow \$1,600,000, instead of \$1,500,000, such funds being provided for construction of tunnel and conduit and acquisition of right-of-way; appropriates \$1,525,000 for the Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, instead of \$1,400,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,650,000, as proposed by the Senate; eliminates the provision of the House requiring completion of the Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho; increases the limitation on the amount available for surveys, Minidoka project, Idaho, to \$147,500; reports the contract authorization for the Palisades project, Idaho, in technical disagreement; appropriates \$1,293,000 for the Tucumcari project, New Mexico; appropriates \$57,985 for the Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas; appropriates \$1,980,000 for the Provo River project, Utah, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$1,298,650 for the Yakima project, Washington, Roza division; appropriates \$1,780,175 for the Riverton project, Wyoming; and corrects the total of such items.

Nos. 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, and 124, relating to operation and maintenance: Authorizes the use of \$2,645,380 from power revenues for the Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California; appropriates \$230,437 for operation

of the Central Valley project, California, and \$814,400 from power revenues; appropriates \$220,000 for the Boise project, Idaho; authorizes the use of \$447,500 from power revenues for the Minidoka project, Idaho; authorizes the use of \$175,500 from power revenues in connection with the North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming; appropriates \$101,250 for the Deschutes project, Oregon; appropriates \$292,500 for the Owyhee project, Oregon; appropriates \$217,000 for the Klamath project, Oregon-California; authorizes the use of \$1,645,000 from power revenues for the Columbia Basin project, Washington, and strikes out the provision of the Senate authorizing the payment of tuition for children of employees; appropriates \$337,500 for the Yakima project, Washington; authorizes the use of \$206,250 from power revenues for the Kendrick project, Wyoming; appropriates \$93,700 for the Riverton project Wyoming, and authorizes the use \$57,212 from power revenues on such project; and appropriates \$77,200 for the Shoshone project, Wyoming, and authorizes the use of \$104,800 from power revenues on such project.

Nos. 125 and 126: Reported in disagreement.

Nos. 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, and 134, relating to construction from the general fund: Appropriates \$2,470,000 for the Gila project, instead of \$2,240,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,700,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$22,125,000 for the Davis Dam project, Arizona, instead of \$18,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$22,884,300, as proposed by the Senate, with the understanding that funds available for the construction of transmission lines shall be used only for backbone or main transmission lines now under construction or under contract; appropriates \$212,000 for the Parker Dam power project, instead of \$190,000, as proposed by the House, and \$234,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$41,358,900 for the Central Valley project, California, instead of \$40,000,400, as proposed by the House, and \$42,467,400, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$42,500, for the Kern River project, California, instead of \$40,000, as proposed by the House, and \$45,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$20,225,000 for the Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, instead of \$19,750,000, as proposed by the House, and \$20,700,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$14,611,650 for the Hungry Horse project, Montana, instead of \$8,100,000, as proposed by the House, and \$15,115,500, as proposed by the Senate; and corrects the total of such items.

No. 135: Appropriates \$990,000 for the Fort Peek project, Montana, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,980,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 136, 137, and 138, relating to the Missouri River Basin: Appropriates \$54,786,650 for this project, instead of \$52,767,500, as proposed by the House, and \$56,275,800, as proposed by the Senate; restores the provision of the House amended to provide that new land in Broadwater County, Mont., shall be provided equal to the acreage to be inundated in Canyon Ferry Reservoir; and restores the language of the House relating to construction of power facilities amended to cover the acquisition or installation of the power facilities or transmission facilities for delivering power from the Canyon Ferry project, Montana; and inserts the proposal of the Senate that no part of the appropriation may be used for surveys, etc., in connection with the Glendo project, Wyoming, to a greater capacity or other purposes

than set forth in Senate Document No. 191, Seventy-eighth Congress, without specific authorization of Congress.

A break-down, by projects, of the amounts approved by the conferees is as follows:

Unit location	Amount approved by conferees
Phase A, units selected for construction:	
Angostura, S. Dak.....	\$3, 120, 000
Bostwick, Nebr.-Kans.....	2, 600, 000
Boysen, Wyo.....	6, 000, 000
Belle Fourche, Wyo.....	550, 000
Cannonball, N. Dak.....	580, 000
Canyon Ferry, Mont.....	2, 950, 000
Cedar Bluff, Kans.....	1, 750, 000
Frenchman-Cambridge, Nebr.....	7, 505, 000
Glendo, Wyo.....	850, 000
Grand River, S. Dak.....	1, 560, 000
Heart River (Heart-Butte and Dickinson Dams), N. Dak. (in- cluding \$1,893,850 for Heart-Butte Dam and \$412,300 for Dickinson Dam).....	2, 306, 150
Kortes, Wyo.....	4, 085, 000
Lower Marias, Mont.....	450, 000
Missouri-Souris, Mont.-N. Dak.....	287, 500
Moreau River, S. Dak.....	847, 750
Narrows, Colo.....	1, 650, 000
Powder River, Wyo.-Mont.....	850, 000
Region 6 headquarters, Montana.....	5, 000
St. Francis, Colo.-Kans.....	1, 700, 000
Transmission lines (see table).....	4, 250, 350
Yellowstone pumping, Montana-North Dakota.....	565, 000
Operation and maintenance during construction.....	42, 500
Subtotal, phase A.....	44, 504, 250
Phase B, units being prepared for construction:	
Bad River, S. Dak.....	9, 250
Bighorn pumping, Wyoming.....	20, 000
Columbus, Nebr.....	175, 000
Grand Island, Nebr.....	412, 500
Hardin, Mont.....	500, 000
Jefferson River, Mont.....	82, 500
Lower Marias, Mont.....	300, 000
Middle Loup, Nebr.....	255, 000
Missouri-Souris, Mont.-N. Dak.....	700, 000
Montana pumping, Montana.....	210, 000
North Dakota pumping, North Dakota.....	42, 500
Oahe-James River, S. Dak.....	360, 000
Owl Creek, Wyo.....	200, 000
Rapid Valley, S. Dak.....	47, 250
Shoshone extensions, Wyoming.....	150, 000
South Dakota pumping, South Dakota.....	26, 000
Sun River, Mont.....	40, 000
Tongue River, Wyo.....	65, 100
White River, S. Dak.....	35, 000
Wind River, Wyoming.....	16, 500
Subtotal, phase B.....	3, 646, 600
Phase C, continuing work on the general plan of development:	
Big Horn Basin, Wyo.-Mont.....	56, 000
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	24, 500
Clarks Fort, Wyo.-Mont.....	4, 200
Garrison diversion, North Dakota.....	54, 600
Helena Valley, Mont.....	21, 000
Judith River, Mont.....	10, 500
Kansas Basin, Colo.-Nebr.-Kans.....	280, 000
Little Missouri, N. Dak.....	10, 500

Unit location	Amount approved by conferees
Phase C, continuing work on the general plan of development—Con.	
Lower Platte Basin, Nebr.....	\$490, 000
Nilan, Mont.....	5, 600
Niobrara Basin, Wyo.-Nebr.....	140, 000
North Platte Basin, Colo.-Nebr.-Wyo.....	126, 000
North Republican, Colo.-Nebr.....	9, 800
South Platte Basin, Colo.-Wyo.-Nebr.....	210, 000
Three Forks, Mont.....	299, 600
Upper Marias, Mont.....	35, 000
Wilson, Kans.....	70, 000
General:	
Power studies, region VI.....	21, 000
Reports staff, region VI.....	70, 000
Subtotal, phase C.....	1, 938, 300
Phase D, cooperation with Corps of Engineers.....	77, 500
Other Department of the Interior agencies:	
Bureau of Land Management.....	390, 000
Bureau of Mines.....	150, 000
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	425, 000
Geological Survey.....	3, 305, 000
National Park Service.....	185, 000
Office of Indian Affairs.....	165, 000
Subtotal, other agencies.....	4, 620, 000
Grand total, Missouri River Basin program.....	54, 786, 650
Region VII:	
Transmission lines:	
Gering-Sidney.....	343, 000
Sidney-Sterling.....	314, 000
Sterling-North Platte.....	54, 000
Gering-Hot Springs.....	175, 400
Cheyenne-Sterling.....	139, 850
Casper-Gering.....	451, 100
Fort Randall-O'Neil.....	195, 300
Glendo-Lusk.....	102, 700
Substations:	
Sterling.....	52, 700
Sidney.....	163, 500
Ogallala.....	24, 000
Pine Bluffs-Kimball.....	50, 000
O'Neil.....	67, 700
Guernsey.....	2, 700
Caspar subadditions.....	180, 000
Gering subadditions.....	245, 450
Bridgeport.....	79, 050
Lusk.....	42, 000
Alliance, Chadron, and Hot Springs.....	128, 100
Total, region VII.....	2, 810, 550
Region VI, transmission lines and substations:	
Williston-Garrison.....	720, 850
Williston substation.....	102, 700
Beulah substation.....	102, 700
Heart River-Heart Butte.....	277, 050
Boysen lines.....	56, 750
Canyon Ferry lines.....	2, 700
REA and pumping.....	177, 050
Total, region VI.....	1, 439, 800
Grand total, transmission lines and substations.....	4, 250, 350

Nos. 139, 140, and 141, relating to investigations, Colorado River development fund: Appropriates \$900,000, as proposed by the Senate, and inserts the word "construction" in connection with estimates of costs of projects, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 142, relating to the Boulder Canyon project, operation and maintenance: Strikes out the proposal of the House in connection with payment of tuition of children of employees, and inserts the proposal of the Senate.

No. 143, relating to construction, Boulder Canyon project: Appropriates \$1,700,000, instead of \$1,600,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,728,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 144: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for the All-American Canal, as proposed by the House, instead of \$4,242,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 145: Strikes out the proposal of the House relating to a moratorium or stop order by the President in connection with the use of appropriations for flood control or reclamation.

No. 146: Restores the provision of the House relating to Alaskan investigations amended to include the words "as a basis for legislation".

No. 147: Restores the provision of the House relating to contract hold-backs.

No. 148: In eliminating this provision from the bill the conferees are in agreement that new legislation shall be passed at the earliest opportunity providing for the disposal of the interest collected on sums invested in power and municipal water features on reclamation projects, and with the understanding that interest heretofore or hereafter collected on such investment in power or municipal water features of any such reclamation project constructed or operated under the authority of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 shall not be allocated during the fiscal year 1949.

No. 149: Restores the provision of the House relating to force-account work amended to limit such restriction to 8 percent and excepts certain projects or items not in excess of \$200,000.

No. 150: Reported in disagreement.

No. 151: Reported in disagreement.

No. 152: Reported in disagreement.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

No. 153 authorizes the purchase of not to exceed 166 passenger motor vehicles (of which 146 are for replacement only), as proposed by the Senate, instead of the purchase of 146 for replacement only, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 154 and 155 appropriates \$4,350,000 for topographic surveys, instead of \$3,563,498, as proposed by the House, and \$5,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$540,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia instead of \$505,000, as proposed by the House, and \$573,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 156 and 157 appropriates \$2,625,000 for geologic surveys, instead of \$2,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,750,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$592,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$585,000, as proposed by the House, and \$600,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 158, 159, and 160 appropriates \$3,496,700 for gaging streams, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,034,800, as proposed by the House, of which \$2,361,900 is to be available only for work in cooperation with States or municipalities, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,000,000, as proposed by the House, and of which not to exceed \$300,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$265,000, as proposed by the House, and \$350,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 161 and 162 appropriates \$300,000 for classification of lands, instead of \$243,400, as proposed by the House, and \$325,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$65,725 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$56,500, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 163 and 164 appropriates \$602,950 for printing and binding, instead of \$477,950, as proposed by the House, and \$700,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$450,000 is for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps, instead of \$325,000, as proposed by the House, and \$547,050, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 165 appropriates \$690,000 for mineral leasing, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$675,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 166 adjusts the total recommended for all items under salaries and expenses to \$13,027,000, instead of \$11,456,998, as proposed by the House, and \$13,924,050, as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF MINES

No. 167 provides, as proposed by the Senate, that not to exceed \$16,000 of the appropriation for control of fires in inactive coal deposits may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

No. 168 provides that not to exceed \$150,000 of the appropriation for coal-mine inspections and investigations may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$145,000 for such purpose, as proposed by the House.

No. 169 provides that not to exceed \$25,000 of the appropriation for anthracite mining investigations may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$15,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 170 and 171 appropriates \$9,750,000 for synthetic liquid fuels as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$7,250,000, as proposed by the House, of which not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House, instead of \$140,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 172 and 173 appropriates \$300,000 for coal investigations, as proposed by the House, instead of \$200,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$45,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House, instead of \$20,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 174 inserts, as proposed by the Senate, the word "construction" in the text of the language of the appropriation for mining experiment stations in order to clarify the purposes for which the appropriation may be used.

Nos. 175 and 176 correct errors in spelling.

No. 177 makes the appropriations for the Bureau available for the purchase of not to exceed 80 passenger motor vehicles (of which 30

are for replacement only), instead of the purchase of not to exceed 60 for replacement only, as proposed by the House, and the purchase of not to exceed 100 (of which 94 are for replacement only), as proposed by the Senate.

No. 178 is reported in disagreement.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Nos. 179 and 180 appropriates \$765,000 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$737,818, as proposed by the House, and \$800,000, as proposed by the Senate, including \$100,000 for printing and binding, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$87,500, as proposed by the House.

No. 181 appropriates \$665,000 for regional offices instead of \$615,290 as proposed by the House, and \$715,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 182 appropriates \$3,750,000 for administration and protection, and so forth, of national parks, instead of \$3,658,163, as proposed by the House, and \$3,800,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 183 appropriates \$1,625,000 for administration and protection of national monument, historical, and military areas, instead of \$1,556,464, as proposed by the House, and \$1,690,000, as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed that not to exceed \$20,000 of the total appropriation recommended may be used for administration of the Fort Sumter National Monument.

No. 184 appropriates \$300,000 for recreational areas, instead of \$273,495, as proposed by the House, and \$350,000, as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed that not to exceed \$20,000 (additional) of the total appropriation recommended is for Lake Texoma, Tex. and Okla., for additional work at this area.

No. 185 appropriates \$60,000 for the Travel Division, as proposed by the House, instead of \$75,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 186 appropriates \$10,000 for administration and protection of recreational demonstration areas, as proposed by the House, instead of \$15,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 187 appropriates \$790,000 for salaries and expenses, National Capitol parks, instead of \$774,150, as proposed by the House, and \$815,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 188 appropriates \$137,954 for investigations and studies of the recreational resources and the archeological remains in the river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin), instead of \$122,954, as proposed by the House, and \$152,954, as proposed by the Senate. The total appropriation recommended includes funds for archeological work in the Fort Gibson Reservoir area, Oklahoma.

No. 189 is reported in disagreement.

No. 190 is reported in disagreement.

Nos. 191, 192, and 193 appropriates \$4,762,350, as proposed by the Senate, for construction and maintenance of roads and trails and construction and repair of buildings and utilities, instead of \$5,162,350 for such purposes, as proposed by the House; provides that \$3,110,000 of such amount shall be allocated for roads and trails, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,210,000, as proposed by the House; and further provides that \$1,652,350 of such amount shall be allocated for buildings and utilities, as proposed by the Senate, instead of

\$1,952,350, as proposed by the House. The amount recommended is \$400,000 below the appropriation proposed by the House, of which \$100,000 is applicable to roads and trails for Alaska and \$300,000 is applicable to physical improvements for Alaska.

No. 194 makes appropriations of the National Park Service available for the purchase of not to exceed 40 passenger motor vehicles (of which 28 are for replacement only), as proposed by the Senate, instead of the purchase of not to exceed 30 for replacement only, as proposed by the House.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

No. 195 appropriates \$270,000 for general administrative expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$247,470, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 196, 197, and 198 appropriates \$1,879,525 for propagation of food fishes, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,800,525, as proposed by the House, including not to exceed \$2,000 for purchase of certain specified land, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,500, as proposed by the House; also effects a minor change in language in conformity with the change in the total.

No. 199 is reported in disagreement.

No. 200 appropriates \$1,147,500 for investigations respecting food fishes, instead of \$1,025,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,224,500 as proposed by the Senate. The amount recommended is \$122,500 above the bill as passed by the House for the following purposes: (1) \$15,000 for operation of fishery research vessel, *Albatross III*; (2) \$50,000 for Alaska fishery research (exclusive of construction of laboratory); (3) \$20,000 for investigation of damaged oyster beds in Mississippi and Louisiana; and (4) \$37,500 for studies of soft-shelled and hard-shelled clams.

No. 201 appropriates \$510,000 for commercial fisheries, instead of \$495,000 as proposed by the House and \$525,000 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 202 appropriates \$1,000,000 for investigation, exploration, and development of Pacific fisheries as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 203 appropriates \$60,000 for Alaska fur-seal investigations, instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the House and \$69,300 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 204 corrects a typographical error.

No. 205 appropriates \$225,000 for enforcement of the Alaska game law as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$175,000 as proposed by the House.

Nos. 206, 207, 208, and 209 appropriates \$1,312,500 for maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, instead of \$1,210,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,340,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which not exceeding \$7,500 (instead of \$5,000 proposed by the House and \$10,000 proposed by the Senate) may be used for the repair, painting, and maintenance of dwellings and the buildings and facilities on the Chinsegut National Wildlife Reservation. The total amount recommended for this appropriation also includes \$100,000 (instead of \$125,000 proposed by the Senate) to repair flood damage in certain areas due to excessive run-off of water during the spring of 1948.

No. 210 appropriates \$150,000 for river basin studies as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

No. 211 is reported in disagreement.

No. 212 (relating to a total) is reported in disagreement.

No. 213, relating to the special fund for Federal aid in wildlife restoration restores the provision in the House bill limiting expenditures for construction from State allocations for fiscal year 1949 to 35 percent of any such allocation, amended to make the restriction applicable only to construction of "buildings", and waiving a similar restriction carried in the 1948 appropriation act with respect to unobligated balances on June 30, 1948, from State allotments for fiscal year 1948.

No. 214 (relating to a total) is reported in disagreement.

No. 215 authorizes the use of not to exceed \$1,123,000 under the various appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service for departmental personal services, instead of \$1,113,862 as proposed by the House and \$1,130,112 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 216 makes funds available for the Fish and Wildlife Service available for the purchase of not to exceed 65 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, instead of 50 as proposed by the House and 86 as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 217 and 218 makes funds available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service available for the purchase of not to exceed 3 aircraft, instead of 2 as proposed by the House and 5 as proposed by the Senate; and permits the hire of aircraft by the Service, as proposed by the Senate, amended to restrict such hiring to the Territory of Alaska.

No. 219 sets at \$2.00 the maximum per man per day commutation of rations of vessel employees of the Service, instead of \$1.50 as proposed by the House and \$2.50 as proposed by the Senate.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

No. 220 appropriates \$64,500 for salaries and expenses, offices of the Governor and the Secretary, Territory of Alaska, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$62,785 as proposed by the House.

No. 221 appropriates \$448,000 for care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the House.

Nos. 222 and 223 appropriates \$10,442,400 for construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, trails, and so forth, Territory of Alaska, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$8,500,000 as proposed by the House; and authorizes contractual obligations in the amount of \$13,904,000 for such purposes as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Nos. 224, 225, 226, 227, and 228, relating to the Alaska Railroad: Appropriates \$17,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$15,000,000, as proposed by the House; authorizes contractual obligations of \$12,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,700,000, as proposed by the House; provides that not to exceed \$12,000 of the appropriation shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$6,575, as proposed by the House, and \$15,000, as proposed by the Senate; retains the limitation of \$8,500, as proposed by the House (the Senate had proposed \$9,000),

on the annual salary to be paid out of this appropriation to anyone other than the general manager of the Railroad and one assistant general manager; and provides that not to exceed \$22,500 of the Alaska Railroad funds shall be available for printing and binding, instead of \$20,000, as proposed by the House, and \$25,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 229 appropriates \$25,900 for salaries and expenses, offices of the Governor and the Secretary, Territory of Hawaii, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$25,600, as proposed by the House.

No. 230 appropriates \$213,000 for salaries and expenses, government of the Virgin Islands, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$205,050, as proposed by the House.

No. 231 is reported in disagreement.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Nos. 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, and 240 amend section 4 of the general provisions by providing that appropriations in the bill for the several bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of members of societies or associations concerned with their work in not to exceed the following amounts: Office of the Secretary, \$850 (House, \$600; Senate, \$1,100); Oil and Gas Division, \$100; Board on Geographic Names, \$150 (Senate, \$300); Bureau of Land Management, \$1,000 (House, \$300; Senate, \$2,500); Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$1,250 (House, \$1,000; Senate, \$1,500); Bureau of Reclamation, \$6,750 (House, \$6,000; Senate, \$7,500); Geological Survey, \$4,750 (House, \$2,000; Senate, \$7,500); Bureau of Mines, \$5,000 (House, \$4,000; Senate, \$6,000); National Park Service, \$1,250 (House, \$1,000; Senate, \$1,500); Fish and Wildlife Service, \$2,375 (House, \$1,750; Senate, \$3,000); and soil and moisture conservation operations (all bureaus), \$500.

No. 241 authorizes not to exceed a total of \$875,000 of the appropriations contained in the bill to be available for compensation of employees engaged in personnel work, instead of a limitation of \$750,000 proposed by the House for such work and \$1,000,000 proposed by the Senate.

No. 242 inserts language proposed by the Senate in the provision which limits per diem rates for services of experts to \$35 under certain conditions, so as to provide that such rate shall apply "unless a higher rate is otherwise authorized by law"; the language permitting the Director of the Budget to approve rates up to \$50 per day is also retained in the bill.

No. 243 restores to the bill certain rescissions, aggregating \$560,197, as proposed by the House.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

No. 84, relating to authorization for Bureau of Reclamation to make payments to school districts for instruction of dependents of employees and contractors on reclamation construction projects: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

No. 101, providing a contract authorization of \$2,000,000 for construction on the Palisades project, Idaho, under the Bureau of

Reclamation: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

No. 125, providing funds for rehabilitation and betterment of existing reclamation projects: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

The proposal of the Senate is a new program not heretofore undertaken by the Bureau of Reclamation. The conferees on the part of the House will insist that each project be authorized by basic legislation and that such legislation be enacted before additional funds are provided.

No. 126, relating to a total: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 150, providing for the transfer of certain land at the Grand Island Army Air Field to the Bureau of Reclamation: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

No. 151, providing for the transfer of certain unexpended balances of property management funds from the War Assets Administration to the Bureau of Reclamation: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

No. 152, providing for the transfer of a certain parcel of land from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Bureau of Reclamation: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

No. 178, providing authority for the transfer of a certain parcel of land from the Department of the Army to the Department of the Interior: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

No. 189, providing funds for acquisition of lands by the National Park Service: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 190, providing a contract authorization for construction of certain parkways, National Park Service: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

No. 199, clarifying the language of an appropriation as to its availability for construction of certain fish cultural facilities, Fish and Wildlife Service: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

No. 211, providing for purchase and operation of wildlife management areas in California: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

This is a cooperative effort for which the State of California has arranged by legislative action for an appropriation of \$9,000,000 over a 3-year period. A special act has been passed by Congress (Public Law 534, 80th Cong.), which provides for this special situation. The conferees do not intend by approving this special situation that the action shall be regarded as a precedent.

No. 212 adjusts a total: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 214 adjusts a total: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 231, appropriating to meet deficits of municipal governments of the Virgin Islands and authorizing them to make purchases for certain of their public institutions through the Federal Bureau of

Supply: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
LOWELL STOCKMAN,
GEO. B. SCHWABE,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
ALBERT GORE,

Managers on the Part of the House.



ported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en grosse.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I demand the reading of the engrossed copy of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The bill will have to be laid aside until the engrossed copy can be provided.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill and joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 239. An act relating to the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy and postgraduate school; and

S. J. Res. 202. Joint resolution to change the name of the South Coulee Dam in the Columbia Basin project to O'Sullivan Dam.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4435. An act to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, by redefining certain powers of the Administrator, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. HAWKES, and Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6772) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Navy and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the Senate amendment numbered 40 to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that the President pro tempore has appointed Mr. LANGER and Mr. MCKELLAR members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of the Army.
2. Departments of the Army and the Air Force.
3. Department of the Interior.

4. Department of Justice.
5. Department of Labor.
6. Department of the Navy.
7. Department of State.
8. Post Office Department.
9. Federal Security Agency.
10. Federal Communications Commission.
11. Housing and Home Finance Agency.
12. Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bills of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3735. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to donate and convey to Okaloosa County, State of Florida, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a portion of Santa Rosa Island, Fla., and for other purposes; and

H. R. 4071. An act to amend sections 301 (k) and 304 (a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended.

The message also announced that the President pro tempore has appointed Mr. LANGER and Mr. MCKELLAR members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of the Army.
3. Departments of the Army and the Air Force.
4. Department of Justice.
5. Department of Labor.
6. Department of the Navy.
7. Department of the Treasury.
8. Department of State.
9. National Archives.
10. Office of the Housing Expediter.
11. Federal Security Agency.
12. Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
13. Veterans' Administration.
14. War Assets Administration.

WATER-POLLUTION CONTROL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. DONDERO submitted the following conference report and statement on S. 418, an act to provide for water-pollution-control activities in the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency and in the Federal Works Agency, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 418) "An Act to provide for water pollution control activities in the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency and in the Federal Works Agency, and for other purposes", having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, and agree to the same with amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 12, of the amendment of the House, strike out the words "hereinafter declared to be a public nuisance".

Page 2, lines 13 and 14, of the amendment of the House, strike out the words "such interstate water and tributaries thereof", and insert the following words "surface and underground waters".

Page 9, line 11, of the amendment of the House, strike out the figure "\$200,000" and insert the figure "\$250,000".

Page 11, line 25, of the amendment of the House, strike out the figure "\$20,000,000" and insert the figure "\$22,500,000".

Page 12, line 25, of the amendment of the House, after the words "study of" insert the word "water", and strike out the word "of" after the word "pollution".

Page 13, line 1, of the amendment of the House, strike out the words "interstate waters".

Page 13, line 2, of the amendment of the House, before the word "pollution" insert the word "water", and after the word "pollution" strike out the words "of interstate waters".

Page 14, line 17 through line 23, of the amendment of the House, strike out all after the words "Sec. 9. (a)" and insert the following: "Five officers may be appointed to grades in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service above that of senior assistant, but not to a grade above that of director, to assist in carrying out the purposes of this Act. Officers appointed pursuant to this subsection in any fiscal year shall not be counted as part of the 10 per centum of the original appointments authorized to be made in such year under section 207 (b) of the Public Health Service Act; but they shall for all other purposes be treated as though appointed pursuant to such section 207 (b)."

And the House agree to the same.

GEO. A. DONDERO,
J. HARRY MCGREGOR,
PAUL CUNNINGHAM,
JAMES C. AUCHINCLOSS,
WILL M. WHITTINGTON,
JOHN A. BLATNIK,
TOM PICKETT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

GEO. W. MALONE,
CHAPMAN REVERCOMB,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 418) submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

The first two amendments apply to Sec. 2 (a), lines 4, 5, and 6, on page 18 of the bill. The language substituted more clearly defines the authority of the Surgeon General with respect to the preparation and adoption of comprehensive programs for eliminating or reducing the pollution of surface and underground waters.

The amendment to Sec. 5 (line 3, page 25), increases by \$50,000 the maximum individual loan which may be made under the Act.

The amendment to Sec. 7 (line 16, page 27), increases by \$2,500,000 the maximum authorized to be appropriated to the Federal Security Agency for each of the five fiscal years during the period beginning July 1, 1948, and ending June 30, 1953, for the purpose of making loans under Section 5 of the Act.

The purpose of the amendments to Sec. 8 (b) (lines 16, 17, and 18, page 28), is to expand the service of the Public Health Service station authorized to be erected at Cincinnati, Ohio, in connection with research and study of water pollution and the training of personnel in work related to control of water pollution.

The amendment with reference to Sec. 9 (a), (lines 10 to 16, page 30), substitutes a

new Sec. 9 (a), which is required for the purpose set forth in the following letter:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
Washington, Zone 25, May 14, 1948.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reference to S. 418, which your Committee reported out, with amendments, on April 28, 1948.

Section 9 (a) of S. 418 as reported authorizes additional appointments to be made at higher grades in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service pursuant to section 208 (b) of the Public Health Service Act to assist the Service in carrying out its new or expanded activities under S. 418. Since our letter of January 19, 1948, to you on this bill, however, the Congress has enacted Public Law 425, which amends the provisions of the Public Health Service Act in several respects, primarily in the matter of appointment and promotion of commissioned officers of the Public Health Service. As a result of Public Law 425, the authority to make additional appointments at higher grades in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service, formerly contained in section 208 (b) of the Public Health Service Act, is now contained in section 207 (b) of that Act, in a somewhat revised form. In order, therefore, to accomplish the purposes for which section 9 (a) of S. 418 was intended, the following is suggested in lieu of such section 9 (a):

(a) Five officers may be appointed to grades in the Regular Corps of the Service above that of senior assistant, but not to a grade above that of director, to assist in carrying out the purposes of this Act. Officers appointed pursuant to this subsection in any fiscal year shall not be counted as part of the 10 per centum of the original appointments authorized to be made in such year under section 207 (b) of the Public Health Service Act; but they shall for all other purposes be treated as though appointed pursuant to such section 207 (b).

The short time available for necessary action on the amendment suggested by this letter has not permitted us to obtain advice from the Bureau of the Budget as to the relationship of this amendment to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

J. DONALD KINGSLEY,
Acting Administrator.

Hon. GEORGE A. DONDERO,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
House of Representatives,
Washington 25, D. C.

GEO. A. DONDERO,
J. HARRY MCGREGOR,
JAMES C. AUCHINCLOSS,
PAUL CUNNINGHAM,
WILL M. WHITTINGTON,
JOHN A. BLATNIK,
TOM PICKETT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JENSEN submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6705) "making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 30, 34, 35, 42, 46, 54, 61, 62, 70, 78, 79, 80, 93, 96, 118, 135, 144, 147, 170, 172, 173, 185, 186, 202, 226, and 243.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 67, 68, 69, 71, 87, 88, 89, 94, 95, 99, 104, 108, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 145, 148, 153, 158, 160, 162, 165, 167, 168, 169, 171, 174, 175, 176, 179, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 204, 205, 207, 208, 210, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 228, 229, and 230, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$1,115,842"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "not to exceed \$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$160,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$325,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "purchase of one passenger motor vehicle"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$215,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "eight"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,888,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided further, That not exceeding eight per centum of any construction appropriations for the Bonneville Power Administration contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired labor basis"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That interest heretofore collected by Bonneville Power Administration

from sales of electric energy generated at Grand Coulee Dam on the unamortized balance of investment allocated to power in Grand Coulee Dam shall be covered into the reclamation fund forthwith: *Provided further*, That, awaiting legislation, said interest shall not be allocated during the fiscal year 1949"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "Provided, That none of the appropriations made in this Act shall be used to pay the salaries of personnel assigned to regional offices of the Bureau of Land Management in excess of the average total number of all personnel assigned to such regional offices during the fiscal year 1948"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Salaries and expenses, district offices: For expenses of district offices at Billings, Montana, and Portland, Oregon, only, including printing and binding, \$200,000: *Provided*, That any unobligated balances of 1948 appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for payment to employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave due upon their separation from service or furlough from active duty by reason of reduction in force under the appropriation 'Salaries and Expenses, District Offices'."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$125,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,334,115"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,242,015"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$755,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$60,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,411,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$3,154,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$188,875"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$36,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,550"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$167,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$20,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "two hundred"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "purchase of not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five for replacement only in fiscal year 1949, and"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 82: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "hire"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: ", at rate for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem (not exceeding \$100,000)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 85: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 86: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That not exceeding \$48,000,000 of appropriations available for expenditure by the Bureau of Reclamation during the fiscal year 1949 shall be used for administrative personal service and other personal services"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 91: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

"Provided further, That the total number of employees in the Bureau of Reclamation holding a permanent, temporary, or other appointment in grades CAF-9 and P-3, or above, shall not exceed three thousand five hundred at any one time during the fiscal year 1949"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 92: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 92, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: ", and in addition thereto the Commissioner of Reclamation is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not in excess of \$1,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 98: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 98, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,525,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$147,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 102: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,293,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$57,985"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,298,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 106: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,780,175"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 107: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$17,200,810"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 109: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$230,437"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 110: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$814,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 111: That the House recede from its disagreement to the

amendment of the Senate numbered 111, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$220,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 112: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$447,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 113: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$169,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 114: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$101,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 115: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 115, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$292,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 116: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$217,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,645,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 119: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 119, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$337,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$206,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$93,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 122: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$57,212"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 123: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 123, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$77,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 124: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 124, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$104,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 127: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 127, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,470,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 128: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$22,125,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 129: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 129, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$212,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 130: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 130, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, \$1,750,000; irrigation facilities, \$30,876,900; irrigation distribution systems, \$1,000,000; power facilities, surveys, \$20,000, Shasta power plant, \$1,000,000, Keswick Dam, \$1,700,000 Keswick power plant, \$1,000,000; switch yards, Shasta, Keswick and Tracy pulping plant, \$3,250,000; transmission lines, Shasta to Delta (Tracy) via Oroville and Sacramento, \$500,000, Shasta Dam to Shasta substation, \$250,000; substation, Contra Costa, \$12,000; in all, \$41,358,900, no part of which shall be available for examination and surveys in connection with power facilities in any State other than the State of California: *Provided*, That the unobligated balance on June 30, 1948, of funds heretofore appropriated for this project shall be classified under and combined with these amounts and shall be expendable only for the specific purposes set forth in this paragraph, subject to determination by the Comptroller General;"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 131: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 131, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$42,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 132: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 132, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$20,225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 133: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 133, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$14,611,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 134: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 134, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$146,357,050"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 136: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 136, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$54,786,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 137: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 137, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "*Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available or used

to maintain or operate Canyon Ferry Reservoir at a higher maximum normal pool elevation than three thousand seven hundred and sixty-six feet, unless and until new land in Broadwater County, Montana, equal in acreage to the irrigated land to be inundated in Canyon Ferry Reservoir above elevation of 3,766 feet is provided with facilities for irrigation; or for or in connection with the acquisition or installation of the power facilities or transmission facilities for delivering power from the Canyon Ferry project, Montana"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 143: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 143, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 146: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 146, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

"ALASKAN INVESTIGATIONS

"For engineering and economic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports thereon, relating to projects for the development and utilization of the water-power resources of Alaska, \$150,000, which shall be available for, but not restricted to, services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and rations and quarters for field parties while away from inhabited communities in which such facilities are available."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 149: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 149, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"Not exceeding eight per centum of the construction appropriation for any project under the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired labor basis, except for projects or items the estimated construction cost of which does not exceed \$200,000, and only then in cases where the Bureau of Reclamation finds the lowest bids to be excessive."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 154: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 154, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 155: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 155, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$540,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 156: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 156, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,625,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 157: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 157, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$592,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 159: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 159, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by

Amendment numbered 242: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 242, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment Insert the following: "unless a higher rate is otherwise authorized by law or"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 84, 101, 125, 126, 150, 151, 152, 178, 189, 190, 199, 211, 212, 214, and 231.

BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
LOWELL STOCKMAN,
GEO. B. SCHWABE,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
ALBERT GORE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH S. WHERRY,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
GUY CORDON,
CARL HAYDEN,
ELMER THOMAS,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, relating to the Office of the Secretary: Permits employment of such personnel outside the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$1,115,842, for such office, instead of \$965,842, as proposed by the House, and \$1,250,000, as proposed by the Senate; and permits the use of \$50,000 for the Division of Power, instead of \$75,000, as proposed by the Senate, and a prohibition against the use of any funds for such purpose, as proposed by the House.

No. 4, relating to the Office of the Solicitor: Appropriates \$250,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$220,225, as proposed by the House.

No. 5, relating to salaries and expenses, Division of Territories and Island Possessions: Appropriates \$160,000, instead of \$146,800, as proposed by the House, and \$185,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 6 and 7, relating to the Oil and Gas Division: Authorizes the purchase of four passenger vehicles, as proposed by the Senate, instead of two, as proposed by the House; and appropriates \$325,000, for such division, instead of \$300,000, as proposed by the House, and \$350,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 8, relating to salaries and expenses, soil and moisture conservation operations: Appropriates \$2,800,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,700,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 9 and 10, relating to contingent expenses, Department of the Interior: Appropriates \$215,000, instead of \$205,730, as proposed by the House, and \$230,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 11 and 12, relating to expenses, power transmission facilities: Provides funds for expenses in connection with the supervision of contracts executed prior to June 30, 1948, as proposed by the Senate, instead of "1947", as proposed by the House; and provides for terminal leave payments to employees on furlough from active duty, as proposed by the Senate.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, relating to Bonneville Power Administration: Appropriates \$21,125,700, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$20,920,760, as proposed by the House; provides that \$3,231,800 shall be available for operation and maintenance and administrative expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House; authorizes the purchase of eight

motor vehicles, instead of five, as proposed by the House, and ten, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the Administrator to contract for "services", as proposed by the Senate; provides contract authorization in the sum of \$11,888,500, instead of \$10,269,290, as proposed by the House, and \$12,046,500, as proposed by the Senate; restores the House provision relating to force account work amended to allow eight per centum of funds appropriated for construction for such work, in lieu of the Senate proposal; and restores the provision of interest collected by Bonneville Power Administration from sales of electric energy generated at Grand Coulee Dam on the unamortized balance of investment allocated to power, amended to make such provision effective during the fiscal year 1949. The use of funds or of contract authorization for the Lebanon and Coos Bay substations mentioned on page 8 of the House Report and on pages 3 and 4 of the Senate Report has been disapproved by the conferees. The conferees approve the table of allocations as submitted by Bonneville Power Administration appearing at page 1540 of the Senate hearings with the following changes:

	Cash	Contract authorization
(1) Changes in amounts recommended for use on 230,000-volt facilities to maintain schedules coordinated with installation of new generating capacity (groups I, IA, and IB).....	—\$40,860	+\$929,210
(2) Olympia-Shelton-Port Angeles line (item IA-3).....	—9,000	—25,000
(3) Olympia-Shelton line No. 2.....	—	—
(4) Beverly Park-Snohomish circuit No. 1.....	+\$170,000	—
(5) Beverly Park-Snohomish circuit No. 2.....	—	+\$54,000
(6) Forest Grove-McMinnville-Salem line (item IB-9).....	—70,000	+\$70,000
(7) Canby substation (14-14).....	—25,000	—
(8) Spokane-Colyville-Spirit line (item IIA-2).....	—52,000	—50,000
(9) Cottage Grove-Drain facility (item IC-4).....	—50,000	+\$50,000
(10) McKinley-Gold Beach interconnection.....	+\$50,000	+\$280,000
(11) Idaho Panhandle (Sand Point-Bonners Ferry).....	—	+\$161,000
(12) Columbia-Ellensburg line (item IIC-2).....	—	+\$150,000
Recommended adjustments in construction program.....	—26,860	+\$1,619,210
Recommended increase in operations and maintenance limitation.....	231,800	—
Net changes from House bill.....	+\$204,940	+\$1,619,210

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for salaries and expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$1,100,000 as proposed by the Senate, and \$900,000 as proposed by the House; and strikes out the word "only" following the words "District of Columbia" as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$3,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,562,565, as proposed by the House, for management, protection, and disposal of public lands; authorizes the purchase of 15 motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate, instead of 10 as proposed by the House; and provides that no part of the appropriations in the Act shall be used for salaries of personnel in regional offices in excess of the average total of such personnel during the fiscal year 1948, in lieu of the House provision eliminating such regional offices; appropriates \$500,000 for reversioned Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$469,300 as proposed by the House; strikes out the provision of the House prohibiting the transfer of ac-

tivities to the field, as proposed by the Senate; and inserts the provision of the Senate relating to the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, instead of the proposal of the House.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

No. 29: Appropriates \$200,000 for salaries and expenses, District Offices, in lieu of \$600,000 as proposed by the Senate. The sum recommended provides \$110,000 for a District office at Billings, Montana, and \$90,000 for a similar office at Portland, Oregon, for special activities and functions applicable to those areas.

No. 30: Appropriates \$2,400,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$2,200,000 as proposed by the Senate for salaries and expenses, reservation administration. The conferees approve the recommendations contained on page 15 of the House Committee report (No. 2038) with reference to maintenance of the agencies and subagencies in Oklahoma and the keeping of the enumerated records at such agencies and subagencies.

No. 31: Appropriates \$125,000 for maintenance of law and order instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 32 and 33: Appropriates \$4,118,962 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,518,762 as proposed by the House, for the Alaska Native Service and inserts the word "vessels" in such item as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 34 and 35: Appropriates \$907,900 as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,907,900 as proposed by the Senate, and strikes out the contract authorization of not to exceed \$3,350,000 proposed by the Senate amendment for construction and maintenance service, Navajo and Hopi Service. In connection with these decreases, the conferees wish to point out that the proposed increase was submitted in a supplemental estimate which went to the Senate and on which the House had no opportunity to hold hearings or give consideration. For this reason the conference committee decided that the request for additional funds and contract authorization should be deferred.

No. 36: Appropriates \$4,334,115 for agency services of the Navajo and Hopi Service, instead of \$3,748,615 as proposed by the House, and \$4,584,115 as proposed by the Senate. Of the increase of \$585,500 in the House bill, \$56,500 is provided for purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, \$29,000 for education, and \$500,000 for welfare work. Conferees request that the Indian Bureau submit a report to the Congress early in the next regular session on conditions as to the general welfare of the Navajo and Hopi Indians.

No. 37: Corrects a total.

No. 38: Appropriates \$755,000 for maintenance of buildings and utilities instead of \$700,000 as proposed by the House and \$810,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 39 and 40: Appropriates \$10,100,000 for education of Indians, instead of \$9,574,709 as proposed by the House, and \$10,376,000, as proposed by the Senate. Of the increase in the House bill, \$200,000 is provided for education of Navajo students, \$125,000 is for State educational contracts and \$15,000 for equipment at the Anadarko Arts and Craft Building, Oklahoma.

No. 41: Appropriates \$900,000 for management, Indian Forest and Range Resources, instead of \$711,687 as proposed by the House, and \$950,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 42: Restores the House provision relating to a revolving fund for loans to Indians, in lieu of the Senate amendment.

Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47: Relating to construction, irrigation systems; appropriates \$2,600,000 for Colorado River, Arizona, instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,700,000 as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$190,000 for payment to the San Carlos irrigation and drainage district, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of

March 7, 1947, and \$60,000 for miscellaneous small projects instead of \$25,000, as proposed by the House, and \$90,000 as proposed by the Senate; restores the provision of the House limiting personal services in the District of Columbia to not exceeding \$12,500; and corrects the total of such items.

Nos. 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 59: Relating to construction of building and utilities: Appropriates \$622,500 for such work in Alaska, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$222,500, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$125,000 for buildings, and so forth, Celilo Falls, Oregon, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$79,000 for sewage works, as proposed by the Senate, and \$75,000 for water supply as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$35,000 as proposed by the House, at the Cherokee, North Carolina reservation; appropriates \$213,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$85,000, as proposed by the House, for construction of school buildings for the consolidated Chippewa Indians, Minnesota, as authorized by Public Law 231, Eightieth Congress; appropriates \$35,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$25,000 as proposed by the House, for a school building at Walker, Minnesota; appropriates \$750,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate, for a tubercular sanatorium at Galen, Montana; appropriates \$80,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the House, for a building for the Hunter School District, Sawyer County, Wisconsin; appropriates \$250,000 for a school building for the school district of Roosevelt, Utah, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$200,000 for school building in Owyhee, Nevada, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$300,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$300,000 for miscellaneous repairs and improvements, instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House, and \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate; and corrects the total appropriation for such items.

No. 60: Appropriates \$2,500,000 for roads, Indian reservations, instead of \$2,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,894,400, as proposed by the Senate; the conferees have approved work to be prosecuted on the Ethete Road, Wyoming, and have also approved the provision in the House report recommending \$150,000 for road construction on the Sprague River Road on the Klamath Indian Reservation. In connection with the latter item, it is understood that the states will match these amounts equally, thus providing a total of \$300,000 for this work.

Nos. 61 and 62, relating to the Klamath Agency, Oregon, tribal funds: The amendments restore the provisions and amounts in identical form as provided in the House bill.

Nos. 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, and 68: Appropriates \$188,875 for support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers, instead of \$162,250 as proposed by the House, and \$215,500 as proposed by the Senate; and adjust the amounts available to provide \$36,500 for relief of such Indians, \$5,500 for compensation and expenses of attorney; limits to \$10,000 the amount available for salaries and expenses of certain Menominee representatives, as proposed by the Senate; and provides for the appointment of a recreational director, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 69: Inserts the language of the Senate providing a total of \$197,000 for support of the Osage Agency, in lieu of the language of the House providing a total of the same amount for such purpose.

No. 70: Appropriates \$50,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$73,000, as proposed by the Senate, for expenses of tribal council officers in a travel status.

No. 71: Appropriates \$82,880 for compensation and expenses of attorneys, instead of \$62,080, as proposed by the House. The proposed increase of \$20,800, covering compensation under approved contracts, was sub-

mitted to the Senate after the bill had passed the House and into which the House conferees have not had an opportunity to examine.

Nos. 72, 73, 74, 76, and 76: Relating to industrial assistance, tribal funds: Appropriates \$350,000, instead of \$277,500 as proposed by the House, and \$422,500, as proposed by the Senate, and adjusts such total amount to provide \$167,500 for the Menominee Indians, Wisconsin, \$20,000 for the Nez Perce Indians, Idaho, \$50,000 for the Standing Rock Indians, North Dakota, and \$75,000 for the Blackfeet Indians, Montana.

Nos. 77 and 78: Authorizes the purchase of 200 passenger motor vehicles, instead of 100 as proposed by the House, and 250 as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 79 and 80: Permits the use of funds for salaries and expenses, reservation administration, for the hire of aircraft, instead of limiting such use to maintenance and operation as proposed by the House.

Appropriations for Indians in Oklahoma: The conferees are in agreement with the provision and recommendations set forth on pages 17 and 18 of the House Report on the bill, House Report No. 2038, which breaks down the appropriations available to the State of Oklahoma into miscellaneous items covering schools, agencies, hospitals, and so forth. Where the conferees have increased amounts for activities above the amounts allowed in the House bill, it is the understanding of the conferees that such funds shall be distributed proportionately in order that Indians in Oklahoma will receive their equal share of the increases.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Nos. 81, 82, and 83, relating to administrative provisions: Authorizes the purchase of one hundred and twenty-five motor vehicles, instead of three hundred, as proposed by the Senate; provides for the hire of aircraft, and eliminates authority for acquisition of aircraft from other government agencies; and inserts a limitation of \$100,000 to the Senate provision relating to the employment of consultants.

No. 84: Reported in disagreement.

Nos. 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, and 91, relating to salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$3,600,000, instead of \$3,161,472, as proposed by the House, and \$4,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the transfer of \$7,800,000 for work to be performed for the benefit of specific projects, instead of \$6,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$8,500,000, as proposed by the Senate; and strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the provision of the House restricting the use of funds for salaries of personnel engaged in obtaining power contracts with customers already supplied, with the understanding, however, that the conferees are in general agreement with the objectives set forth in such amendment, and it is directed by the conferees that the Bureau curb activities of the nature which have given rise to the widespread opinion that its employees have been unduly aggressive in offering the extension of services which are often in direct or implied competition with existing private facilities. In connection with amendments 88 and 89, relating to the prohibition against the use of funds for certain employees without certain qualifications, the House has accepted the Senate amendments making the date effective "after January 31, 1949", and requiring that such employees have five years' engineering and administrative experience, instead of ten years' experience, as proposed by the House. In connection with amendment No. 90, the conferees have restored the provision of the House amended to fix such limitation of funds available at \$48,000,000, instead of \$45,341,615, as proposed by the House. In connection with amendment No. 91, the conferees have recommended restoration of the House pro-

vision amended to limit the number of such employees to 3,500, instead of 3,251, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 92, 93, 94, and 95, relating to general investigations: Appropriates \$3,500,000, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$4,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the proposal of the Senate to make such funds available until expended, and inserts the word "construction", as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, and 107, relating to construction, from the reclamation fund: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for the Santa Barbara County project, California, Cachuma Unit, as proposed by the House, instead of \$2,700,000, as proposed by the Senate, and restores the provision of the House authorizing a contract authorization, amended to allow \$1,600,000, instead of \$1,500,000, such funds being provided for construction of tunnel and conduit and acquisition of right-of-way; appropriates \$1,525,000 for the Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, instead of \$1,400,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,650,000, as proposed by the Senate; eliminates the provision of the House requiring completion of the Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho; increases the limitation on the amount available for surveys, Minidoka project, Idaho, to \$147,500; reports the contract authorization for the Palisades project, Idaho, in technical disagreement; appropriates \$1,293,000 for the Tucumcari project, New Mexico; appropriates \$57,985 for the Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas; appropriates \$1,980,000 for the Provo River project, Utah, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$1,298,650 for the Yakima project, Washington, Roza division; appropriates \$1,780,175 for the Riverton project, Wyoming; and corrects the total of such items.

Nos. 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, and 124, relating to operation and maintenance: Authorizes the use of \$2,645,380 from power revenues for the Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California; appropriates \$230,437 for operation of the Central Valley project, California, and \$814,400 from power revenues; appropriates \$220,000 for the Boise project, Idaho; authorizes the use of \$447,500 from power revenues for the Minidoka project, Idaho; authorizes the use of \$175,500 from power revenues in connection with the North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming; appropriates \$101,250 for the Deschutes project, Oregon; appropriates \$292,500 for the Owyhee project, Oregon; appropriates \$217,000 for the Klamath project, Oregon-California; authorizes the use of \$1,645,000 from power revenues for the Columbia Basin project, Washington, and strikes out the provision of the Senate authorizing the payment of tuition for children of employees; appropriates \$337,500 for the Yakima project, Washington; authorizes the use of \$206,250 from power revenues for the Kendrick project, Wyoming; appropriates \$93,700 for the Riverton project, Wyoming, and authorizes the use of \$57,212 from power revenues on such project; and appropriates \$77,200 for the Shoshone project, Wyoming, and authorizes the use of \$104,800 from power revenues on such project.

Nos. 125 and 126: Reported in disagreement.

Nos. 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, and 134, relating to construction from the general fund: Appropriates \$2,470,000 for the Gila project, instead of \$2,240,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,700,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$22,125,000 for the Davis Dam project, Arizona, instead of \$18,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$22,884,300, as proposed by the Senate; with the understanding that funds available for the construction of transmission lines shall be used only for backbone or main transmission lines

now under construction or under contract; appropriates \$212,000 for the Parker Dam power project, instead of \$190,000, as proposed by the House, and \$234,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$41,358,900 for the Central Valley project, California, instead of \$40,000,400, as proposed by the House, and \$42,467,400, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$42,500 for the Kern River project, California, instead of \$40,000, as proposed by the House, and \$45,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$20,225,000 for the Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, instead of \$19,750,000, as proposed by the House, and \$20,700,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$14,611,650 for the Hungry Horse project, Montana, instead of \$8,100,000, as proposed by the House, and \$15,115,500, as proposed by the Senate; and corrects the total of such items.

No. 135: Appropriates \$990,000 for the Fort Peck project, Montana, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,980,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 136, 137, and 138, relating to the Missouri River Basin: Appropriates \$54,786,650 for this project, instead of \$52,767,500, as proposed by the House, and \$56,275,800, as proposed by the Senate; restores the provision of the House amended to provide that new land in Broadwater County, Mont., shall be provided equal to the acreage to be inundated in Canyon Ferry Reservoir; and restores the language of the House relating to construction of power facilities amended to cover the acquisition or installation of the power facilities or transmission facilities for delivering power from the Canyon Ferry project, Montana; and inserts the proposal of the Senate that no part of the appropriation may be used for surveys, etc., in connection with the Glendo project, Wyoming, to a greater capacity or other purposes than set forth in Senate Document No. 191, Seventy-eighth Congress, without specific authorization of Congress.

A break-down by projects of the amounts approved by the conferees is as follows:

Unit location	Amount approved by conferees
Phase A, units selected for construction:	
Angostura, S. Dak.....	\$3,120,000
Bostwick, Nebr.-Kans.....	2,600,000
Boysen, Wyo.....	6,000,000
Belle Fourche, Wyo.....	550,000
Cannonball, N. Dak.....	580,000
Canyon Ferry, Mont.....	2,950,000
Cedar Bluff, Kans.....	1,750,000
Frenchman-Cambridge, Nebr..	7,505,000
Glendo, Wyo.....	850,000
Grand River, S. Dak.....	1,560,000
Heart River (Heart-Butte and Dickinson Dams), N. Dak. (Including \$1,893,850 for Heart-Butte Dam and \$412,- 300 for Dickinson Dam).....	2,306,150
Kortes, Wyo.....	4,085,000
Lower Marias, Mont.....	450,000
Missouri-Souris, Mont.-N. Dak	287,500
Moreau River, S. Dak.....	847,750
Narrows, Colo.....	1,650,000
Powder River, Wyo.-Mont.....	850,000
Region 6 headquarters, Montana	5,000
St. Francis, Colo.-Kans.....	1,700,000
Transmission lines (see table)	4,250,350
Yellowstone pumping, Montana-North Dakota.....	565,000
Operation and maintenance during construction.....	42,500
Subtotal, phase A.....	44,504,250

Unit location	Amount approved by conferees
Phase B, units being prepared for construction:	
Bad River, S. Dak.....	\$9,250
Bighorn pumping, Wyoming...	20,000
Columbus, Nebr.....	175,000
Grand Island, Nebr.....	412,500
Hardin, Mont.....	500,000
Jefferson River, Mont.....	82,500
Lower Marias, Mont.....	300,000
Middle Loup, Nebr.....	255,000
Missouri-Souris, Mont.-N. Dak.	700,000
Montana pumping, Montana...	210,000
North Dakota pumping, North Dakota.....	42,500
Oahe-James River, S. Dak.....	360,000
Owl Creek, Wyo.....	200,000
Rapid Valley, S. Dak.....	47,250
Shoshone extensions, Wyo- ming.....	150,000
South Dakota pumping, South Dakota.....	26,000
Sun River, Mont.....	40,000
Tongue River, Wyo.....	65,100
White River, S. Dak.....	35,000
Wind River, Wyo.....	16,500
Subtotal, phase B.....	3,846,600

Phase C, continuing work on the general plan of development:	
Big Horn Basin, Wyo.-Mont....	56,000
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	24,500
Clarks Fort, Wyo.-Mont.....	4,200
Garrison diversion, North Da- kota.....	54,600
Helena Valley, Mont.....	21,000
Judith River, Mont.....	10,500
Kansas Basin, Colo.-Nebr.- Kans.....	280,000
Little Missouri, N. Dak.....	10,500
Lower Platte Basin, Nebr.....	490,000
Nilan, Mont.....	5,600
Niobrara Basin, Wyo.-Nebr....	140,000
North Platte Basin, Colo.-Nebr.- Wyo.....	126,000
North Republican, Colo.-Nebr..	9,800
South Platte Basin, Colo.-Wyo.- Nebr.....	210,000
Three Forks, Mont.....	299,600
Upper Marias, Mont.....	35,000
Wilson, Kans.....	70,000
General:	
Power studies, region VI....	21,000
Reports staff, region VI....	70,000
Subtotal, phase C.....	1,938,300

Phase D, cooperation with Corps of Engineers.....		77,500
Other Department of Interior agencies:		
Bureau of Land Management...	390,000	
Bureau of Mines.....	150,000	
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	425,000	
Geological Survey.....	3,305,000	
National Park Service.....	185,000	
Office of Indian Affairs.....	165,000	
Subtotals, other agencies...	4,620,000	
Grand total, Missouri River program.....	54,786,650	

Region VII:	
Transmission lines:	
Gering-Sidney.....	343,000
Sidney-Sterling.....	314,000
Sterling-North Platte.....	54,000
Gering-Hot Springs.....	175,400
Cheyenne-Sterling.....	139,850
Casper-Gering.....	451,100
Fort Randall-O'Neill.....	195,300
Glendo-Lusk.....	102,700

Unit location	Amount approved by conferees
Region VII—Continued	
Substations:	
Sterling.....	\$52,700
Sidney.....	163,500
Ogallala.....	24,000
Pine Bluffs-Kimball.....	50,000
O'Neill.....	67,700
Guernsey.....	2,700
Caspar subadditions.....	180,000
Gering subadditions.....	245,450
Bridgeport.....	79,050
Lusk.....	42,000
Alliance, Chadron and Hot Springs.....	128,100
Total, region VII.....	2,810,550
Region VI, transmission lines and substations:	
Williston-Garrison.....	720,850
Williston substation.....	102,700
Beulah substation.....	102,700
Heart River-Heart Butte....	277,050
Boysen lines.....	56,750
Canyon Ferry lines.....	2,700
REA and pumping.....	177,050
Total, region VI.....	1,439,800

Grand total, transmission lines and substations.. 4,250,350

Nos. 139, 140, and 141, relating to Investigations, Colorado River development fund: Appropriates \$900,000, as proposed by the Senate, and inserts the word "construction" in connection with estimates of costs of projects, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 142, relating to the Boulder Canyon project, operation and maintenance: Strikes out the proposal of the House in connection with payment of tuition of children of employees, and inserts the proposal of the Senate.

No. 143, relating to construction, Boulder Canyon project: Appropriates \$1,700,000, instead of \$1,600,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,728,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 144: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for the All-American Canal, as proposed by the House, instead of \$4,242,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 145: Strikes out the proposal of the House relating to a moratorium or stop order by the President in connection with the use of appropriations for flood control or reclamation.

No. 146: Restores the provision of the House relating to Alaskan investigations amended to include the words "as a basis for legislation".

No. 147: Restores the provision of the House relating to contract hold-backs.

No. 148: In eliminating this provision from the bill the conferees are in agreement that new legislation shall be passed at the earliest opportunity providing for the disposal of the interest collected on sums invested in power and municipal water features on reclamation projects, and with the understanding that interest heretofore or hereafter collected on such investment in power or municipal water features of any such reclamation project constructed or operated under the authority of the Reclamation project Act of 1939 shall not be allocated during the fiscal year 1949.

No. 149: Restores the provision of the House relating to force account work amended to limit such restriction to eight per centum and excepts certain projects or items not in excess of \$200,000.

No. 150: Reported in disagreement.

No. 151: Reported in disagreement.
No. 152: Reported in disagreement.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

No. 153 authorizes the purchase of not to exceed 166 passenger motor vehicles (of which 146 are for replacement only) as proposed by the Senate, instead of the purchase of 146 for replacement only as proposed by the House.

Amendment Nos. 154 and 155 appropriates \$4,350,000 for topographic surveys, instead of \$3,563,498 as proposed by the House and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$540,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia instead of \$505,000, as proposed by the House, and \$573,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 156 and 157 appropriates \$2,625,000 for geologic surveys, instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,750,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$592,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia instead of \$585,000 as proposed by the House and \$600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 158, 159, and 160 appropriates \$3,496,700 for gaging streams as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,034,800 as proposed by the House, of which \$2,361,900 is to be available only for work in cooperation with States or municipalities as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House, and of which not to exceed \$300,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia instead of \$265,000 as proposed by the House and \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 161 and 162 appropriates \$300,000 for classification of lands, instead of \$243,400 as proposed by the House and \$325,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$65,725 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia as proposed by the Senate instead of \$56,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendment Nos. 163 and 164 appropriates \$602,950 for printing and binding, instead of \$477,950 as proposed by the House and \$700,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which \$450,000 is for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps instead of \$325,000 as proposed by the House and \$547,050 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 165 appropriates \$690,000 for mineral leasing as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$675,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 166 adjusts the total recommended for all items under salaries and expenses to \$13,027,000, instead of \$11,456,998 as proposed by the House and \$13,924,050 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF MINES

Amendment No. 167 provides, as proposed by the Senate, that not to exceed \$16,000 of the appropriation for control of fires in inactive coal deposits may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Amendment No. 168 provides that not to exceed \$150,000 of the appropriation for coal-mine inspections and investigations may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$145,000 for such purpose as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 169 provides that not to exceed \$25,000 of the appropriation for anthracite mining investigations may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$15,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment Nos. 170 and 171 appropriates \$1,750,000 for synthetic liquid fuels as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$7,250,000 as proposed by the House, of which not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia as proposed by the House, instead of \$140,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 172 and 173 appropriates \$300,000 for coal investigations as proposed by the House, instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$45,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia as proposed by the House, instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 174 inserts, as proposed by the Senate, the word "construction" in the text of the language of the appropriation for mining experiment stations in order to clarify the purposes for which the appropriation may be used.

Amendment Nos. 175 and 176 correct errors in spelling.

Amendment No. 177 makes the appropriations for the Bureau available for the purchase of not to exceed 80 passenger motor vehicles (of which 30 are for replacement only), instead of the purchase of not to exceed 60 for replacement only as proposed by the House and the purchase of not to exceed 100 (of which 94 are for replacement only) as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 178 is reported in disagreement.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Amendment Nos. 179 and 180 appropriates \$765,000 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$737,818 as proposed by the House and \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate, including \$100,000 for printing and binding as proposed by the Senate instead of \$87,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 181 appropriates \$665,000 for regional offices, instead of \$615,290 as proposed by the House and \$715,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 182 appropriates \$750,000 for administration and protection and so forth of national parks, instead of \$658,163 as proposed by the House and \$3,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 183 appropriates \$1,625,000 for administration and protection of national monument, historical and military areas, instead of \$1,556,464 as proposed by the House and \$1,690,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed that not to exceed \$20,000 of the total appropriation recommended may be used for administration of the Fort Sumter National Monument.

Amendment No. 184 appropriates \$300,000 for recreational areas, instead of \$273,495 as proposed by the House and \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed that not to exceed \$20,000 (additional) of the total appropriation recommended is for Lake Texoma, Tex., and Okla.; for additional work at this area.

Amendment No. 185 appropriates \$60,000 for the Travel Division as proposed by the House, instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 186 appropriates \$10,000 for administration and protection of recreational demonstration areas as proposed by the House, instead of \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 187 appropriates \$790,000 for salaries and expenses, National Capitol parks, instead of \$774,150 as proposed by the House and \$815,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 188 appropriates \$137,954 for investigations and studies of the recreational resources and the archeological remains in the river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin), instead of \$122,954 as proposed by the House and \$152,954 as proposed by the Senate. The total appropriation recommended includes funds for archeological work in the Fort Gibson Reservoir area, Oklahoma.

Amendment No. 189 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 190 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment Nos. 191, 192, and 193 appropriates \$4,762,350, as proposed by the Sen-

ate, for construction and maintenance of roads and trails and construction and repair of buildings and utilities, instead of \$5,162,350 for such purposes as proposed by the House; provides that \$3,110,000 of such amount shall be allocated for roads and trails as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,210,000 as proposed by the House; and further provides that \$1,652,350 of such amount shall be allocated for buildings and utilities as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,952,350 as proposed by the House. The amount recommended is \$400,000 below the appropriation proposed by the House, of which \$100,000 is applicable to roads and trails for Alaska and \$300,000 is applicable to physical improvements for Alaska.

Amendment No. 194 makes appropriations of the National Park Service available for the purchase of not to exceed 40 passenger motor vehicles (of which 28 are for replacement only) as proposed by the Senate, instead of the purchase of not to exceed 30 for replacement only as proposed by the House.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Amendment No. 195 appropriates \$270,000 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$247,470 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 196, 197, and 198 appropriate \$1,879,525 for propagation of food fishes as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,800,525 as proposed by the House, including not to exceed \$2,000 for purchase of certain specified land as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,500 as proposed by the House; also effects a minor change in language in conformity with the change in the total.

Amendment No. 199 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 200 appropriates \$1,147,500 for investigations respecting food fishes, instead of \$1,025,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,224,500 as proposed by the Senate. The amount recommended is \$122,500 above the bill as passed by the House for the following purposes: (1) \$15,000 for operation of fishery research vessel, Albattross III; (2) \$50,000 for Alaska fishery research (exclusive of construction of laboratory); (3) \$20,000 for investigation of damaged oyster beds in Mississippi and Louisiana; and (4) \$37,500 for studies of soft-shelled and hard-shelled clams.

Amendment No. 201 appropriates \$510,000 for commercial fisheries, instead of \$495,000 as proposed by the House and \$525,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 202 appropriates \$1,000,000 for investigation, exploration, and development of Pacific fisheries as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 203 appropriates \$60,000 for Alaska fur-seal investigations, instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the House and \$69,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 204 corrects a typographical error.

Amendment No. 205 appropriates \$225,000 for enforcement of the Alaska game law as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$175,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment Nos. 206, 207, 208, and 209 appropriates \$1,312,500 for maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, instead of \$1,210,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,340,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which not exceeding \$7,500 (instead of \$5,000 proposed by the House and \$10,000 proposed by the Senate) may be used for the repair, painting, and maintenance of dwellings and the buildings and facilities on the Chinsegut National Wildlife Reservation. The total amount recommended for this appropriation also includes \$100,000 (instead of \$125,000 proposed by the Senate) to repair flood dam-

age in certain areas due to excessive run-off of water during the spring of 1948.

Amendment No. 210 appropriates \$150,000 for river basin studies as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 211 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 212 (relating to a total) is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 213, relating to the special fund for Federal aid in wildlife restoration restores the provision in the House bill limiting expenditures for construction from State allocations for fiscal year 1949 to 35 per centum of any such allocation, amended to make the restriction applicable only to construction of "buildings", and waiving a similar restriction carried in the 1948 appropriation act with respect to unobligated balances on June 30, 1948, from State allotments for fiscal year 1948.

Amendment No. 214 (relating to a total) is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 215 authorizes the use of not to exceed \$1,123,000 under the various appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service for departmental personal services, instead of \$1,113,862 as proposed by the House and \$1,130,112 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 216 makes funds available for the Fish and Wildlife Service available for the purchase of not to exceed 65 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, instead of 50 as proposed by the House and 86 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 217 and 218 makes funds available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service available for the purchase of not to exceed 3 aircraft, instead of 2 as proposed by the House and 5 as proposed by the Senate; and permits the hire of aircraft by the Service, as proposed by the Senate, amended to restrict such hiring to the Territory of Alaska.

Amendment No. 219 sets at \$2.00 the maximum per man per day commutation of rations of vessel employees of the Service, instead of \$1.50 as proposed by the House and \$2.50 as proposed by the Senate.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

Amendment No. 220 appropriates \$64,500 for salaries and expenses, offices of the Governor and the Secretary, Territory of Alaska, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$62,785 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 221 appropriates \$448,000 for care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment Nos. 222 and 223 appropriates \$10,442,400 for construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, trails, and so forth, Territory of Alaska, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$8,500,000 as proposed by the House; and authorizes contractual obligations in the amount of \$13,904,000 for such purposes, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment Nos. 224, 225, 226, 227, and 228, relating to the Alaska Railroad: appropriates \$17,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$15,000,000 as proposed by the House; authorizes contractual obligations of \$12,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,700,000 as proposed by the House; provides that not to exceed \$12,000 of the appropriation shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$6,575 as proposed by the House and \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate; retains the limitation of \$8,500 as proposed by the House (the Senate had proposed \$9,000) on the annual salary to be paid out of this appropriation to anyone other than the general manager of the Railroad and one assistant general manager; and provides that not to

exceed \$22,500 of the Alaska Railroad funds shall be available for printing and binding, instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 229 appropriates \$25,900 for salaries and expenses, offices of the Governor and the Secretary, Territory of Hawaii, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$25,600 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 230 appropriates \$213,000 for salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin Islands, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$205,050 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 231 is reported in disagreement.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment Nos. 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, and 240 amend section 4 of the general provisions by providing that appropriations in the bill for the several bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of members of societies or associations concerned with their work in not to exceed the following amounts: Office of the Secretary, \$850 (House \$600; Senate \$1,100); Oil and Gas Division, \$100; Board on Geographic Names, \$150 (Senate, \$300); Bureau of Land Management, \$1,000 (House, \$300; Senate, \$2,500); Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$1,250 (House, \$1,000; Senate, \$1,500); Bureau of Reclamation, \$6,750 (House, \$6,000; Senate, \$7,500); Geological Survey, \$4,750 (House, \$2,000; Senate, \$7,500); Bureau of Mines, \$5,000 (House, \$4,000; Senate, \$6,000); National Park Service, \$1,250 (House, \$1,000; Senate, \$1,500); Fish and Wildlife Service, \$2,375 (House, \$1,750; Senate, \$3,000); and soil and moisture conservation operations (all bureaus), \$500.

Amendment No. 241 authorizes not to exceed a total of \$875,000 of the appropriations contained in the bill to be available for compensation of employees engaged in personnel work, instead of a limitation of \$750,000 proposed by the House for such work and \$1,000,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 242 inserts language proposed by the Senate in the provision which limits per diem rates for services of experts to \$35 under certain conditions, so as to provide that such rate shall apply "unless a higher rate is otherwise authorized by law"; the language permitting the Director of the Budget to approve rates up to \$50 per day is also retained in the bill.

Amendment No. 243 restores to the bill certain rescissions, aggregating \$560,197, as proposed by the House.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

Amendment No. 84, relating to authorization for Bureau of Reclamation to make payments to school districts for instruction of dependents of employees and contractors on reclamation construction projects: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 101, providing a contract authorization of \$2,000,000 for construction on the Palisades project, Idaho, under the Bureau of Reclamation: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 125, providing funds for rehabilitation and betterment of existing reclamation projects: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

The proposal of the Senate is a new program not heretofore undertaken by the Bureau of Reclamation. The conferees on the part of the House will insist that each project be authorized by basic legislation and that such legislation be enacted before additional funds are provided.

Amendment No. 126, relating to a total: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

Amendment No. 150, providing for the transfer of certain land at the Grand Island Army Air Field to the Bureau of Reclamation: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 151, providing for the transfer of certain unexpended balances of property management funds from the War Assets Administration to the Bureau of Reclamation: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 152, providing for the transfer of a certain parcel of land from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Bureau of Reclamation: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 178, providing authority for the transfer of a certain parcel of land from the Department of the Army to the Department of the Interior: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 189, providing funds for acquisition of lands by the National Park Service: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

Amendment No. 190, providing a contract authorization for construction of certain parkways, National Park Service: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 199, clarifying the language of an appropriation as to its availability for construction of certain fish cultural facilities, Fish and Wildlife Service: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 211, providing for purchase and operation of wildlife management areas in California: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

This is a cooperative effort for which the State of California has arranged by legislative action for an appropriation of \$9,000,000 over a three year period. A special act has been passed by Congress, (Public Law 534, 80th Congress), which provides for this special situation. The conferees do not intend by approving this special situation that the action shall be regarded as a precedent.

Amendment No. 212, adjusts a total: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

Amendment No. 214, adjusts a total: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

Amendment No. 231, appropriating to meet deficits of municipal governments of the Virgin Islands and authorizing them to make purchases for certain of their public institutions through the Federal Bureau of Supply: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
LOWELL STOCKMAN,
GEO. B. SCHWABE,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
ALBERT GORE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BULWINKLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

OUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

18. HOUSING. Passed, 318-90, as reported H. R. 6959, the housing bill, without the rural-housing title (pp. 9022-47).
19. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Passed, 233-130, with amendments S. 2655, the selective-service bill (pp. 8986-8). Conferees were appointed (p. 8988).
20. ARMY MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 6771 (p. 8986).
21. DISPLACED PERSONS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 2242, to permit entry of 200,000 displaced persons into the U. S., of whom at least 30% must be farm workers (pp. 9004-13).
22. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6705 (pp. 8998-9).
23. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4071, to increase the powers of this agency regarding seizures of foods, etc. (pp. 8996-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
24. FOREIGN RELIEF. Passed as reported S. 2376, to provide a revolving fund for purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold (pp. 9076-81).
25. WATER POLLUTION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 418, to provide for water-pollution control through the Public Health Service (p. 9013).
26. RECLAMATION. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 3218, authorizing an emergency fund for the Bureau of Reclamation to assure continuous operation of its projects (p. 9015). This bill will now be sent to the President.
27. POSTAL RATES. Passed as reported H. R. 6916, to provide for permanent postal rates and additional compensation for certain P. O. employees (pp. 9052-66).
28. SUPPLEMENTAL INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 6829 (p. 9073).
29. AGRICULTURE INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 676, providing \$5,000 for the Agriculture Committee (p. 9086).
30. COMMODITY-EXCHANGE INVESTIGATION. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 674, providing \$10,000 for the Andresen Committee (p. 9086).
31. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Passed, 132-9, as reported H. R. 5904, to incorporate the Virgin Islands Corporation (pp. 9087-91).
32. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5416, to promote the interest of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, Idaho (p. 9103).
33. COMMODITY SPECULATION. Rep. Rankin, Miss., discussed the charges against Linder, MacDonald, and Harris (p. 9105).
34. FOREST LANDS. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment S. 580, to transfer certain O&C lands from the Forest Service to the Interior Department (H. Rept. 2413)(p. 9107).
35. PERSONNEL; ECONOMY. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee submitted a

report on the relation of new functions of the departments and agencies to increased civilian employment in the executive branch (H. Rept. 2412)(p.9107).

36. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed S. 2877, providing \$10,000,000 additional authority for disaster loans by RFC (p. 9092). The Senate version would have provided \$20,000,000 additional.

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37. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 2655, the selective-service bill; the House vote was 259-136 (pp. 9137-71, 9357-81). This bill will now be sent to the President.
38. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6705 (pp. 9171-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
39. CCC CHARTER. Conferees on this bill, S. 1322, were appointed in both Houses (pp. 9173-5, 9376-7).
40. WATER POLLUTION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 418, to provide for water-pollution control through the Public Health Service (p. 9175). This bill will now be sent to the President.
41. DISPLACED PERSONS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 2242, to permit entry of displaced persons into the U. S. (pp. 9176-88, 9190-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.
42. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5481, and acted on disagreement amendments (pp. 9177, 9188-90, 9263, 9339-53). This bill will now be sent to the President. As finally passed, the bill includes changes as follows: Authorizes payment by the Federal intermediate credit banks to FCA of not over \$330,000 (House, \$373,600; Senate, \$225,600). Authorizes not over \$1,500,000 for administrative expenses of the production credit corporations (Senate figure; House, \$1,350,000). Provides that the production credit corporations shall return Government capital of at least \$30,000,000 (House, \$60,000,000; Senate, \$20,000,000), and that such capital be carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury instead of being returned to the corporations revolving fund, as proposed by the Senate. Authorizes not over \$146,800 for RACC administrative expenses (Senate figure; House, \$46,800). Authorizes payment by RACC to FCA of not over \$21,000 (Senate figure; House, \$12,500). Does not include the Senate provision for a \$12,000 salary for the FCA Governor. Retains the fur-farmer loan provision in modified form. Strikes out TVA steam-plant provision.
43. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Conferees were appointed, in both Houses, on H. R. 5904, to incorporate the Virgin Islands Corporation (pp. 9182, 9378).
44. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6935 (pp. 9217-26). Conferees were appointed in both Houses (pp. 9226, 9353). In addition to the committee amendments, agreed to an amendment by Sen. Murray, Mont. (for himself and Sens. Hill and Ball), to provide \$450,000 additional for administrative expenses of REA (pp. 9222-3).
45. INDEPENDENT OFFICES SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6829 (pp. 9264, 9353-5). This bill will now be sent to the President. The conferees eliminated the Senate amendment

called Moore amendment was stricken out of the bill.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GORGAS MEMORIAL LABORATORY

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill, S. 2341, to authorize an increase in the annual appropriation for the maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act entitled "An act to authorize a permanent annual appropriation for the maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory," approved May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 491), is amended by striking out "\$50,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "not to exceed \$150,000."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CERTAIN ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 2510) to provide for certain administrative expenses in the Post Office Department, including retainerment of pneumatic-tube systems, and for other purposes, with amendments of the House thereto, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. REES, Mrs. ST. GEORGE, and Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee.

AMENDING VETERANS' PREFERENCE ACT OF 1944

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5508) to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to extend the benefits of such act to certain mothers of veterans, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 1, line 9, strike out "legally."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ISSUANCE OF STAMP COMMEMORATIVE OF ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 2739) to authorize the issuance of a stamp commemorative of the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city of Alexandria, Va., and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to issue, during 1949, a special 5-cent air mail postage stamp, of such design as he shall prescribe, in commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city of Alexandria, Va.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TERMINATING RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 2692) to terminate the retirement system of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and to transfer that retirement fund to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, which was approved by the committee on June 17, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence, after the first proviso of the second paragraph of section 5240 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 12, sec. 481), is amended by deleting the comma after the words "whose compensation" and striking out the words "including retirement annuities to be fixed by the Comptroller of the Currency" and deleting the comma following those words.

Sec. 2. (a) The United States Civil Service Commission is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain the amount of the gross assets in the retirement fund of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Comptroller of the Currency is authorized and directed to cause to be transferred all such assets to the Secretary of the Treasury to be entered on the books of the Treasury Department to the credit of the civil service retirement and disability fund.

(b) In the case of each officer or employee who is a member of the retirement system of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the United States Civil Service Commission shall cause to be credited to his individual account in the civil service retirement and disability fund an amount equal to such employee's accumulated contributions and interest standing to his credit on the books

of the retirement system of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency at the time of its termination: *Provided*, That in the event that such amount is in excess of the amount which would have been to his credit had he made the contributions required for allowable service under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 22, 1920, as amended, currently during the same period of time for which he has creditable service under the rules and regulations of the retirement system of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, plus interest thereon, such excess amount shall be applied to any other deposits or redeposits required of such employee under sections 7, 9, and 12 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, covering periods of allowable service for which said employee did not have creditable service under the rules and regulations of the retirement system of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, or, if he has no such additional allowable service, the excess shall be repaid to such employee in cash: *Provided further*, That no part of said sum credited to such employee's individual account shall be applied to any period of allowable service prior to August 1, 1920, or to periods of honorable service in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States, for which periods no deposit shall be required, as provided by section 9 of the act of May 29, 1930, as amended; nor shall deposits be required for any periods of time prior to June 1, 1936, for which such employee has creditable service under the rules and regulations of the retirement system of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, in excess of the amount of such employee's accumulated contributions plus interest standing to his credit on the books of the retirement system of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency at the date of its termination.

Sec. 3. (a) In the case of an officer or employee who, prior to the effective date of this act, shall have been retired on annuity under the rules and regulations of the retirement system of the Comptroller's office, the annuity shall be paid out of the civil service retirement and disability fund and shall be increased effective on the first day of the third month following the month in which this act is enacted by 25 percent or \$300, whichever is the lesser: *Provided*, That each such annuitant may, prior to the effective date herein prescribed, elect to retain his or her present annuity in lieu of the increased annuity provided by this subsection and name his wife or her husband to receive upon his or her death one-half of his or her present annuity but not to exceed \$600 per annum during the remainder of the life of such surviving wife or husband and upon the death of such survivor no further annuity shall be due or payable: *Provided further*, That the amount payable in the event of the death of the annuitant either to his nominated beneficiary or estate, in the form of a lump-sum payment or survivor's annuity, shall not be less than the amounts which would have been payable under the applicable rules and regulations of the retirement system of the Comptroller's office.

(b) In the case of any officer or employee who was a member of the retirement system of the Comptroller's office and who, prior to the effective date of this act, terminated his employment with that office and elected to receive a deferred annuity at age 65, under the applicable rules and regulations of the retirement system of that office, such annuity shall be payable out of the civil service retirement and disability fund beginning at the age of 62 years. Otherwise his rights shall be determined and the annuity computed as though this act had not been enacted.

SEC. 4. In the case of any officer or employee or former officer or employee of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency who withdraw his accumulated contributions from the retirement fund of that office upon leaving its employ, said officer or employee or former officer or employee of such office shall be entitled to the same allowable service under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to which he would have been entitled if he had never been a member of the retirement system of the Comptroller's office, subject, however, to the payment of the deposits required under said act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

SEC. 5. This act shall become effective on the first day of the first pay period which begins at least 30 days after the date of its enactment.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H. R. 6771

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conference committee may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 6771.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriation for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending 1949, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. I there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 17, 1948.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments Nos. 84, 101, 125, 150, 151, 152, 178, 190, 199, and 231 be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 84: Page 39, line 20, insert "payments (not to exceed the average per pupil cost in the State where construction is in progress) to school districts as reimbursement, while projects are actually under construction, for the instruction of dependents of employees of the Bureau of Reclamation and of contractors engaged on such projects: *Provided*, That a tuition charge of \$25 per semester shall be charged and collected by the Bureau of Reclamation for each such dependent attending such schools."

Amendment No. 101: Page 44, line 14, insert:

"Palisades project, Idaho, the Commissioner of Reclamation is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not in excess of \$2,000,000."

Amendment No. 125: Page 48, line 24, insert:

"REHABILITATION AND BETTERMENT

"For rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That, at the discretion of the Secretary, repayment may be scheduled after the completion of repayment of existing obligations of the water users' organizations concerned."

Amendment No. 150: Page 61, line 11, insert:

"The War Assets Administration or other Federal agency having ownership or custody thereof or interest therein is hereby directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation without exchange of funds, the following-described lands, together with improvements, buildings, facilities, equipment, and interest."

Amendment No. 151: Page 62, line 20, insert:

"The War Assets Administration is authorized and directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation unexpended balances of funds available for maintenance and protection of transferred property under the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act of 1947 (Public Law 478, 79th Cong.) to reimburse the Bureau of Reclamation for expenditures made for the maintenance and protection of the Yuma Army Air Base and such transfer shall be made hereafter for the maintenance and protection of the Yuma Army Air Base, pending its final disposition as contemplated in the Interior Appropriation Act of 1948 (Public Law 247, 80th Cong., 1st sess.)."

Amendment No. 152: Page 63, line 7, insert:

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation, without reimbursement or transfer of funds, all of its right, title, and interest in and to a certain building and improvements under Defense Plant Corporation project, Plancor 1437, constructed on the War Relocation Center at the Heart Mountain Division of the Shoshone project, Wyoming."

Senate amendment No. 178: On page 81, line 5, insert the following:

"The Department of the Army is authorized to transfer to the Department of the Interior, for the use of the Bureau of Mines, without compensation therefor, full jurisdiction, possession, and control of a parcel of 10 acres, more or less, from that portion of Fort Douglas Military Reservation in the county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, which lies immediately north of the site of the Bureau of Mines Intermountain Experiment Station and is situated between a line beginning at a point 400 feet north of the northwest corner of the United States Bureau of Mines property granted by deed from the University of Utah May 21, 1938, said point being on the south curb of Fort Douglas Boulevard and running thence south 320 feet to the east-west boundary line between the University of Utah and Fort Douglas; thence east 604 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the north-south boundary between the University of Utah and Fort Douglas; thence south along said north-south boundary 480 feet to a line on the south boundary (extended) of the United States Bureau of Mines property above mentioned; thence east 262 feet; thence north 952 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the south curb of Fort Douglas Boulevard; thence westerly along said south curb of Fort Douglas Boulevard to the point of beginning, said enclosure embracing 10 acres."

Senate amendment No. 190: On page 86, line 16, insert the following:

"Parkways, National Park Service: The Secretary is hereby authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts, not exceeding a total of \$2,680,000, for the construction of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, George Washington Memorial, and Foothills Parkways."

Senate amendment No. 199: On page 90, line 2, after the word "thereto" insert the following: "and not to exceed \$35,000 for the construction and operation, in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1080), of fish cultural facilities on lands owned by the State of South Dakota."

Senate amendment No. 231: On page 106, strike out lines 12 to 18, inclusive, and insert:

"Municipal governments: For expenses of the government of the Virgin Islands in excess of current local revenues for the fiscal year 1949, municipality of St. Thomas and St. John, \$194,400, and municipality of St. Croix, \$325,800; in all, \$520,200, to be paid to the respective municipal treasuries in monthly installments; and the said municipal governments are hereby authorized to make purchases for their hospitals, schools, and other public institutions, through the Bureau of Federal Supply of the Treasury Department."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 84, 101, 125, 150, 151, 152, 178, 190, 199, and 231, and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 126: On page 50, line 3, strike out "\$30,605,997" and insert "\$37,308,855."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JENSEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 126, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$34,132,439."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 189: Page 85, line 23, insert:

"Acquisition of lands: For the acquisition of privately owned lands or interests therein within the authorized boundaries of established areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, including expenses incidental thereto and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$200,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$150,000 shall be available only for lands within Colonial National Historical Park; Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial and Gettysburg National Military Parks; Manassas National Battlefield Park; Badlands, Dinosaur, George Washington Birthplace, Joshua Tree, Petrified Forest, and Scotts Bluff National Monuments; and Big Bend parcel of land adjoining Big Bend National Park necessary to connect the park road system with State Highway No. 227, Glacier, Grand Canyon, Great Smoky Mountains, Kings Canyon, Lassen Volcanic, Mesa Verde, Mount Rainier, Olympic, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia, Yosemite, and Zion National Parks."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JENSEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 189, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out lines 13 and 14 of said amendment and insert in lieu thereof the following: "(parcels

of land adjoining Big Bend National Park necessary to connect the park road system with State Highway 227)."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 211: Page 96, line 13, insert:

"California wildlife management areas: For the purchase or rent, and development, maintenance, and administration of wildlife management areas in the State of California, as authorized by the act of May 18, 1948 (Public Law 534), \$300,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JENSEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 211, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$250,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 212: Page 96, line 19, strike out "\$9,226,979" and insert "\$10,257,309."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JENSEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 212, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$9,928,509."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 214: Page 97, line 16, strike out "\$9,226,979" and insert in lieu thereof "\$10,257,309."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JENSEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 214, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$9,928,509."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. As the gentleman knows, I am very much interested in the development in the Missouri River Basin, particularly in the Republican Valley in

Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado. In that area the Bureau of Reclamation is not only carrying on construction for irrigation, but for flood control also. I appeared before the gentleman's committee and also the Senate committee, urging the full budget amounts for these projects.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman from Nebraska has been most diligent, not only this year, but throughout the years that I have served on this committee. I am sure that everyone on that committee knows about the problems of the Republican Valley and we are interested in the early completion of Frenchman-Cambridge project, the Bostwick and all the rest of them.

Mr. CURTIS. The amounts carried in the conference report for these projects is an increase over what we started out with, but it is not yet quite up to the budget estimates.

Mr. JENSEN. May I say that the committee has gone over these figures very carefully? We have taken the testimony of the engineers as well as the Bureau of the Budget. We want these projects to go forward at an efficient and economical rate, and we believe that the figures finally agreed upon will do that.

Mr. CURTIS. I am glad to have the assurance of the Chairman of the committee that this irrigation and flood control work will go on at an efficient rate.

Mr. JENSEN. We have taken into account the amount of money that the projects were able to use last year, and all the other factors, and if what has been done proves to be erroneous I can assure you that this committee will be willing to look into the matter when and if such a time comes. And may I say further to the gentleman from Nebraska that he has been most diligent in presenting the needs and wants of his district before this committee, and that because of his efficient work, more flood-control and irrigation projects are under construction in his district than perhaps in any other congressional district in the country?

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BUCK. When this bill was passed by the House it contained adequate provision for the improvement and rehabilitation of Bedloe Island. May I ask the gentleman whether that provision is undisturbed in the conference report?

Mr. JENSEN. It was not disturbed. The \$500,000 for the improvement and rehabilitation of Bedloe Island, on which the Statue of Liberty is located, is in the bill exactly as the House approved it and I am happy to state that the work will go forward and this disgraceful situation which has existed for the past 16 years or longer will be taken care of in the proper manner. I want to thank the gentleman from New York for the great interest he has taken in that great symbol of our freedom.

Mr. BUCK. I thank the gentleman for his helpfulness in this matter.

As chairman of the subcommittee charged with the National Park Service appropriation, the able gentleman from

Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], recognized the need for correcting the disgraceful conditions which have prevailed on Bedloe Island for years, and which have sullied the Statue of Liberty. He felt that this shrine of Americanism merits surroundings of beauty, rather than ugly decrepitude. He therefore included in the bill a sum sufficient for a proper job of rehabilitation, and was diligent in protecting that sum against any attempt at deletion.

All patriotic Americans are indebted to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] for this fine accomplishment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I note a small increase in the appropriation for the Missouri River Basin program. Was that increase proportionately applied to the several projects phase A and phase B?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes, generally speaking, they were.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I note also that in the report on the appropriation with reference to the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation, it is referred to as the Standing Rock Indians of North Dakota. The Standing Rock Reservation is about equally in South Dakota and North Dakota. Is this \$50,000 for the Standing Rock Indians of North Dakota, or does it apply to the entire reservation?

Mr. JENSEN. Apparently the amendment covers only those in North Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Let us get that clear.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] handles the Indian problems of this committee. I wish the gentleman from Oklahoma would comment on that.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. In reference to this particular item I do not think there was ever any question but what the item was taken as it was presented to us.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. May I suggest that the agency headquarters happen to be across the line in North Dakota, but the reservation is almost equally in both States.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. My understanding is it applies to all of the interested parties, regardless of their status of residence.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. To the Standing Rock Reservation?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. That is right.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Rather than to the North Dakota members.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. That is right.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. HAGEN. Is it the gentleman's understanding that the new Alaska Indian Service sanatorium and hospital for the care of the tuberculous will be located in southwestern Alaska?

Mr. JENSEN. That is correct.

Mr. HAGEN. Further, may I ask the gentleman this question: During the

hearings I appeared before the committee and urged that the hospital be located in the Matanuska Valley at or near Palmer. The chairman of the subcommittee has been there and I should like to ask him if he does not agree that Palmer would be a very suitable location for this hospital.

Mr. JENSEN. I think it would be a very suitable location. However, of course, it is not up to this committee to designate the placing of the hospital, but it is a very beautiful valley and I think it would be a good place for the hospital if the authorities felt so inclined. I certainly would be glad to see it at Palmer.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point and include an editorial appearing in the Anchorage Daily News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAGEN. There has been some discussion of locating the sanatorium at Anchorage as well as Palmer. I should like to suggest that because of the great concentration of Government work and development at Anchorage, the housing shortage is constantly becoming more acute, and the labor supply is short. Palmer in the Matanuska Valley is less than 50 miles from Anchorage and if the sanatorium were located in that vicinity, there would be convenient access to Anchorage. Furthermore there are many important advantages of having the institution located in the Palmer area. As we all know, the Matanuska Valley is the center of the largest farming community in Alaska which means the sanatorium would be conveniently located with reference to farm produce.

Construction of a great new airport will probably start at Anchorage this year, there will be considerable road work, the Army will continue its activities, and thus it would seem it would be the sensible thing to construct the tuberculosis sanatorium elsewhere where the competition for living quarters, workmen, and so forth would not be so great.

I should like to ask the chairman if he does not agree that Matanuska Valley would provide an ideal location for the sanatorium.

THE OBVIOUS PLACE

Ever since the Joint Appropriations Subcommittee began its deliberations on a bill calling for the building of a 400-bed hospital in Alaska, as the first step in a move designed to alleviate the growing incidence of tuberculosis among the native Indians, there has been a great deal of pressure exerted to bring the hospital to Anchorage.

With the bill due to be reported out of committee on Thursday there seems to be a growing fervor to bring more pressure to bear for its location here. Normally we would be inclined to feel the erection of such an institution in the nearby Anchorage area, a sound proposition for the city.

However, we feel there are several points which should be given full consideration before exerting pressure for its construction here. We realize the cost of the structure will total some \$5,000,000 and that the annual pay roll will amount to approximately \$1,000,000, but one of the biggest hurdles for this area would be to find the necessary land that would meet the requirements of the

Office of Indian Affairs who will administer the activities of the hospital.

In the meantime Palmer residents have been spurred on by their interest in the project to the extent that several tracts of land have been offered free to the Government. Needless to say, the Government will not bypass such an offer if the various tracts made available meet their needs.

It seems to us that Palmer offers other advantages which Anchorage cannot meet, such as the nearby availability of garden fresh foodstuffs which are required in the treatment of tubercular patients. Important, too, is the fact that such an institution would provide parttime work for many of the homesteaders in the Matanuska Valley.

And there can be no doubt but that Anchorage would also profit in the long run, as much of the funds needed to run the hospital would ultimately be spent here, as would salaries.

But more important than just the bringing of more money to Anchorage is the long-range view—the necessity for development of the territory as a whole. If Alaska is to prosper, it will never occur if Juneau, Fairbanks, and Anchorage keep running to the pot with a gravy spoon.

We say, let's help Palmer get the hospital.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. How much is contained in this bill for the construction of the Natchez Trace?

Mr. JENSEN. We have a contract authorization of \$2,680,000 which the conferees will recommend for parkways. There is no cash in this bill earmarked for that particular parkway. The Park Service has in excess of a \$5,000,000 carry-over. We are also recommending a contract authorization in the amount of \$2,680,000. So, they have sufficient funds, I am sure, to take care of most of the needed construction on parkways.

Mr. RANKIN. They ought to begin to use it. These parkways ought not to just be used to furnish jobs for individuals. They ought to go ahead and do this work.

Mr. JENSEN. We certainly agree with the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. I shall insist on it from now on.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, it is rather apparent that a lot of pushing has not been done because of the great carry-over they have. But, they promised us they would go forward and get this work done. That, of course, is an administrative function of the Department.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT. I note here that the Senate has decreased the amount for the construction of roads and trails in the national parks.

Mr. JENSEN. If the gentleman will permit, that all applies to Alaska; not to the mainland.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARRETT. I note here that the Senate has stricken out the language with reference to regional offices as written in, in the House for the Bureau of Land Management, and I note this language in the conference report:

That none of the appropriations made in this act shall be used to pay the salaries of personnel assigned to regional offices of the Bureau of Land Management in excess of the average total number of all personnel assigned to such regional offices during the fiscal year 1948; and the Senate agree to the same.

Will the gentleman explain that language to me?

Mr. JENSEN. The purpose of that amendment is to keep the Department from expanding other than in district offices where the tract books are supposed to be, so that we can get these thousands of leases adjudicated, some of which may be from two and a half to six years old. I might say to the gentleman that the job of the Bureau of Land Management is now the baby of the Congressmen from the West who objected to getting this thing straightened out according to the House version so that we could get these leases adjudicated. But, they seem to think that they should have the say, and so it is now their baby. If we do not get these leases expedited, they will know exactly who is going to be held responsible.

Mr. BARRETT. This amendment will not prohibit automatic increases in pay for these people?

Mr. JENSEN. No.

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. D'EWARD. The chairman will remember our colloquy with regard to the Lower Marias and the Montana pumping. I gather that part of the funds for these two projects are in the conference report carried up to phase A.

Mr. JENSEN. \$450,000 of the Lower Marias was carried up to phase A, but the Montana pumping has not been changed from phase B to phase A. It is still in phase B.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. The House put in a provision which I greatly question. What became of the amendment that provided that the Commissioner of Reclamation must be an engineer?

Mr. JENSEN. The House agreed to the Senate version of that provision.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DURHAM. Under the appropriation to carry out the Bureau of Mines program in regard to synthetic fuels, the budget requested how much, and how much was finally allowed in this appropriation?

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] will answer that. He is in charge of the mines and mining section of this bill.

18. HOUSING. Passed, 318-90, as reported H. R. 6959, the housing bill, without the rural-housing title (pp. 9022-47).
19. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Passed, 283-130, with amendments S. 2655, the selective-service bill (pp. 8986-8). Conferees were appointed (p. 8988).
20. ARMY MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 6771 (p. 8986).
21. DISPLACED PERSONS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 2242, to permit entry of 200,000 displaced persons into the U. S., of whom at least 30% must be farm workers (pp. 9004-13).
22. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6705 (pp. 8998-9).
23. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4071, to increase the powers of this agency regarding seizures of foods, etc., (pp. 8996-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
24. FOREIGN RELIEF. Passed as reported S. 2376, to provide a revolving fund for purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold (pp. 9076-81).
25. WATER POLLUTION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 418, to provide for water-pollution control through the Public Health Service (p. 9013).
26. RECLAMATION. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 3218, authorizing an emergency fund for the Bureau of Reclamation, to assure continuous operation of its projects (p. 9015). This bill will now be sent to the President.
27. POSTAL RATES. Passed as reported H. R. 6916, to provide for permanent postal rates and additional compensation for certain P. O. employees (pp. 9052-66).
28. SUPPLEMENTAL INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 6829 (p. 9073).
29. AGRICULTURE INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 676, providing \$5,000 for the Agriculture Committee (p. 9036).
30. COMMODITY-EXCHANGE INVESTIGATION. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 674, providing \$10,000 for the Andresen Committee (p. 9036).
31. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Passed, 132-9, as reported H. R. 5904, to incorporate the Virgin Islands Corporation (pp. 9087-91).
32. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5416, to promote the interest of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, Idaho (p. 9103).
33. COMMODITY SPECULATION. Rep. Rankin, Miss., discussed the charges against Linder, MacDonald, and Harris (p. 9105).
34. FOREST LANDS. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment S. 580, to transfer certain O&C lands from the Forest Service to the Interior Department. (H. Rept. 2413)(p. 9107).
35. PERSONNEL; ECONOMY. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee submitted a

report on the relation of new functions of the departments and agencies to increased civilian employment in the executive branch (H. Rept. 2412)(p.9107).

36. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed S. 2877, providing \$10,000,000 additional authority for disaster loans by RFC (p. 9092). The Senate version would have provided \$20,000,000 additional.

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37. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 2655, the selective-service bill; the House vote was 259-136 (pp. 9137-71, 9357-81). This bill will now be sent to the President.
38. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6705 (pp. 9171-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
39. CCC CHARTER. Conferees on this bill, S. 1322, were appointed in both Houses (pp. 9173-5, 9376-7).
40. WATER POLLUTION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 413, to provide for water-pollution control through the Public Health Service (p. 9175). This bill will now be sent to the President.
41. DISPLACED PERSONS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 2242, to permit entry of displaced persons into the U. S. (pp. 9176-88, 9190-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.
42. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6461, and acted on disagreement amendments (pp. 9177, 9188-90, 9263, 9339-53). This bill will now be sent to the President. As finally passed, the bill includes changes as follows: Authorizes payment by the Federal intermediate credit banks to FCA of not over \$330,000 (House, \$373,600; Senate, \$223,600). Authorizes not over \$1,500,000 for administrative expenses of the production credit corporations (Senate figure; House, \$1,350,000). Provides that the production credit corporations shall return Government capital of at least \$30,000,000 (House, \$60,000,000; Senate, \$20,000,000), and that such capital be carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury instead of being returned to the corporations revolving fund, as proposed by the Senate. Authorizes not over \$146,800 for RACC administrative expenses (Senate figure; House, \$46,800). Authorizes payment by RACC to FCA of not over \$21,000 (Senate figure; House, \$12,500). Does not include the Senate provision for a \$12,000 salary for the FCA Governor. Retains the fur-farmer loan provision in modified form. Strikes out TVA steam-plant provision.
43. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Conferees were appointed, in both Houses, on H. R. 5904, to incorporate the Virgin Islands Corporation (pp. 9182, 9378).
44. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6935 (pp. 9217-26). Conferees were appointed in both Houses (pp. 9226, 9353). In addition to the committee amendments, agreed to an amendment by Sen. Murray, Mont. (for himself and Sens. Hill and Ball), to provide \$450,000 additional for administrative expenses of REA (pp. 9222-3).
45. INDEPENDENT OFFICES SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6829 (pp. 9264, 9353-5). This bill will now be sent to the President. The conferees eliminated the Senate amendment

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BALDWIN. I should like to read paragraph 4 of rule XIX, as follows:

If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall, or any Senator may, call him to order; and when a Senator shall be called to order he shall sit down, and not proceed without leave of the Senate, which, if granted, shall be upon motion that he be allowed to proceed in order, which motion shall be determined without debate.

I make the parliamentary inquiry as to whether or not the leave provided for has been granted to the senior Senator from Idaho.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has already ruled on that point. That question arose on the motion to appoint the conferees, the first motion made by the Senator from South Dakota, to disagree and appoint the conferees. The ruling by the Chair was on that question. We are now on the second motion, that is, a motion to accept or agree to the conference report. So that the point the Senator from Connecticut raises does not apply. The Senator from Idaho will proceed.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I had intended to, and I fully believe I could have held the floor until midnight tonight, or later. I believe I physically could have done so. But what I have just witnessed here in so many of these good Senators coming to my aid and assistance—

Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BALDWIN. The Senator from Idaho has had ample time to discuss this matter. I still press my point. It seems to me, Mr. President, that when a Senator has transgressed the rules of the Senate, as has been ruled by the Chair, and he has been directed to sit down, that then the only way he can get back on his feet in any manner is to ask the permission of the Senate to do so.

Now, the particular motion which was under consideration at the time and the motion now pending both pertain to the matter that was the subject of debate when the Senator from Idaho was speaking.

Mr. President, I question the ruling of the Chair in that matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will have to insist on his ruling, and that is that the question on which the Chair ruled the Senator from Idaho out of order is another matter entirely; it is a different motion. That motion has been disposed of. Therefore the ruling of the Chair in that instance, that the Senator from Idaho should take his seat does not apply in this instance. Another motion is before the Senate at the present time.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Idaho yield?

Mr. TAYLOR. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. In support of the decision of the Chair on that point, I might add that if the position of the Senator from Connecticut were valid it would be impossible for the Senator from Idaho to

obtain the floor at any time during the day, although we may have in the meantime passed half a dozen other bills and been on some other questions. So the Chair is undoubtedly correct in his ruling.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thanks the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. TAYLOR. If I may do so without losing the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will see that the Senator from Idaho gets it back.

Mr. TAYLOR. I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho yields to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator from Idaho yielded to the Senator from Kentucky not for a question. I want to raise the point of order whether the Senator from Idaho has not spoken once on this motion already.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho?

Mr. TAFT. Yes. He yielded to the Senator from Kentucky, not for a question, but for other observations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will have to hold in this particular instance that that is a pretty fine technicality. The Senator from Idaho is still on his original speech on this particular motion. The Senator from Idaho has been under some difficulty at the present time—which he brought on himself.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, as I said a while ago I think I could have held forth here indefinitely, but I deeply appreciate what has just taken place here, the evidence of devotion to the principles of democracy displayed by a majority of the Senators present at least. I have sincerely felt that this draft bill was jeopardizing our future as a democratic free people. I have disliked very much having to play the role I have indulged in during the night, talking at length. I disliked the inconvenience and discomfort that I have caused to the Members of the Senate. I feel that so long as the Senators have the regard for democratic procedures and principles which was displayed here a while ago this country is safe, although there will be other Senators elected later whose election will be influenced more greatly by the fact that the military has become strong, and I am afraid that we will permit the military to become even stronger to the point where our democratic freedoms will be seriously jeopardized.

Nevertheless, I do not want to inconvenience the Senate further, and inasmuch as the Members of the Senate have seen fit to come to my rescue when I felt that I was being unfairly treated—in spite of the fact that I have treated them sort of rough during the past sev-

eral hours, I appreciate what they did, and I am going to take my seat, and just urge the gentlemen present, whether as Senators or after they have retired from the Senate, to keep a close watch on the Military Establishment of this country, and be not afraid, should it become all-powerful, to oppose it and try to get it back under control, because I am afraid that is what we are headed toward in this country.

I want again to express my appreciation to the Senators who spoke up in behalf of the principles of unlimited debate in the Senate, which are basic in our rules, in spite of the fact that in doing so they were laying themselves open to further torture probably by having to listen to further extended remarks.

So with those statements, Mr. President, I am going to take my seat.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] on the adoption of the conference report.

~~The conference report was agreed to.~~

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1949—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, so the Senate may proceed to the consideration of the conference report on House bill 6705.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 6705, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The conference report will be read.

(For conference report see p. 8782 of the House proceedings of June 17, 1948.)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 6705, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

June 18, 1948.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 84, 101, 125, 150, 151, 152, 178, 190, 199, and 231 to the bill (H. R. 6705) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 126 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: "\$34,132,439."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 189 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: Strike out lines 13 and 14 of said amendment, and insert in lieu

thereof the following: "(parcels of land adjoining Big Bend National Park necessary to connect the park road system with State Highway 227)."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 211 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: "\$250,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 212 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: "\$9,928,509."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 214 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: "\$9,928,509."

Mr. WHERRY. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 126, 189, 211, 212, and 214.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska state with what the amendments he just mentioned deal?

Mr. WHERRY. Senate amendment No. 126 is the over-all amount. It represents the adjustment of the total.

Senate amendment 189 is to strike out lines 13 and 14 of the Senate amendment and insert in lieu thereof "(parcels of land adjoining Big Ben National Park necessary to connect the park-road system with the State highway 227)."

Senate amendment 211 has to do with the purchase of wildlife management areas in California.

Senate amendments 212 and 214 represent a change of totals.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WHERRY. There is one statement that should be made about the conference report in the absence of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], who asked me to say for him there is an amount for a project in Owl Creek, Wyo. This project, Senator O'MAHONEY says, is in phase B, and in order that construction of this project may be provided for it must be moved into phase A. I want the RECORD to show at this point that while evidently no decision was made in the conference committee, yet that was apparently the reason for the appropriation by the House, and the Senate conferees concur in that action.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question in on agreeing to the mo-

tion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY].

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY subsequently said: Mr. President, I note that the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] is present in the Chamber. I take this occasion to say to him that I appreciate very much his action earlier in the day when the Interior Department appropriation bill was under consideration, in calling attention to what I conceive to have been a clerical oversight in the submission of the conference report by which the Owl Creek project in Wyoming was listed as in phase B under the Missouri Valley project, instead of phase A, as was understood.

The Senator has made that statement upon the floor and I want him to know that it is very much appreciated not only by myself, but certainly by all of those in the State of Wyoming who will be benefited by the project.

I think I should add, Mr. President, that the Senator from Nebraska in his labors upon the Interior Department appropriation bill subcommittee has done very successful service in increasing the appropriations for reclamation in the West. He has not insisted upon working only for his own State, but he has included projects in other States. I wish it clearly understood that as one of the Senators who has been delighted to cooperate with the junior Senator from Nebraska, I very much appreciate what he has done.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, this is most unusual, because usually the Senator is needling me a little about the politics of the affair. I deeply appreciate the words spoken by my distinguished colleague and friend.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, let me add another word or two in connection with this reclamation matter.

In the Seventy-ninth Congress, the last Congress, the distinguished senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] and I were the authors of a bill to amend the oil and gas leasing act. The bill amending the oil and gas leasing act was considered by the Senator from New Mexico and myself as being a means of increasing the revenues of the Federal Government, of increasing the production of oil, and of benefiting reclamation, particularly. I have had a recent report made to me by the Geological Survey on the results of prospecting under those

amendments. The results have been very satisfactory.

In 1947 there were seven new fields discovered, six new pools, and two extensions of old pools. In 1948 there have already been discovered 10 new pools and 1 extension. The over-all result has been that whereas the annual royalty of the Federal Government before the adoption of the measure to which I refer was running at a rate of approximately \$10,500,000, it is now running, during the year 1947, at the rate of \$16,725,000, thereby indicating that there has been increased revenue to the Federal Government, largely as a result of the stimulation to exploration which was given by that bill. This addition of \$6,125,000 goes into the fund which is divided 10 percent to the treasury for administrative expenses, 37½ percent to the States in which the oil is discovered, and 52½ percent to the reclamation fund. Thus the reclamation fund, out of which the appropriations contained in the Interior Department bill for reclamation are made, has been enriched as a result of that legislation.

I am one of the Members of the Senate who greatly regretted the decision of the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] to retire from this body; and I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to pay tribute to the sagacity and ability and foresight with which he has served in this body. Particularly do I wish to compliment him on the great service he has been to the public-land States. He was for years chairman of the Public Lands Committee, now the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. When the next Senate assembles without the presence of the Senator from New Mexico, it will be a loss to the Senate, to the State of New Mexico, and, I think, to the country.

Mr. President, in connection with my remarks about the increase of discoveries of petroleum, I should like to have placed in the RECORD a table which I have had prepared by the Geological Survey. The table shows the unit discoveries which have been made in the northwestern region since January 1, 1947. As a result of this, prospective oil reserves of the State of Wyoming have been increased by 255,285,000 barrels of petroleum.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Public land and unit discoveries since Jan. 1, 1947 (northwestern region)

Field	Serial	Location	Year of discovery	Type of discovery	Estimated reserves discovered
Colorado:					Barrels
Elk Springs	Denver 052174	30-5N-98W	1947	Extension	500,000
Maudlin Gulch	Denver 053129	35-4N-95W	1947	New field	500,000
Rangely	Various		1947	Extension	1,000,000
Total					2,000,000
Montana:					
Elk Basin (Unit)	Billings 038541	28-9S-23E	1947	Extension (Madison)	28,260,000
Cut Bank	Great Falls 085298	12-36N-6W	1947	do	500,000
Elk Basin (Unit)	Great Falls 038541	28-9S-23E	1947	Extension (Second Frontier)	2,500,000
Kevin-Sunburst	Great Falls 082159	19-34N-2W	1947	Extension (Ellis)	400,000
Bears Den	Great Falls 084925	29-36N-6E	1947	do	Gas
Total					31,660,000
Utah: Gordon Creek	Salt Lake City 064211	24-14S-7E	1948	New field (CO ₂)	Gas

Public land and unit discoveries since Jan. 1, 1947 (northwestern region)—Continued

Field	Serial	Location	Year of discovery	Type of discovery	Estimated reserves discovered
					Barrels
Wyoming:					
Adon (unit).....	Buffalo 038017.....	2-52N-72W.....	1947	New field.....	500,000
East Lance Creek (unit).....	Cheyenne 060101.....	26-36N-64W.....	1948	Extension.....	1,000,000
Do.....	Cheyenne 060101.....	26-36N-64W.....	1948	New pool (converse).....	300,000
Do.....	Cheyenne 060101.....	26-36N-64W.....	1948	New pool (Leo).....	600,000
Elk Basin (unit).....	Patented land.....		1947	New pool (Madison).....	104,100,000
Hatfield.....	Cheyenne 032122 (a).....	2-19N-88W.....	1947	New pool (Tensleep).....	3,200,000
Lost Soldier.....	Cheyenne 065546.....	3-26N-90W.....	1948	New pool (Madison).....	30,000,000
Do.....	Cheyenne 065546.....	3-26N-90W.....	1948	New pool (Camhrian).....	12,600,000
Big Medicine Bow.....	Cheyenne 032201 (a).....	26-21N-79W.....	1948	New pool (Tensleep).....	5,250,000
Mush Creek.....	Cheyenne 037630.....	15-44N-63W.....	1947	Extension.....	6,500,000
Neiber (unit).....	Buffalo 037645.....	19-45N-92W.....	1947	New pool (Embar).....	6,000,000
Pitchfork (unit).....	Cheyenne 044259 (a).....	11-48N-102W.....	1948	New pool (Madison).....	600,000
South Sand Creek.....	Buffalo 037919.....	26-46N-91W.....	1947	New field.....	8,600,000
Seven Mile.....	Cheyenne 068646.....	8-17N-77W.....	1947	do.....	1,035,000
South Fork.....	Buffalo 037915.....	24-46N-92W.....	1947	do.....	1,000,000
Wertz Dome (unit).....	Cheyenne 064912.....	1-26N-90W.....	1948	New pool (Madison).....	18,000,000
Do.....	Cheyenne 029520 (h).....	1-26N-90W.....	1948	New pool (Amsden).....	6,000,000
West Poison Spider (unit).....	Cheyenne 073678.....	11-33N-84W.....	1948	New pool (Frontier).....	20,000,000
Worland (unit).....	Patented land.....		1947	New pool (Emhar).....	28,000,000
Do.....	do.....		1947	New pool (Tensleep).....	2,000,000
Alkali Butte (unit).....	Cheyenne 045483.....	1-33N-95W.....	1947	New pool (Emhar).....	(1)
South Shoshone (unit).....	Cheyenne 071173.....	25-50N-105W.....	1947	New field.....	(1)
Badger Basin.....	Cheyenne 069170.....	7-57N-101W.....	1947	Extension.....	(1)
East Antelope (unit).....	Cheyenne 067655.....	26-27N-93W.....	1947	New field.....	Gas
Pine Mountain.....	Cheyenne 067682.....	26-35N-84W.....	1947	do.....	Gas
Sage Creek (unit).....	Cheyenne 067759.....	6-57N-97W.....	1948	New pool (Madison).....	Testing
Total.....					255,285,000

1 No estimate.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. The Senator from Wyoming embarrasses me greatly. Needless to say, however, I deeply appreciate the most kind remarks he has just made.

However, it is not in connection with that matter that I desired that he yield to me.

I wish to refer to the Mineral Leasing Act which he has just discussed. I was not aware of the figures he has placed in the RECORD. I know that both the Senator from Wyoming and I were prompted by the matters he has mentioned and by the strong desire to secure exploration and development in the western States.

I have not been able to keep up with the matter in the other States, but I have watched with great interest and gratification the development which has occurred in New Mexico, in large part as a result of this act. I may say now that it has even exceeded my fondest expectations. More pools are being discovered in New Mexico now than ever before, and a great part of that is due to this Minerals Leasing Act.

FEDERAL CHARTER FOR COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1322) to provide a Federal charter for the Commodity Credit Corporation, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

TITLE I.—COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION CHARTER

SEC. 1. This title may be cited as the "Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act."

SEC. 2. Creation and purposes: For the purpose of stabilizing, supporting, and protecting farm income and prices, of assisting in the maintenance of balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities, products thereof, foods, feeds, and fibers (hereinafter collectively referred to as "agricultural commodities"), and of facilitating the orderly distribution of agricultural commodities, there is hereby created a body corporate to

be known as Commodity Credit Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the "Corporation"), which shall be an agency and instrumentality of the United States, within the Department of Agriculture, subject to the general direction and control of its Board of Directors.

SEC. 3. Offices: The Corporation may establish offices in such place or places as it may deem necessary or desirable in the conduct of its business.

SEC. 4. General powers: The Corporation—
(a) Shall have succession in its corporate name.

(b) May adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal, which shall be judicially noticed.

(c) May sue and be sued, but no attachment, injunction, garnishment, or other similar process, mesne or final, shall be issued against the Corporation or its property. The district courts of the United States, including the district courts of the District of Columbia and of any Territory or possession, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all suits brought by or against the Corporation: *Provided*, That the Corporation may intervene in any court in any suit, action, or proceeding in which it has an interest. Any suit against the Corporation shall be brought in the District of Columbia, or in the district wherein the plaintiff resides or is engaged in business. No suit against the Corporation shall be allowed unless it is shall have been brought within 4 years after the right accrued on which suit is brought. All suits against the Corporation shall be tried by the court without a jury. Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, the Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 601, 79th Cong.) shall be applicable to the Corporation. Any suit by or against the United States as the real party in interest based upon any claim by or against the Corporation shall be subject to the provisions of this subsection (c) to the same extent as though such suit were by or against the Corporation.

(d) May adopt, amend, and repeal bylaws, rules, and regulations governing the manner in which its business may be conducted and the powers vested in it may be exercised.

(e) Shall have all the rights, privileges, and immunities of the United States with respect to the right to priority of payment with respect to debts due from insolvent, deceased, or bankrupt debtors. The Corporation may assert such rights, privileges, and immunities in any suit, action, or proceeding.

(f) Shall be entitled to the use of the United States mails in the same manner and

upon the same conditions as the executive departments of the Federal Government.

(g) May enter into and carry out such contracts or agreements as are necessary in the conduct of its business. State and local regulatory laws or rules shall not be applicable with respect to contracts or agreements of the Corporation or the parties thereto to the extent that such contracts or agreements provide that such laws or rules shall not be applicable, or to the extent that such laws or rules are inconsistent with such contracts or agreements.

(h) May contract for the use, in accordance with the usual customs of trade and commerce, of plants and facilities for the physical handling, storage, processing, servicing, and transportation of the agricultural commodities subject to its control. Except as provided in section 16, the Corporation shall not have power to acquire or lease any such plant or facility or to acquire or lease real property or any interest therein, except that it may rent or lease office space necessary for the conduct of its business, and it may continue to lease (by renewing or extending existing leases or entering into new leases) property leased by it on the date of the enactment of this act.

(i) May borrow money subject to any provision of law applicable to the Corporation: *Provided*, That the total of all money borrowed by the Corporation, other than trust deposits and advances received on sales, shall not at any time exceed in the aggregate \$4,750,000,000. The Corporation shall at all times reserve a sufficient amount of its authorized borrowing power which, together with other funds available to the Corporation, will enable it to purchase, in accordance with its contracts with lending agencies, notes, or other obligations evidencing loans made by such agencies under the Corporation's programs.

(j) Shall determine the character of and the necessity for its obligations and expenditures and the manner in which they shall be incurred, allowed, and paid.

(k) Shall have authority to make final and conclusive settlement and adjustment of any claims by or against the Corporation or the accounts of its fiscal officers.

(l) May make such loans and advances of its funds as are necessary in the conduct of its business.

(m) Shall have such powers as may be necessary or appropriate for the exercise of the powers specifically vested in the Corporation, and all such incidental powers as are

customary in corporations generally; but any research financed by the Corporation shall relate to the conservation or disposal of commodities owned or controlled by the Corporation and shall be conducted in collaboration with research agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 5. Specific powers: In the fulfillment of its purposes and in carrying out its annual budget programs submitted to and approved by the Congress pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C., 1940 ed., Supp. V, 841), the Corporation is authorized to use its general powers only to—

(a) Support the prices of agricultural commodities through loans, purchases, payments, and other operations.

(b) Make available materials and facilities required in connection with the production and marketing of agricultural commodities.

(c) Procure agricultural commodities for sale to other Government agencies, foreign governments, and domestic, foreign, or international relief or rehabilitation agencies, and to meet domestic requirements.

(d) Remove and dispose of or aid in the removal or disposition of surplus agricultural commodities.

(e) Increase the domestic consumption of agricultural commodities by expanding or aiding in the expansion of domestic markets or by developing or aiding in the development of new and additional markets, marketing facilities, and uses for such commodities.

(f) Export or cause to be exported, or aid in the development of foreign markets for, agricultural commodities.

(g) Carry out such other operations as the Congress may specifically authorize or provide for.

In the Corporation's purchasing and selling operations with respect to agricultural commodities (except sales to other Government agencies), and in the warehousing, transporting, processing, or handling of agricultural commodities, the Corporation shall, to the maximum extent practicable consistent with the fulfillment of the Corporation's purposes and the effective and efficient conduct of its business, utilize the usual and customary channels, facilities, and arrangements of trade and commerce.

SEC. 6. Existing statutes applicable to the Corporation: The Federal statutes applicable to Commodity Credit Corporation, a Delaware corporation, shall be applicable to the Corporation, Commodity Credit Corporation, a Delaware corporation, shall cease to be an agency of the United States as provided in section 7 (a) of the act of January 31, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., 1940 ed., Supp. V, 713 (a)).

SEC. 7. Capital stock: The Corporation shall have a capital stock of \$100,000,000 which shall be subscribed by the United States. Such subscription shall be deemed to be fully paid by the transfer of assets to the Corporation pursuant to section 16 of this act. The Corporation shall pay interest to the United States Treasury on the amount of its capital stock, and on the amount of the obligations of the Corporation purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the act of March 8, 1938 (U. S. C., title 15, sec. 713a-4), as amended, at such rates as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be appropriate in view of the terms for which such amounts are made available to the Corporation.

SEC. 8. Funds: The Corporation is authorized to use, in the conduct of its business all its funds and other assets, including capital and net earnings therefrom, and all funds and other assets which have been or may hereafter be transferred or allocated to, borrowed by, or otherwise acquired by it.

SEC. 9. Directors: The management of the Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as the

"Board"). The Board shall consist of five members. The Secretary of Agriculture, or his nominee, shall be a member of the Board and the remaining members shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Chairman of the Board shall be selected by the Board. A majority of the directors shall constitute a quorum of the Board and action shall be taken only by a majority vote of those present. The appointed directors shall serve for a period of 5 years, except that the terms of the first Board shall be shortened to provide for replacement or reappointment of its members in number as nearly equal as practicable in each year. The power of removal shall be vested in the President of the United States. The Corporation may provide, by its bylaws, for the compensation to be paid the directors: *Provided*, That the compensation paid any director shall not exceed in the aggregate \$10,000 per annum: *And provided further*, That employees of the Corporation or any department or agency of the Federal Government, if also directors, shall not receive additional compensation for their services on the Board. Employees of the Corporation or any department or agency of the Federal Government, if also directors, shall not comprise, in the aggregate, more than one-half the members of the Board.

SEC. 10. The executive staff: Responsibility for the day-to-day conduct of the business of the Corporation shall be vested in a staff of executive officers, headed by a chief executive appointed by the Board and responsible to the Board. The executive staff shall include a controller. Members of the executive staff shall devote their full time to the affairs of the Corporation. The Board shall define the authority and duties of the members of the executive staff, delegate to them such of the powers vested in the Corporation as it may determine, require that such of them as it may designate be bonded and fix the penalties therefor. The Corporation may pay the premium of any bond or bonds of any officer or employee. With the exception of experts, appointments shall be made pursuant to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended (5 U. S. C., 1940 ed., 661).

SEC. 11. Cooperation with other governmental agencies: The Corporation may, with the consent of the agency concerned, accept and utilize, on a compensated or uncompensated basis, the officers, employees, services, facilities, and information of any agency of the Federal Government, including any bureau, office, administration, or other agency of the Department of Agriculture, and of any State, the District of Columbia, any Territory or possession, or any political subdivision thereof. The Corporation may allot to any bureau, office, administration, or other agency of the Department of Agriculture or transfer to such other agencies as it may request to assist it in the conduct of its business any of the funds available to it for administrative expenses. The personnel and facilities of the Corporation may, with the consent of the Corporation, be utilized on a reimbursable basis by any agency of the Federal Government, including any bureau, office, administration, or other agency of the Department of Agriculture, in the performance of any part or all of the functions of such agency.

SEC. 12. Utilization of associations and trade facilities: The Corporation may, in the conduct of its business, utilize on a contract or fee basis, committees or associations of producers, producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative associations, and trade facilities.

SEC. 13. Records; annual report: The Corporation shall at all times maintain complete and accurate books of account and shall file annually with the Secretary of Agriculture a complete report as to the business of

the Corporation, a copy of which shall be forwarded by the Secretary of Agriculture to the President for transmission to the Congress.

SEC. 14. Interest of Members of the Congress: The provisions of section 1 of the act of February 27, 1877, as amended (41 U. S. C., 1940 ed., 22), shall apply to all contracts or agreements of the Corporation, except contracts or agreements of a kind which the Corporation may enter into with farmers participating in a program of the Corporation.

SEC. 15. Crimes and offenses—

FALSE STATEMENTS; OVERVALUATION OF SECURITIES

(a) Whoever makes any statement knowing it to be false, or whoever willfully overvalues any security, for the purpose of influencing in any way the action of the Corporation, or for the purpose of obtaining for himself or another, money, property, or anything of value, under this act, or under any other act applicable to the Corporation, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment by not more than 5 years, or both.

EMBEZZLEMENT, AND SO FORTH; FALSE ENTRIES; FRAUDULENT ISSUE OF OBLIGATIONS OF CORPORATION

(b) Whoever, being connected in any capacity with the Corporation or any of its programs, (i) embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any money, funds, securities, or other things of value, whether belonging to the Corporation or pledged or otherwise entrusted to it; or (ii) with intent to defraud the Corporation, or any other body, politic or corporate, or any individual, or to deceive any officer, auditor, or examiner of the Corporation, makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of, or to, the Corporation, or draws any order, or issues, puts forth or assigns any note or other obligation or draft, mortgage, judgment, or decree thereof; or (iii) with intent to defraud the Corporation, participates or shares in, or receives directly or indirectly any money, profit, property, or benefits through any transaction, loan, commission, contract, or any other act of the Corporation, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine or not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both.

LARCENY; CONVERSION OF PROPERTY

(c) Whoever shall willfully steal, conceal, remove, dispose of, or convert to his own use or to that of another any property owned or held by, or mortgaged or pledged to, the Corporation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both.

CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT OFFENSE

(d) Whoever conspires with another to accomplish any of the acts made unlawful by the preceding provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to the same fine or imprisonment, or both, as is applicable in the case of conviction for doing such unlawful acts.

GENERAL STATUTES APPLICABLE

(e) All the general penal statutes relating to crimes and offenses against the United States shall apply with respect to the Corporation, its property, money, contracts and agreements, employees, and operations: *Provided*, That such general penal statutes shall not apply to the extent that they relate to crimes and offenses punishable under subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section: *Provided further*, That sections 114 and 115 of the act of March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C., 1940 ed., 204, 205) shall not apply to contracts or agreements of a kind which the Corporation may enter into with farmers participating in a program of the Corporation.

[PUBLIC LAW 841—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 754—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 6705]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries, Office of the Secretary: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$1,115,842: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation pending before the Congress: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of this appropriation may be used for the Division of Power under the Office of the Secretary: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$42,750 of this appropriation may be used for the Division of Information or for publicity and public relations activities.

Salaries, Office of Solicitor: For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$250,000.

Salaries and expenses, Division of Territories and Island Possessions: For expenses necessary for the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); printing and binding; and items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$160,000.

Salaries and expenses, Oil and Gas Division: For expenses necessary for coordinating and unifying policies and administration of Federal activities relative to oil, gas, and synthetic fuels, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, and synthetic fuels and the compilation of technical reports thereon, for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A); including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$10,000 for employment of a director without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and printing and binding, \$325,000.

Salaries and expenses, Board on Geographic Names: For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 25, 1947 (Public Law 242), establishing a central authority for standardizing geographic names, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery and office supplies, equipment, and printing and binding, \$13,266.

Salaries and expenses, soil and moisture conservation: For necessary expenses of administering and carrying out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil and moisture conservation program on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered IV, including \$108,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; furniture, furnishings, office equipment and supplies; purchase of not to exceed seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$2,800,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Department of the Interior.

Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior: For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except as otherwise provided), including teletype rentals and service; streetcar fares not exceeding \$300; traveling expenses, including not exceeding \$10,000 for inspections and investigations by the legislative branch as well as attendance at meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the Department, and any request from appropriate authority in such branch in connection therewith shall be immediately complied with by administrative authority in the Department; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; expense of taking testimony and preparing the same in connection with disbarment proceedings instituted against persons charged with improper practices before the Department, its bureaus and offices; expense of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000 for contract stenographic reporting services; not exceeding \$700 for newspapers; and printing and binding, \$215,000; and, in addition thereto, sums transferred from other appropriations to this for stationery supplies as follows: Bureau of Land Management, \$9,000; Geological Survey, \$19,500; National Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400, any unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited to the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$9,000.

Expenses, power transmission facilities: For expenses of the southwestern power transmission system, including marketing of electric power and energy; engineering and supervision of the construction under contracts executed prior to June 30, 1948; administrative expenses; personal services in the District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and printing and binding; \$260,000: *Provided*, That \$40,000 of this appropriation shall be available only for the payment to employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave due upon their separation from Government service or furlough from active duty.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including personal services in the District of Columbia, hire of passenger motor vehicles, printing and binding and payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$12,000.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system: To enable the Bonneville Power Administrator to carry out the duties imposed upon him pursuant to law, including the construction of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system; marketing of electric power and energy; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of not to exceed eight in the fiscal year 1949, for replacement only, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and maintenance and operation of aircraft; \$21,125,700, to be available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$3,231,800 shall be available in the fiscal year 1949 for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system, marketing of electric power and energy, and administrative expenses connected therewith, including \$25,130 for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That in addition to this appropriation the Administrator is authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1949 for materials, equipment and services, for power transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of \$11,888,500: *Provided further*, That not exceeding 8 per centum of any construction appropriations for the Bonneville Power Administration contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired labor basis: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$12,500 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with informational work: *Provided further*, That interest heretofore collected by Bonneville Power Administration from sales of electric energy generated at Grand Coulee Dam on the unamortized balance of investment allocated to power in Grand Coulee Dam shall be covered into the reclamation fund forthwith: *Provided further*, That, awaiting legislation, said interest shall not be allocated during the fiscal year 1949.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses not otherwise provided for in carrying out the provisions of the public land and other laws administered by the Bureau of Land Management, including personal services in the District of Columbia; one clerk authorized by the President to sign land patents; printing and binding, advertising, preparation and production of maps and official plats of survey, and for hearings and other proceedings; \$1,000,000.

Management, protection, and disposal of public lands: For the administration of the public lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including their protection, use, maintenance, improvement, development, and disposal; the employment of necessary personnel, travel expenses, hearings, investigations, examination and classification of lands; preparation of maps and reports; surveys and resurveys of public lands, including fragmentary surveys and such other surveys and examinations as may be required; the prevention, presuppression or emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management; contract reporting services, purchase of not to exceed fifteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only and one airplane; the payment of a salary of \$6 per diem while actually employed and for payment of necessary travel expenses, exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory committees of local stockmen, \$35,500; and the construction, maintenance, and alteration of necessary buildings; \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Bureau of Land Management, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to the appropriation for "Management, protection, and disposal of public lands, Bureau of Land Management," current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be expended for surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and in such cases this appropriation shall be reimbursed from the applicable appropriation, fund, or special deposit: *Provided*, That none of the appropriations made in this Act shall be used to pay the salaries of personnel assigned to regional offices of the Bureau of Land Management in excess of the average total number of all personnel assigned to such regional offices during the fiscal year 1948.

Fire fighting: For fighting fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in the United States and Alaska, \$50,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding year, pursuant to the Acts of September 20, 1922 (16 U. S. C. 594) and June 28, 1934, as amended.

Range improvements: For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934 (43 U. S. C. 315b and 315i), as amended by the Act of August 6, 1947 (Public Law 376), in addition to contributions under section 9 of the Act of June 28, 1934 (43 U. S. C. 315h), \$350,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the amount of all moneys received as range-improvement fees under the provisions of section 3 of said Act and 25 per centum of all moneys received under the provisions of section 15 of said Act.

Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of title I of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including fire protection and patrol, through cooperative

agreements with Federal, State, and county agencies, or otherwise, and including purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, \$500,000: *Provided*, That such expenditures shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund."

Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of making public roads and improvements, \$7,500: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River: For payment of 37½ per centum of the royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Oklahoma under the provisions of the joint resolution of June 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 740), which shall be paid to the State of Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing under said Act, to be expended by the State in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191), \$4,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county, or privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 23, 1938 (43 U. S. C. 315m-1), \$6,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with 43 U. S. C. 315m-4.

Payment to States: Not to exceed 33⅓ per centum of all grazing fees received from each grazing district on Indian lands ceded to the United States for disposition under the public-lands laws, to be paid to the State in which said lands are situated, in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315j).

Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management for "Management, protection, and disposal of public lands, Bureau of Land Management", "Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay wagon road grant lands, Oregon", and "Fire fighting", shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Salaries and expenses, general administration: For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including departmental personal services in the District of Columbia; rental of office equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies therefor; purchase of office furniture and equipment in addition to that which may be purchased from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Department; printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals, \$740,000.

Salaries and expenses, district offices: For expenses of district offices at Billings, Montana, and Portland, Oregon, only, including printing and binding, \$200,000: *Provided*, That any unobligated balances of 1948 appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for payment to employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave due upon their separation from service or furlough from active duty by reason of reduction in force under the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, District Offices".

Salaries and expenses, reservation administration: For necessary expenses of reservation administration, including pay of employees authorized by continuing or permanent treaty provisions, \$2,400,000.

For maintaining law and order among Indians, including pay and other expenses of judges of Indian courts, Indian police, and employees engaged in the suppression of traffic in intoxicating liquors and deleterious drugs among Indians, \$125,000.

Alaska native service: For expenses necessary to provide for the support, rehabilitation, education, conservation of health, development of resources, and relief of destitution of the natives of Alaska; the repair, rental, and equipment of school, hospital, and other buildings; the purchase or erection of range cabins and other temporary structures, including hospital structures and quarters on privately owned land; the hire, repair, equipment, maintenance, and operation of vessels; and for the administration of the Alaska native service, \$4,118,962: *Provided*, That any agency of the United States Government having title thereto is authorized to transfer without charge to the Alaska native service, buildings, vessels, equipment, materials, and supplies surplus to its needs and which may be certified by the Department of the Interior as necessary for the improvement, maintenance, or operation of the Alaska native service: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provision shall not be construed to deny veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

Navajo and Hopi service: For administering and carrying out a support and rehabilitation program for the Navajo and Hopi Indians, including printing and binding; transportation of Indians; grants to Indians; and for purposes otherwise applicable to other appropriations and provisions for the Bureau of Indian Affairs as follows:

Construction and maintenance services: For the construction and maintenance of roads and trails, irrigation systems, buildings, utilities, and other construction, including drainage and preparation of raw lands for irrigation farming, surveys, and investigations, private architectural and engineering services, and water exploration, \$907,900, to remain available until expended, of which \$373,900 shall be reimbursable in accordance with law.

Agency services: For administrative, industrial, resource, agricultural, educational, health, community welfare, and employment services, including cooperation with State and other organizations engaged in similar work, and payment of travel expenses and per diem of persons whose services are donated by such organizations, \$4,334,115.

In all, Navajo and Hopi service, \$5,242,015.

Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For advertising, inspection, storage, printing and binding, and all other expenses incident to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Bureau of Indian

Affairs and for payment of railroad, pipe-line, and other transportation costs of such goods and supplies, \$700,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in payment for any services except bill therefor is rendered within one year from the time the service is performed.

Maintenance of buildings and utilities: For expenses necessary to maintain buildings in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including the lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500 for any one building), repair and improvement of buildings; the installation, repair, and improvement of utility systems, \$755,000.

Education of Indians: For the support and education of Indian pupils in boarding and day schools and for other educational purposes, including educational facilities authorized by treaty provisions; tuition, care, and other expenses of Indian pupils attending public and private schools; support and education of deaf, dumb, blind, mentally deficient, or physically handicapped; the tuition (which may be paid in advance) and other assistance of Indian pupils attending vocational or higher educational institutions under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; printing and binding (including illustrations); the support and equipment of an arts and crafts building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, and Indian museums at Rapid City, South Dakota, and Browning, Montana, and on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; \$10,100,000: *Provided*, That payment of tuition and care of Indian pupils may be made from date of admission.

Conservation of health: For expenses necessary for the conservation of health among Indians, transportation of patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria; returning to their former homes and interring the remains of deceased patients; clinical surveys and general medical research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, including cooperation with State and other organizations engaged in similar work and payment of travel expenses and per diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose services are donated by such organizations, and printing and binding, \$6,714,500.

Welfare of Indians: For welfare services, including general support, relief of needy Indians, boarding home care of Indian children, institutional care of delinquent children, and payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, and other expenses of Indians participating in folk festivals, \$472,710: *Provided*, That payment for the care of Indians may be made from the date of service.

Management, Indian forest and range resources: For the management and protection of forest, range, and wildlife resources on Indian reservations, and allotments other than the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, including the payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons setting forest or range fires, or taking or destroying timber, in violation of law on Indian lands; the establishment of cooperative sustained yield forest units pursuant to the Act of March 29, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583); and the development, repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and stock water facilities, \$900,000: *Provided*, That the United States shall be reimbursed for expenditures made from this appropriation for expenses incident to the sale of timber to the extent prescribed in regulations promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1933 (25 U. S. C. 413).

Suppressing forest and range fires: For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000, which amount shall be available also for meeting obligations of the preceding fiscal year: *Provided*, That appropriations herein made for the Indian Service shall be available upon the approval of the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency-prevention purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

Agriculture and stock raising: For the development of agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including agricultural experiments and demonstrations and maintenance of a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to Indians; the expenses of Indian fairs, including premiums for exhibits; and the control and eradication of fever ticks and contagious diseases among livestock of Indians, \$761,907.

Revolving fund for loans: The authorization for loans to individual Indians and Indian organizations otherwise ineligible to participate in loans from the fund established in accordance with the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470 and 471), and the Acts of June 26, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 506), May 1, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 473a), and July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 459), is hereby increased from \$962,500 to \$1,250,000.

Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: For the acquisition of lands, interest in lands, water rights and surface rights to lands, and for expenses incident to such acquisition, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 465), \$150,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations.

Development of Indian arts and crafts: For the development, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by the Act of August 27, 1935 (25 U. S. C., ch. 7A), including expenses of exhibits, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding, and other necessary expenses, \$35,000, of which not to exceed \$15,500 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate exceeding \$8,180 per annum.

Irrigation: For the maintenance, operation, repair, and improvement of irrigation systems for Indian reservations and allotments; payment of operation and maintenance assessments on Indian lands and within non-Indian irrigation districts; payment of reclamation charges; purchase of water and water rights; including the purchase or rental of equipment, tools, and appliances; drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights; and for all other necessary expenses, \$421,700, of which \$324,735 shall be reimbursable in accordance with existing law.

Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems: For the construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of irrigation systems on Indian

reservations; the purchase or rental of equipment, tools, and appliances; the acquisition of rights-of-way; the development of domestic and stock water and water for subsistence gardens; the purchase of water rights, ditches, and lands needed for irrigation purposes; drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights; preparation of raw reservation lands for irrigation farming, expenditures for which shall be repayable on a per acre basis by the lands benefited; as follows:

Arizona: Colorado River, \$2,600,000; Salt River, \$40,000;

Payment to the San Carlos irrigation and drainage district, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 7, 1947 (Public Law 10), \$190,000;

Colorado: Southern Ute, \$10,000;

Montana: Flathead, \$200,000; Fort Belknap, \$6,250; Fort Peck, \$25,000; Tongue River, \$9,750;

New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$17,500;

Washington: Wapato (Satns Unit No. 3), \$100,000;

Wyoming: Wind River, \$15,000;

Miscellaneous small projects, \$60,000;

For surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses, including not exceeding \$12,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$137,500;

In all, \$3,411,000, reimbursable in accordance with law, and to remain available until completion of the projects: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used interchangeably in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but not more than 10 per centum of any specific amount shall be transferred to any other amount, and no appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 per centum.

Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of Indian Service buildings and utilities, including the purchase of land and the acquisition of easements or rights-of-way; purchase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment; private architectural and engineering services; and water explorations; as follows:

Alaska: Schools, hospitals, and quarters, \$622,500, and in addition the Secretary may enter into contracts for this purpose in an amount not to exceed \$5,925,000;

Celilo Falls, Oregon: For the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of buildings and utilities at Celilo Falls, Oregon, for the use of the Yakima Indian Tribes, the Umatilla Indian Tribes, the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, and other Columbia River Indians affiliated with the afore-mentioned tribes, \$125,000;

Cherokee, North Carolina: Sewage works improvements, \$79,000, and water supply, \$35,000, reimbursable from Cherokee Tribal funds;

Consolidated Chippewa, Minnesota: For cooperation with public school districts, Mahnomen, Itasca, Pine, Becker, and Cass Counties (organized and unorganized) in the construction, improvement, and extension of school facilities in accordance with the Act of July 24, 1947, Public Law 231, \$213,000; for cooperation with the public school board at Walker, Minnesota, for the extension of public school

facilities in accordance with the Act of July 24, 1947, Public Law 223, \$35,000;

Flathead, Montana: For cooperation with the State of Montana in the construction, extension, and improvement of a State tuberculosis sanatorium and quarters at Galen, Deer Lodge County, Montana, in accordance with the Act of August 4, 1947, Public Law 332, \$750,000;

Great Lakes, Wisconsin: For cooperation with the school board of Hunter School District, Sawyer County, Wisconsin, in accordance with the Act of August 8, 1946, Public Law 667, \$80,000;

Haskell Institute, Kansas: Dormitory, \$85,000;

Hopi, Arizona: School, \$50,000;

San Carlos, Arizona: School and quarters, \$75,000;

Sells, Arizona: School and quarters, \$65,000;

Uintah and Ouray, Utah: For cooperation with the public school district of Roosevelt, Utah, in the construction, extension, and improvement of public school facilities, \$250,000;

Western Shoshone, Nevada: To provide for the construction, extension, and improvement of public school buildings in Owyhee, Nevada, in accordance with the Act of July 11, 1947, Public Law 182, \$200,000;

Various locations: Major repairs and improvements, \$300,000;

For surveys and plans and administrative expenses, private architect and engineering service and water explorations, including personal services in the District of Columbia and printing and binding, \$190,000;

In all, \$3,154,500, to remain available until completion of the projects: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum of the amount of any specific authorization may be transferred, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; to the amount of any other specific authorization, but no limitation shall be increased more than 10 per centum by any such transfer.

Roads: For construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance of Indian reservation roads under the provisions of the Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a) and the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$9,250 may be expended for departmental personal services.

Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for education (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent

annuity for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857, and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

Payment to Indians of Sioux Reservations: For payment of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux reservations, as authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895), as amended, \$150,000.

Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For payment of accrued and accruing interest on moneys held in trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various Acts of Congress, \$1,195,000.

Proceeds from power: Not to exceed the amount of power revenues covered into the Treasury to the credit of each of the power projects, including revenues credited prior to August 7, 1946, shall be available for the purposes authorized by section 3 of the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law 647), including printing and binding, in connection with the respective projects from which such revenues are derived.

MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds): For expenses of administering the affairs and property of Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses, \$365,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the particular tribe benefited; not to exceed \$50,000 for any one tribe.

Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (tribal funds): For general support of Indians and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Agency, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Klamath Tribe of Indians, Oregon, \$213,405, of which not to exceed the sums herein indicated shall be available for expenses incident to the following activities: Fees and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under contract approved by the Secretary, \$4,500; education, \$40,000; health, \$51,375; law and order, \$15,000; extension and land, \$52,530; and administrative and other expenses, \$50,000.

Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers, Wisconsin (tribal funds): For general support of Indians and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction of the Menominee Agency, Wisconsin, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Menominee Tribe of Indians, Wisconsin, \$188,875, including \$36,500 for relief of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; scholarships (not to exceed \$1,550); and \$5,500 for the compensation and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract approved by the Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available from the funds of the Menominee Indians for the payment of salaries and expenses of the chairman, secretary, and interpreters of the Menominee general council and members of the Menominee advisory council and tribal delegates when engaged on business of the tribe at rates to be determined by the Menominee general council and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: *Provided further*, That a recreational director for the Menominee Reservation may be employed with the approval of the Menominee Tribal Council.

For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including pay of the superintendent of the agency, a curator for the Osage Museum, at a salary of \$1,954, which employee shall be an Osage Indian, appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council, and of necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers; not to exceed \$2,000 for the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma; payment of damages to individual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, and printing and binding, \$197,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That of the said sum herein appropriated \$16,350 is hereby made available for travel and other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the current fiscal year money may be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allotments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to individual members of the respective tribes, and for salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one mining trustee for the Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations, at salaries of \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief, and said mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200 and one attorney each for the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creek Tribes employed under contract approved by the President under existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-named officials shall be determined and limited by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed \$2,500 each.

Expenses of attorneys, Creek Nation of Indians, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys for the Creek Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed to prosecute Creek tribal claims under contract approved by the Interior Department on November 12, 1947, \$2,500, payable out of funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said Creek tribe of Indians.

Expenses of attorneys, Chickasaw Nation of Indians, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For expenses of attorneys for the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, Oklahoma, employed to prosecute Chickasaw tribal claims under contracts approved by the Interior Department, \$2,000, payable out of funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of said Chickasaw tribe of Indians.

Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal funds): For travel and other expenses of members of tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the tribes, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the particular tribe interested:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation, or of any other appropriation contained in this Act, shall be available for expenses of members of tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when in the District of Columbia, for more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall in writing approve a longer period.

Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds): For the relief of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; the purchase of subsistence supplies, clothing, and household goods; medical, burial, housing, transportation, and all other necessary expenses, \$112,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the particular tribe concerned: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder may be made without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, or to the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds): For compensation and expenses of attorneys employed by various tribes of Indians under contracts to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$82,880, payable from funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the particular Indian tribe concerned.

Purchase and lease of lands (tribal funds): For the purchase of land and improvements on land; lease of lands and water rights; and necessary expenses incident thereto, \$121,000, payable from funds held in trust for the particular tribe concerned, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That title to any lands or improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations.

Industrial assistance (tribal funds): For advances to individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, building material, and other equipment and supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent Indians for their support and burial, and Indians having irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and cultivation thereof, \$350,000, payable from tribal funds as follows: Menominee, Wisconsin, \$167,500; Fort Mojave, Arizona, \$15,000; Lummi, Washington, \$2,500; Makah, Washington, \$20,000; Nez Perce, Idaho, \$20,000; Standing Rock, North Dakota, \$50,000; Blackfeet, Montana, \$75,000; and the unexpended balances of funds available under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1948 are hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1949 for the purposes for which they were appropriated: *Provided*, That advances may be made to worthy Indian youth to enable them to take educational courses, including courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, agriculture, and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities, or other institutions, and advances so made shall be reimbursed in not to exceed eight years under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided further*, That all moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year 1949 shall be credited to the respective appropriations and be available for the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds available under this paragraph may be used for the establishment and operation of tribal enterprises when proposed by Indian tribes and approved under regu-

lations prescribed by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That enterprises operated under the authority contained in the foregoing proviso shall be governed by the regulations established for the making of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470): *Provided further*, That the unexpended balances of prior appropriations under this head for any tribe, including reimbursements to such appropriations and the appropriations made herein, may be advanced to such tribe, if incorporated, for use under regulations established for the making of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470).

Pima cropping operations (tribal funds): For continuing subjugation and for cropping operations on the lands of the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be available not to exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived from these operations and deposited into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues are hereby made available for payment of irrigation operation and maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted lands of said Pima Indians.

Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds): For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$25,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes interested.

Support of Indian schools (tribal funds): For the support of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes, including care of Indian children of school age attending public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and education of deaf, dumb or blind, physically handicapped, delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school revenues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C. 155), not more than \$712,000: *Provided*, That payment may be made from the date of admission for such tuition and care of Indian pupils.

Vehicles: Applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed two hundred passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only, and such vehicles may be used for the transportation of Indian school pupils.

Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or storm: To meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$35,000 of the appropriations made by this Act for education of Indians, maintenance of buildings, reservation administration, the Alaska native service, and conservation of health among Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary, for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock, or other property of those activities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered unserviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

Appropriations herein made for reservation administration, education of Indians, and conservation of health among Indians shall be available for the purchase of supplies, materials, and repair parts, for storage in and distribution from central warehouses, garages,

and shops, and for the maintenance and operation of such warehouses, garages, and shops, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered or supplies furnished by such warehouses, garages, or shops to any activity of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for travel expenses and the purchase of ice for official use of employees.

The following appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft: "Management, Indian forest and range resources"; "Suppressing forest and range fires"; "Alaska native service"; "Navajo and Hopi service"; and "Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds)." Appropriations for "Salaries and expenses, reservation administration" shall be available for the maintenance and operation of aircraft.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Administrative provisions: Sums appropriated in this Act for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for all expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which expenditures are authorized, including personal services in the District of Columbia; disseminating useful information, photographing and making photographic prints, and completing and distributing material, including recordings; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of overcollections and deposits for other purposes; lithographing; engraving; printing and binding; purchase of not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five for replacement only in fiscal year 1949, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance and operation of aircraft; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem (not exceeding \$100,000); for payment of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, arising out of the survey, construction, operation or maintenance of works by the Bureau of Reclamation; payment for official telephone service in the field hereafter incurred in case of official telephones installed in private houses when authorized under regulations established by the Secretary; payments (not to exceed the average per pupil cost in the State where construction is in progress) to school districts as reimbursement, while projects are actually under construction, for the instruction of dependents of employees of the Bureau of Reclamation and of contractors engaged on such projects: *Provided*, That a tuition charge of \$25 per semester shall be charged and collected by the Bureau of Reclamation for each such dependent attending such schools; payment of rewards, when specifically authorized by the Secretary, for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of persons found guilty of the theft, damage, or destruction of public property: *Provided*, That no part of any sum provided for in this Act for operation and maintenance of any project or division of a project by the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district which has contracted with the Bureau of Recla-

mation and is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any charges due the United States, and no part of any sum provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used for the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and are in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any charges due from said lands to the United States.

The following sums are appropriated out of the special fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein designated "the reclamation fund", to be available immediately:

GENERAL OFFICES

Salaries and expenses (other than project offices): For expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1949, including personal services in the District of Columbia, in the administration and performance by other than project offices of Bureau of Reclamation functions, \$3,600,000, to be available for the purposes, among others, specified under the head "Operation and maintenance administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1945, and reimbursable as to expenditures for operation and maintenance administration to the same extent as is provided under said head: *Provided*, That in addition to the foregoing amount there may be transferred to this appropriation from other appropriations made to the Bureau of Reclamation not to exceed \$7,800,000 for work to be performed for the benefit of specific projects: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$50,000 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with informational work: *Provided further*, That after January 31, 1949, no part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be used for the salaries and expenses of a person in any of the following positions in the Bureau of Reclamation, or of any person who performs the duties of any such position, who is not a qualified engineer with at least five years' engineering and administrative experience: (1) Commissioner of Reclamation; (2) Assistant Commissioner of Reclamation; and (3) Regional Director of Reclamation: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$18,000,000 of appropriations available for expenditure by the Bureau of Reclamation during the fiscal year 1949 shall be used for administrative personal service and other personal services: *Provided further*, That the total number of employees in the Bureau of Reclamation holding a permanent, temporary, or other appointment in grades CAF-9 and P-3, or above, shall not exceed three thousand five hundred at any one time during the fiscal year 1949.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

General investigations: For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and surveys, investigations, and other activities relating to reconstruction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in cooperation with State agencies and other Federal

agencies, including the Corps of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission, \$3,500,000, which may be used to execute detailed surveys, and to prepare construction plans and specifications for specific projects or parts of projects until appropriations are available for construction thereof: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project report the construction estimates for which are not based upon current construction prices and costs: *Provided further*, That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated cost of such investigations;

CONSTRUCTION

Construction: For construction and continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts, all to be reimbursable (except as otherwise provided by law) under the reclamation law, to remain available until expended for carrying out projects (including the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress:

Santa Barbara County project, California, Cachuma Unit, \$1,000,000, and in addition thereto the Commissioner of Reclamation is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not in excess of \$1,600,000;

Paonia project, Colorado, \$471,000;

Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, \$1,525,000; Anderson Ranch Dam, \$5,100,000;

Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho, \$1,136,000;

Minidoka project, Idaho: The limitation on the amount available for surveys and preconstruction work in connection with the North Side pumping division stated in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, is increased from \$100,000 to \$147,500;

Palisades project, Idaho, the Commissioner of Reclamation is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not in excess of \$2,000,000;

Sun River project, Montana, \$45,000;

Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$1,293,000;

Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$57,985;

W. C. Austin project, Oklahoma, \$320,000;

Deschutes project, Oregon, \$580,000, of which \$350,000 shall be available toward emergency reconstruction of Ochoco Dam subject to allocations under section 7 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, and repayment of reimbursable amounts under terms satisfactory to the water users and the Bureau of Reclamation;

Owyhee project, Oregon, \$150,000;

Ogden River project, Utah, \$34,000;

Provo River project, Utah, \$1,980,000;

Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$1,298,650;

Riverton project, Wyoming, \$1,780,175;

Shoshone project, Wyoming, Power division, \$430,000;

Total, construction, from reclamation fund, \$17,200,810.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to exceed \$2,645,380 from power and other revenues shall be available for operation and maintenance;

Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and maintenance, \$116,000: *Provided*, That from accumulated power revenues not to exceed \$32,000 shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system, and not to exceed \$78,000 shall be available to reimburse the Colorado River Dam fund, All-American Canal, for the cost of connecting the All-American Canal with the Siphon Drop power plant, and for the repairs and betterments to such power plant, to be available for expenditure for construction of said canal;

Central Valley project, California: For operation and maintenance, \$230,437: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$814,400 from power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to exceed \$150,000 from power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance, \$220,000;

Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance, reserved works, \$30,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$447,500 from the accumulated replacement reserve and current power revenues shall be available for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of the commercial system;

North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to exceed \$169,500 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of the commercial system; and not to exceed \$6,000 from power revenues allocated to the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall be available for payment on behalf of the Northport irrigation district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for carriage of water;

Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: Not to exceed \$235,000 from power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

Deschutes project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance, \$101,250;

Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance, \$292,500;

Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and maintenance, \$217,000: *Provided*, That revenues received from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding or other reasons within the terms of such leases;

Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed \$1,645,000 from power revenues shall be available for operation, maintenance, and replacements, including operation and maintenance of camp and other facilities turned over by construction contractors, and similar facilities and the furnishing of services related thereto;

Yakima project, Washington: For operation and maintenance, \$337,500: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 from power revenues shall be available for operation and maintenance of the power system;

Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$206,250 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance, \$93,700: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$57,212 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance, \$77,200: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$104,800 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system.

REHABILITATION AND BETTERMENT

For rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That, at the discretion of the Secretary, repayment may be scheduled after the completion of repayment of existing obligations of the water users' organizations concerned.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1949, on any reclamation project appropriated for herein under the reclamation fund, an amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year 1949 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation fund for the fiscal year;

Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the foregoing amounts for operation and maintenance projects shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said projects, except that should existing works or the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient to make necessary emergency repairs shall become available for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation from any of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

Total, from reclamation fund, \$34,132,439.

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts to be immediately available, to remain available until expended for carrying out projects (including the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress, and to be reimbursable (except as otherwise provided by law) under the reclamation law:

Gila project, Arizona, \$2,470,000;

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$22,125,000;

Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California, \$212,000;

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, \$1,750,000; irrigation facilities, \$30,876,900; irrigation distribution system, \$1,000,000; power facilities, surveys, \$20,000, Shasta power plant, \$1,000,000, Kes-

wick Dam, \$1,700,000, Keswick power plant, \$1,000,000; switch yards, Shasta, Keswick and Tracy pumping plant, \$3,250,000; transmission lines, Shasta to Delta (Tracy) via Oroville and Sacramento, \$500,000, Shasta Dam to Shasta substation, \$250,000; substation, Contra Costa, \$12,000; in all, \$41,358,900, no part of which shall be available for examination and surveys in connection with power facilities in any State other than the State of California: *Provided*, That the unobligated balance on June 30, 1948, of funds heretofore appropriated for this project shall be classified under and combined with these amounts and shall be expendable only for the specific purposes set forth in this paragraph, subject to determination by the Comptroller General;

Kern River project, California, \$42,500;

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$20,225,000;

Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$14,611,650;

Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation of construction and for other purposes authorized by the Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 14), \$45,312,000;

Total, general fund, construction, \$146,357,050.

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

Buford-Trenton project, North Dakota: Not to exceed \$126,000 of the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made under the heading "Water Conservation and Utilization Projects", shall be available for completion of construction of the Buford-Trenton project, North Dakota.

FORT PECK PROJECT

Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of transmission lines, substations, and other facilities as may be required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by the Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), \$990,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

Missouri River Basin (reimbursable to the extent and as provided in the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534)): For the partial accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534) and section 18 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 (Public Law 526) (including the construction of transmission lines and the purchase of power) and for continuing investigations on the general plan of development, \$54,786,650, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended, either independently or through or in cooperation with existing Federal and State agencies: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available or used to maintain or operate Canyon Ferry Reservoir at a higher maximum normal pool elevation than three thousand seven hundred and sixty-six feet, unless and until new land in Broadwater County, Montana, equal in acreage to the irrigated land to be inundated in Canyon Ferry Reservoir above elevation of 3,766 feet is provided with facilities for irrigation; or for or in connection with the acquisition or installation of the power facilities or transmission facilities for delivering power from the Canyon Ferry project, Mon-

tana: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation may be used for surveys, design, or construction of the Glendo project, Wyoming, or any feature thereof to a greater capacity or for other purposes than set forth in Senate Document Numbered 191, Seventy-eighth Congress, Second Session, without the specific authorization of Congress.

COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

Colorado River development fund (expenditure account): For investigations of projects for the utilization of waters of the Colorado River system in the four States of the upper division, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774), \$900,000 from the Colorado River development fund (holding account), the unobligated balance of said amount at the end of the fiscal year to revert to the fund: *Provided*, That the existence of this appropriation item shall not preclude the use in any part of the States of the Colorado River Basin of funds appropriated for general investigations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project report the construction estimates for which are not based upon current construction prices and costs.

COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

Boulder Canyon project: For operation, maintenance, and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other facilities, of the Boulder Canyon project, \$1,500,000, payable from the Colorado River dam fund, including payments to the Boulder City school district in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 528, approved May 12, 1948. Said payments for dependents of those employees of the Bureau of Reclamation directly employed in the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project shall be deemed a part of the cost of operation and maintenance of said project under section 1.(a) of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act (Act of July 19, 1940, 54 Stat. 774). Other such payments shall be deemed nonproject costs. The Secretary shall submit to the Appropriations Committees annually a justification showing all investments and expenditures made or proposed out of the Colorado River dam fund, for the joint use of the project and of other Federal activities at or near Boulder City. In the proportion that such investments and expenditures were or shall be for the use of such other Federal activities and not related to the construction, operation, or maintenance of the project they shall be deemed nonproject investments and expenditures. The obligation under the provision of section 2 of the said Act to repay to the United States Treasury advances and readvances to the Colorado River dam fund which obligation is made the basis for computation of rates under the provisions of section 1 of said Act, shall be diminished in the amount that nonproject investments or expenditures are or have been made from said fund and the rates computed pursuant to said section 1 of said Act shall reflect such diminution.

ADVANCES TO COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

Boulder Canyon project: For continuation of construction of the Hoover Dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to create a storage reservoir, and of a complete

plant and incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic development of electrical energy from the water discharged from such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations, as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), \$1,700,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River dam fund.

Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For continuation of construction of a diversion dam, main canal (and appurtenant structures) located entirely within the United States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California, and distribution and drainage systems; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A); to be immediately available, and to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River dam fund, \$4,000,000: *Provided*, That amounts heretofore or hereafter received from the Republic of Mexico for temporary water service by means of such works shall be applied against construction costs, including incidental operations, and shall be available for payment of the cost of such operations.

COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

For operating and maintaining the Colorado River front work and levee system in Arizona, Nevada, and California; constructing, improving, extending, operating, and maintaining protection and drainage works and systems along the Colorado River; controlling said river and improving, modifying, straightening, and rectifying the channel thereof; and conducting investigations and studies in connection therewith; as authorized by Public Law 469, approved June 28, 1946; \$1,050,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for maintenance work on the temporary weir in the Colorado River below the heading of the diversion canal for the Palo Verde Irrigation District of California.

ALASKAN INVESTIGATIONS

For engineering and economic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports thereon, relating to projects for the development and utilization of the water power resources of Alaska, \$150,000, which shall be available for, but not restricted to, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and rations and quarters for field parties while away from inhabited communities in which such facilities are available.

No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation, contained in this or any prior Act, which represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract but remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose, regardless of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided*, That the incurring of any obligation prohibited by this paragraph shall be deemed a violation of section 665 of title 31 of the United States Code.

Not exceeding 8 per centum of the construction appropriation for any project under the Bureau of Reclamation contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired labor basis, except for projects or items the estimated construction cost of which does not exceed \$200,000, and only then in cases where the Bureau of Reclamation finds the lowest bids to be excessive.

The War Assets Administration or any other Federal agency having ownership or custody thereof or interest therein is hereby directed to transfer to the Davis Dam project, without exchange of funds, the following described interests and facilities, including spare parts, of the Basic Magnesium project, Henderson, Nevada:

(a) The project's interest and equity in the part of Hoover Dam power plant switchyard known as T-7A;

(b) Two 230-kilovolt transmission lines between the said Hoover Dam power plant switchyard and the Basic Magnesium project substation, including all two hundred and thirty-kilovolt switching equipment at the terminal of the lines at the Basic Magnesium project, together with appurtenant permits, rights-of-way, or other interest in realty;

(c) Three original seventy-five-thousand-kilovolt ampere, 230/13.8-kilovolt transformer banks and associated low voltage switching equipment included within the zone of differential protection for said transformers.

Upon transfer of the facilities herein described, the Secretary shall determine the amount of their fair value to the Davis Dam power system, and such amount shall be included in the determination of construction investment and other fixed charges which are required by section 9 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, as amended, to be considered in establishing rates for the sale of electric power.

The Departments of Air Force, Army, and Navy, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the War Assets Administration are authorized during the fiscal year 1949 to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation aircraft engines, parts, accessories, and other aircraft equipment, materials and supplies, surplus to the needs of such agencies, as may be required by said Bureau of Reclamation, such transfers to be without charge therefor.

The War Assets Administration or other Federal agencies having ownership or custody thereof or interest therein is hereby directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation, without exchange of funds, the following-described lands, improvements, buildings, facilities, and interest:

(a) Government-owned real property, identified by the War Assets Administration as Plancor 587, located at Columbus, Stillwater County, Montana, consisting of approximately one and five-tenths acres of land and two garage-shop and warehouse buildings located thereon containing approximately thirty-four thousand four hundred square feet.

(b) Government-owned warehouse situated on land owned by the Northern Pacific Railway Company and leased to the Government, identified by the War Assets Administration as Plancor 133, located at Columbus, Stillwater County, Montana, containing approximately eight thousand square feet of floor space.

The War Assets Administration or other Federal agency having ownership or custody thereof or interest therein is hereby directed to

transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation without exchange of funds, the following-described lands, together with improvements, buildings, facilities, equipment, and interest:

A parcel of that section of the Grand Island Army Air Field, Grand Island, Nebraska, lying west of First Road West, formerly known as the station hospital area, and described in detail as follows:

Approximately forty acres of land generally defined as the northeast quarter southeast quarter section 34, township 12 north, range 9 west. It is the desire to acquire all land abutting against lands presently owned by the city of Grand Island and including such portions of Road One West and right-of-way between Chapel Street and the point one hundred and eighty feet south of the intersection with Second Street South, to give continuous ownership in the east and west direction as between the United States Government (Bureau of Reclamation) and the city of Grand Island. The records show that all of this land was acquired from individual owners by the United States of America during August and September 1943, and the transfers are recorded with the registrar of deeds, Hall County, Nebraska, and the following buildings located in the hospital area numbered as follows: T-1112, T-1113, T-1114, T-1115, T-1116, T-1117, T-1118, T-1122, T-1100, T-1103, T-1104, T-1105, T-1107, T-1101, T-1102, T-1106, T-1108, T-1109, T-1110, T-1111, and T-1120, together with all roads, improvements, electric power lines, heating lines, water lines, sewer systems, Air-Temp units, steam boilers, and other appurtenances to the above-listed buildings, and all other facilities and equipment incident to said hospital area not heretofore disposed of.

The War Assets Administration is authorized and directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation unexpended balances of funds available for maintenance and protection of transferred property under the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act of 1947 (Public Law 478, Seventy-ninth Congress) to reimburse the Bureau of Reclamation for expenditures made for the maintenance and protection of the Yuma Army Air Base and such transfer shall be made hereafter for the maintenance and protection of the Yuma Army Air Base, pending its final disposition as contemplated in the Interior Appropriation Act of 1948 (Public Law 247, Eightieth Congress, first session).

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation, without reimbursement or transfer of funds, all of its right, title, and interest in and to a certain building and improvements under Defense Plant Corporation project, Plancor 1437, constructed on the War Relocation Center at the Heart Mountain Division of the Shoshone project, Wyoming.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

For salaries and expenses necessary for the Geological Survey, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed one hundred and sixty-six, of which one hundred and forty-six shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles and the maintenance and operation of aircraft; and exchange of unserviceable passenger and freight vehicles as part payment for new freight vehicles; as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the District of Columbia, and other expenses, \$237,350;

Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, \$4,350,000, of which not to exceed \$540,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That \$610,000 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities;

Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto, including the printing of geologic reports, \$2,625,000, of which not to exceed \$592,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the mineral resources of Alaska, \$325,000, of which not to exceed \$97,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining the water supply of the United States, its Territories and possessions, investigating underground currents and artesian wells and methods of utilizing the water resources, \$3,496,700, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for acquiring lands at gaging stations, and not to exceed \$300,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto, in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of general water resource investigations, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided further*, That \$2,361,900 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for the payment, directly or indirectly, for the drilling of water wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of this appropriation shall be available for payment of the compensation and expenses of the person appointed by the President pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (Public Law 34), to participate as the representative of the United States in the negotiation of a compact between the States of Colorado and Kansas relative to the division of the waters of the Arkansas River and its tributaries: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the President is authorized to appoint a retired officer of the Army as such representative without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer who shall receive such compensation and expenses in addition to his retired pay;

Classification of lands: For the examination and classification of lands with respect to mineral character and water resources as required by the public land laws and for related administrative operations; for

the preparation and publication of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for performance of work for the Federal Power Commission, \$300,000, of which not to exceed \$65,725 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals, \$120,000; for preparation of illustrations, \$32,950; and for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps, \$450,000; in all, \$602,950;

Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444), and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of minerals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum reserves, and for necessary related operations; and for every expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, travel, and the construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto, \$690,000, of which not to exceed \$78,600 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies, \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year 1949 out of reimbursements received from cooperating agencies;

During the fiscal year 1949 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific and technical investigations within the scope of the functions of the Geological Survey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but no appropriation shall be increased more than 5 per centum thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget;

In the event that the Director of the Geological Survey deems it advantageous to the Government, the Geological Survey is authorized to contract for the furnishing of topographic maps made from aerial photographs, or for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys;

The Geological Survey may acquire from the Department of National Defense or from any disposal agency of the Government without reimbursement or transfer of funds, one aircraft for replacement only; including engines, parts, accessory, and flying equipment.

In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey, \$13,027,000.

BUREAU OF MINES

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including \$95,100 for personal

services in the District of Columbia, and \$65,000 for printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals, \$164,600.

Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investigation of mine accidents: For expenses necessary for the investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-aid methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety, rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the possible improvement of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and other investigations pertinent to the mining industry; including the construction of temporary buildings; equipment and supplies; printing and binding of technical papers and reports; travel expenses of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining and allied industries; and not to exceed \$93,800 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,165,000, of which not to exceed \$500 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid work.

Control of fires in inactive coal deposits: For expenses, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investigate, control, and extinguish, on public lands and with the consent of the owner on private lands, fires in inactive coal deposits in the United States and its possessions, including emergency and temporary contracts for personal services and hire of vehicles and equipment necessary for the purposes of this appropriation, purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles; including the employment of personnel without regard to civil-service requirements, and not to exceed \$16,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; \$250,000: *Provided*, That the Director is authorized to accept money, lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the said Director is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners of private property or with a State or its subdivision for payment of a sum equal to one-half the amount of expenditure to be made for control or extinguishment from funds provided under the authorization of this Act except that expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose in any privately owned operating coal mine shall be limited to investigation and supervision.

Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941 (30 U. S. C. 4f); including not to exceed \$150,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies; printing and binding of technical papers and reports; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled trucks and other motor vehicles for official use and in transporting employees between their homes and temporary locations where they may be employed and expenses of employees in attendance at meetings

and conferences held for promoting safety and health in the coal-mining industry; \$2,431,500.

Testing fuel: For expenses necessary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investigation of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to recommend to various departments such changes in selection and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or proposed for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of the United States in the District of Columbia, including printing and binding of technical papers and reports; and not to exceed \$106,700 for personal services in the District of Columbia; \$506,600.

Anthracite mining investigations: For expenses necessary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of anthracite coals; the employment of personnel without regard to civil-service requirements; including items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; printing and binding of technical papers and reports; and not to exceed \$25,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$396,100.

Lignite research laboratory: For the construction and equipment of a lignite research laboratory at Grand Forks, North Dakota, as authorized by the Act of March 25, 1948 (Public Law 454), including necessary supplemental tracts of land; not to exceed \$75,000 for employment, by contract or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and supervise construction of said laboratory; and not to exceed \$7,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; \$200,000, to remain available until expended, and in addition thereto the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts for this purpose in an amount not exceeding \$550,000.

Synthetic liquid fuels: For expenses, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, necessary to carry into effect the Act authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, and so forth, approved April 5, 1944 (30 U. S. C. 321-325), including construction and acquirement of camp and laboratory buildings and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia (not exceeding \$100,000); printing and binding; and purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior". \$9,750,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these funds may be utilized to provide transportation between the proposed plants and related facilities and communities that provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of these plants; and for transportation to and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such persons: *Provided further*, That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary, the transportation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school districts and other local

or Federal agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in operation and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances, other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; including all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, printing and binding of technical papers and reports, and not to exceed \$40,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$403,300: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for an investigation in behalf of any private party.

Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels: For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investigate, develop, and experimentally mine, on public lands and with the consent of the owner on private lands, deposits of minerals in the United States and its possessions, including surface and subsurface investigations, laboratory tests, the construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings, core storage facilities, mining structures and appurtenances, the lease of lands or buildings; printing and binding of technical papers and reports; and not to exceed \$45,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,560,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this appropriation, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

Coal investigations: For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investigate known coal deposits in the United States and its possessions; including purchase of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; printing and binding of technical papers and reports; and not to exceed \$45,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; \$300,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of Mines is authorized to carry on such investigations in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the said Director is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners of private property upon which exploration or development work is performed for payment by such owners of a reasonable percentage, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, of the total value of the minerals thereafter produced from such property.

Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investigations and dissemination of information concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum and natural gas, and for every expense incident thereto, including purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and printing and binding of technical papers and reports; \$606,000, of which not to exceed \$44,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mining experiment stations: For personal services, printing and binding of technical papers and reports, and other expenses in connection with the construction, establishment, maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations, as provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8), \$1,385,000, of which not to exceed \$41,800 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Metallurgical research and pilot plants: For expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to conduct laboratory, pilot plant, and demonstration plant tests to establish methods for more effectively utilizing the mineral resources in the United States and its possessions, including the lease of lands or buildings; research on and development of processes for production and utilization of metals and non-metallic minerals; construction of buildings to house laboratories, pilot plants, and demonstration plants; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; printing and binding of technical papers and reports; and not to exceed \$32,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; \$1,460,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this appropriation, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, and other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, including not to exceed \$175,000 for additions and improvements, \$317,300.

Economics of mineral industries: For investigations, and the dissemination of information concerning the economic problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines and quarries, including studies, and reports relating to uses, reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices, and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources of the United States, including special statistical inquiries; purchase of furniture and equipment; stationery and supplies; and other necessary expenses not included in the foregoing, \$708,500, of which not to exceed \$588,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Helium utilization and research: For expenses necessary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning resources, production, repurification, storage, and utilization of helium, independently or in cooperation with other agencies, public or private; including purchase of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$91,000, of which not to exceed \$9,300 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Helium production and investigations: The sums made available for the fiscal year 1949 in the Acts making appropriations for the Departments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the

Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1948, for operation and maintenance of the plants for the production of helium for military and naval purposes, including the purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior" (not exceeding \$5,000); printing and binding of technical papers and reports; and \$46,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation, or to the appropriation for development and operation of helium properties (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164): *Provided further*, That funds available for the production of helium and the development of helium properties may be utilized to provide transportation between helium plants and related facilities and communities that provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of helium plants; and for transportation to and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such persons: *Provided further*, That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary, the transportation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in operation and maintenance of helium plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

During the fiscal year 1949 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health, safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Mines.

The Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the fiscal year 1949, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The following appropriations herein made to the Bureau of Mines shall be available for the maintenance, and operation of aircraft: "Operating rescue cars and stations and investigation of accidents"; "Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels"; and "Metallurgical research and pilot plants".

Appropriations in this Act to the Bureau of Mines shall be available for the purchase (not to exceed eighty, of which thirty shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

The Department of the Army is authorized to transfer to the Department of the Interior, for the use of the Bureau of Mines, without compensation therefor, full jurisdiction, possession, and

control of a parcel of ten acres, more or less, from that portion of Fort Douglas Military Reservation in the county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, which lies immediately north of the site of the Bureau of Mines Intermountain Experiment Station and is situated between a line beginning at a point four hundred feet north of the northwest corner of the United States Bureau of Mines property granted by deed from the University of Utah May 21, 1938, said point being on the south curb of Fort Douglas Boulevard and running thence south three hundred and twenty feet to the east-west boundary line between the University of Utah and Fort Douglas; thence east six hundred and four and five-tenths feet to the north-south boundary between the University of Utah and Fort Douglas; thence south along said north-south boundary four hundred and eighty feet to a line on the south boundary (extended) of the United States Bureau of Mines property above mentioned; thence east two hundred and sixty-two feet; thence north nine hundred and fifty-two and six-tenths feet to the south curb of Fort Douglas Boulevard; thence westerly along said south curb of Fort Douglas Boulevard to the point of beginning, said enclosure embracing ten acres.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, necessary for the general administration of the National Park Service, including \$100,000 for printing and binding, \$765,000.

Regional offices: For expenses of regional offices, \$665,000.

National parks: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of national parks, including necessary protection of the area of federally owned land in the custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National Park, Washington, \$3,750,000.

National monument, historical, and military areas: For administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national monuments, historical parks, memorials, historic sites, military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries, including not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements across privately owned railroad lands necessary for supplying water to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, and the maintenance of structures on the former Cape Hatteras Light Station Reservation within the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area project, \$1,625,000.

Recreational areas: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, pursuant to cooperative agreements, of areas devoted to recreational use which are under the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies, \$300,000.

Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails, bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire, storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or emergency prevention of forest fires in areas administered by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such areas, including lands in process of condemnation for national park or

monument purposes, \$30,000, together with such sums as may be necessary to be transferred from the foregoing appropriations for the National Park Service, any such diversions of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available in one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably and any such diversion of funds shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

Investigation and purchase of water rights: For the investigation and establishment of water rights, including the acquisition thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in the administration and public use of areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, to remain available until expended, \$15,000.

Travel Division: For expenses necessary in carrying out the Act of July 19, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 18), including personal services in the District of Columbia; participation by the Travel Division in international expositions and conferences dealing with travel; and printing and binding; \$60,000.

Recreational demonstration areas: For administration, protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational demonstration areas, \$10,000.

Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Memorial Parkway, monuments and memorials in the District of Columbia and area adjacent thereto, Lee Mansion, Battleground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Park, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Federal parks in the District of Columbia, and other Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including the pay and allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 27, 1924 (43 Stat. 174), as amended, of the United States park police force, purchase of revolvers and ammunition, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for police, guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Secretary not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia, stenographic reporting service, carfare, and newspapers (not to exceed \$100), \$790,000.

For investigations and studies of the recreational resources and the archeological remains in the river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin), including reports, recommendations, and plans, in cooperation with the United States Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation pursuant to the provisions of cooperative agreements, and including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$137,954.

Acquisition of lands: For the acquisition of privately owned lands or interests therein within the authorized boundaries of established areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, including expenses incidental thereto and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$200,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$150,000 shall be available only for lands within Colonial National Historical Park; Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial and Gettysburg National Military Parks; Manassas

National Battlefield Park; Badlands, Dinosaur, George Washington Birthplace, Joshua Tree, Petrified Forest, and Scotts Bluff National Monuments; and Big Bend (parcels of land adjoining Big Bend National Park necessary to connect the park road system with State Highway 227), Glacier, Grand Canyon, Great Smoky Mountains, Kings Canyon, Lassen Volcanic, Mesa Verde, Mount Rainier, Olympic, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia, Yosemite, and Zion National Parks.

Parkways, National Park Service: The Secretary is hereby authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts, not exceeding a total of \$2,680,000, for the construction of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, George Washington Memorial, and Foothills Parkways.

For the construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, and maintenance of roads, trails, utilities, and buildings without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$4,762,350, to remain available until expended, including \$3,110,000 for roads and trails of which \$150,000 shall be available only for completing the grading and resurfacing of Heintooga Ridge Road, Great Smoky Mountains National Park; and \$1,652,350 for the construction and repair of buildings and utilities not otherwise provided for, of which not exceeding \$50,000 shall be available for use in connection with the installation of two elevators at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico.

Appropriations herein made for the national parks, national monuments, and other reservations under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, shall be available for the giving of educational lectures therein and vicinity; for the services of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit scientific and historical societies engaged in educational work in the various parks and monuments as the Secretary may designate; for travel expenses of employees attending Government camps for training in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police Academy, and attending Federal, State, or municipal schools for training in building fire prevention and suppression; for necessary local transportation and subsistence in kind of persons selected for employment or as cooperators, serving without other compensation while attending fire-protection training camps; and for official telephone service in the field in the case of official telephones installed in private houses when authorized under regulations established by the Secretary.

Appropriations available to the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase (not to exceed forty, of which twenty-eight shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

The National Park Service is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for three years beginning July 1, 1948, from the Departments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy, or the War Assets Administration equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with an appraised value of not to exceed \$3,000,000, from the surplus stores of those agencies, for use in the areas administered by the National Park Service or by any office of that Service in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii: *Provided*, That the authorization in this paragraph shall not be construed to deny veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in conducting investigations and carrying out the work of the Service, including cooperation with Federal, State, county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For general administrative purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$270,000, of which sum \$31,000 shall be available for printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals and the publication of bulletins which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of the bulletins to be delivered to or sent out under addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress as they may direct.

Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-cultural stations, including the erection of necessary buildings and other structures; propagation and distribution of food fishes and fresh-water mussels; development, recommendation, and application of means, including the construction of devices, to assure natural propagation and maximum survival of hatchery and other fishes; purchase, collection, and transportation of specimens and other expenses incidental to the maintenance and operation of aquaria, \$1,879,525, including not to exceed \$2,000 for purchase of land adjoining the San Angelo, Texas, fish cultural station and expenses incident thereto, and not to exceed \$35,000 for the construction and operation, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 1080), of fish cultural facilities on lands owned by the State of South Dakota.

Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For operation and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the preparation of designs, and for determining the requirements for fishways and other fish protective devices at dams constructed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Commission, \$36,300.

Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith, and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from such resources, including not to exceed \$20,000 to investigate and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes as authorized by joint resolution of August 8, 1946, Public Law 672; maintenance, repair, improvement, equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological stations; the construction of salmon-counting weirs, and the improvement of salmon-spawning streams in Alaska; \$1,147,500.

Commercial fisheries: For collection and compilation of fishery statistics and related information; conducting investigations and studies of methods and means of capture, preservation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants and products thereof, including investigation, study and research with respect to the utilization of

packed sardines and the development of methods and procedures which should be employed in improving the quality and appearance of packed sardines; maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of laboratories and vessels; and enforcing the applicable provisions of the Act authorizing associations of producers of aquatic products (15 U. S. C. 521); including contract stenographic reporting services, \$510,000.

Investigation, exploration, and development of Pacific fisheries: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 4, 1947 (Public Law 329), authorizing the exploration, investigation, development, and maintenance of the fishery resources and the development of the high-seas fishing industry of the Territories and island possessions of the United States in the tropical and subtropical Pacific Ocean, and intervening areas; printing and binding; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); employment of officers and crews of vessels in accordance with policies and wage scales approved by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of section 606 of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946 (5 U. S. C. 946); and payment of subsistence allowances to officers and crews of vessels at rates approved by the Secretary; \$1,000,000.

Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, information on the fishery industry, market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, and market prices of fishery products, \$143,000.

Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food, fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement, repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence of employees while on said islands; contract stenographic reporting service; and construction of airplane base facilities at Anchorage, Alaska; \$1,228,000.

Alaska fur-seal investigations: For investigations of Alaska fur seals pursuant to the Act of February 26, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 631i), \$60,000.

Enforcement of Black Bass, Whaling Treaty, and Sockeye Salmon Acts: For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, as amended, and the Act of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-855, 901-915); and for carrying out the provisions of the Act of July 29, 1947 (Public Law 255), and of Executive Order No. 9802; \$37,400.

Wildlife resources and management investigations: For investigations of wild game, wild fur animals, and other wildlife resources, causes of their depletion, and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield therefrom; for investigations of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581); for investigations of damage by birds to agricultural and horticultural crops, and developing and applying methods for control of such damage; and for investigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory of Alaska, \$325,450.

Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals injurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other domestic animals through the suppression

of rabies and other diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 426), including not to exceed \$3,000 for the purchase of printed bags, tags, and labels; and for repairs, additions, and installations in and about the grounds and buildings of the game-management supply depot and laboratory at Pocatello, Idaho, including purchase, transportation, and handling of supplies and materials for distribution from said depot to other projects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), \$1,000,000.

Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended, to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the convention between the United States and the United Mexican States (16 U. S. C. 703-711); for cooperation with local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, including necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668-668d); for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act approved March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394), and for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary investigations, \$353,834, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the laws for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C. 192-211), \$225,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose of securing information in connection with and for the prosecution of violators of the law for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of game introduced into suitable localities on public lands, under supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including construction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals, landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines, rockwork, bulkheads, repair of damage to public roads within reservation areas occasioned by authorized operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service, and other improvements necessary for economical administration; for the purchase, capture, and transportation of game for national reservations; for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; not exceeding \$7,500 for the repair, painting, and maintenance of dwellings and other buildings and facilities on the Chinsegut National Wildlife Refuge; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act approved August 5, 1947 (Public Law 361, Eightieth Congress), \$1,312,500, and in addition thereto an amount equal to 75 per centum of the net proceeds received during the fiscal year 1948 under the provisions of section 401 of the Act of June 15, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 715S), which additional amount may be expended also for the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended.

River basin studies: For investigations and studies to determine the effects on fish and wildlife resources of proposed developments of river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin), and

for the preparation of reports thereon in accordance with the Act of March 10, 1934 (16 U. S. C. 661-666), as amended, \$150,000.

California wildlife management areas: For the purchase or rent, and development, maintenance, and administration of wildlife management areas in the State of California, as authorized by the Act of May 18, 1948 (Public Law 534), \$250,000, to remain available until expended.

In all, salaries and expenses, \$9,928,509.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

For carrying into effect section 4 of the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), an amount equal to the sum received during the fiscal year 1949 from the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly and to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), an amount equal to the sum credited during the fiscal year 1948 to the special fund created by said Act: *Provided*, That not exceeding 35 per centum of the amount allocated to any State shall be available for the construction of buildings: *Provided further*, That the requirement of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, that not exceeding 20 per centum of the amount allocated to any State shall be available for the construction of improvements is hereby waived with respect to unobligated balances on June 30, 1948.

Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$9,928,509, and in addition thereto, funds made available under the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund and the fund for Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration, of which amounts not to exceed \$1,123,000 may be expended for departmental personal services, including such services in the District of Columbia. Funds available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed sixty-five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase (not to exceed three), hire (in Alaska), maintenance, and operation of aircraft; the installation and operation of telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or quarters occupied by employees of the Fish and Wildlife Service; providing by purchase, construction, or otherwise, facilities incident to such public recreational uses of wildlife refuges as are not inconsistent with the primary purposes of such refuges; newspapers (not to exceed \$100), plans and specifications for vessels, or for contract personal services for the preparation thereof without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); and rations for officers and crews of vessels or, in lieu thereof, commutation of rations at not to exceed \$2.00 per man per day; and for the expenditure from appropriations available for the purchase of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option to purchase any tract of land. Reimbursements for the cost of supplies and materials and the transportation and handling thereof issued from central warehouses authorized to be established by the Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), may be credited to the appropriation current at the time supplies and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued, or at the time such reimbursements are received. Not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses of the Fish and Wildlife Service

shall be available interchangeably for expenditure on the objects included within the general expenses of said Service, but no more than 5 per centum shall be added to any one item or appropriation. The Departments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy, the Coast Guard, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the War Assets Administration are authorized to transfer to the Fish and Wildlife Service aircraft for replacement purposes only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same locations), and such other equipment, materials, and supplies (with an appraised value of not to exceed \$500,000), surplus to the needs of such agencies, as may be required by said Service, such transfers to be without charge therefor; and in addition the Departments of the Army and Navy, the Coast Guard, and the Maritime Commission are authorized to transfer without charge therefor vessels for replacement purposes only (but not necessarily of the same size or type or at the same locations) marine engines, parts and accessories surplus to the needs of such agencies: *Provided*, That the authorization in this paragraph shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

For necessary expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and Secretary; printing and binding; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, for replacement only, at not to exceed \$1,800; maintenance, repair, and preservation of Governor's house and grounds; \$64,500, to be expended under the direction of the Governor.

Legislative expenses: For salaries of members of the legislature, \$36,000; mileage of members, \$12,000; in all, \$48,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor of Alaska.

For the establishment and maintenance of public schools, Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation and travel expenses of medical supervisor, and temporary medical consultants, transportation, burial, and other expenses, \$448,000: *Provided*, That authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this appropriation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon, or to other contracting institution or institutions, for the care and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year 1949: *Provided further*, That so much of this sum as may be required shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates and in returning those who are not legal residents of Alaska to their legal residence or to their friends, and the Secretary shall as soon as practicable, return to their places of residence or to their friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the time they became insane, and the commitment papers for any person hereafter adjudged insane shall include a statement by the committing authority as to the legal residence of such person.

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$100,000, to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, to be expended under the provisions of the Act approved June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), including surveys and plans for new road construction; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), for the preparation of plans and specifications for buildings; and printing and binding, \$10,442,400, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount herein appropriated the Secretary or, at his request, the Commissioner of Public Roads, Federal Works Agency, is hereby authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts for additional work, materials, and equipment not exceeding a total of \$13,904,000: *Provided further*, That in the operation of the facilities of the Alaska Road Commission, the Departments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy, or any other agency of the United States having title thereto is authorized to transfer, regardless of present location and without charge to the Alaska Road Commission, materials, road and bridge, and other necessary equipment, spare parts, shop facilities and machinery, supplies and buildings surplus to its needs and which is deemed essential by the Department of the Interior for the construction, improvement, and maintenance of the Alaska road system: *Provided further*, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the Alaska Road Commission shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

The Alaska Railroad: In addition to all amounts received by The Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1949, there is hereby appropriated \$17,000,000 which amounts shall be available, and continue available until expended, for the payment of obligations incurred under the contract authorization in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948 and for expenses necessary for the authorized work of The Alaska Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and improvements of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of ocean-going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for the transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary, for the benefit and development of industries and travel affecting territory tributary to The Alaska Railroad; maintenance and operation of lodges, camps, and transportation facilities for the accommodation of visitors to Mount McKinley National Park; payment of amounts due connecting lines; payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$12,000 of this fund shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1949, and no one other than the general manager of said railroad,

and one assistant general manager at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum, shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than \$8,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$22,500 of such fund shall be available for printing and binding: *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount herein appropriated the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to incur obligations and enter into contracts for additional work, materials, and equipment not exceeding a total of \$12,000,000: *Provided further*, That in the operation of the facilities of The Alaska Railroad, the Department of the Army or any other agency of the United States Government having title thereto is authorized to transfer regardless of present location and without charge to The Alaska Railroad, materials, roadway and bridge maintenance, and other necessary equipment, locomotives and spare parts, shop facilities and machinery, supplies, rolling stock, buildings, and docks, surplus to its needs and which may be certified by the Department of the Interior as necessary for the improvement, maintenance, or operation of The Alaska Railroad: *Provided further*, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to The Alaska Railroad shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

The following appropriations herein made shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft: "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary, Territory of Alaska"; "Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska"; and "Alaska Railroad appropriated fund".

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary \$7,342, and the private secretary to the Governor, \$4,996; for printing and binding; travel expenses of the Governor; and \$935 for temporary clerk hire; \$25,900, to be expended by the Governor.

Legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii: For compensation and mileage of members of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii as provided by the Act of June 27, 1930, \$47,200.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

For salaries of the Governor and employees incident to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C. 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), printing and binding; repair, preservation and care of Federal buildings and furniture, purchase of water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and not to exceed \$6,000 for personal services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and electricity necessary in the operation of Government House at Saint Thomas and Government House at Saint Croix, \$213,000, to be expended by and under the direction of the Governor.

For necessary expenses of the agricultural station in the Virgin Islands, \$46,300, to be expended by and under the direction of the Governor.

Municipal governments: For expenses of the government of the Virgin Islands in excess of current local revenues for the fiscal year

1949, municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, \$194,400, and municipality of Saint Croix, \$325,800; in all, \$520,200, to be paid to the respective municipal treasuries in monthly installments; and the said municipal governments are hereby authorized to make purchases for their hospitals, schools, and other public institutions, through the Bureau of Federal Supply of the Treasury Department.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made shall be available for the purchase of vehicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up trucks and as station wagons without such vehicles being considered as passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year 1949 in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

SEC. 4. Appropriations herein made for the following bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of members of societies or associations concerned with their work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of the Secretary, \$850; Oil and Gas Division, \$100; Board on Geographic Names, \$150; Bureau of Land Management, \$1,000; Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$1,250; Bureau of Reclamation, \$6,750; Geological Survey, \$4,750; Bureau of Mines, \$5,000; National Park Service, \$1,250; Fish and Wildlife Service, \$2,375; and soil and moisture conservation operations (all bureaus), \$500.

SEC. 5. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency, caused

by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

SEC. 6. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance of any new administrative function or the enforcement or issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the establishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as described in Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated March 15, 1943.

SEC. 7. Limitations on amounts to be expended for personal services under appropriations in this Act shall not apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-d).

SEC. 8. Appropriations herein made shall be available for payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

SEC. 9. Appropriations in this Act shall be available for health service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

SEC. 10. Not to exceed a total of \$875,000 of the appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for expenditure for the compensation of employees engaged in personnel work: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees will be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more on personnel administration consisting of recruitment and appointments, placement, position classification, training, and employee relations.

SEC. 11. Appropriations in this Act shall be available for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

SEC. 12. In purchasing lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, and in completing broken sets, the Secretary or his duly authorized representative may exchange similar items and apply the exchange allowances in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor.

SEC. 13. Where appropriations in this Act are available for expenditure for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), such expenditures shall be at rates not exceeding \$35 per diem for individuals (unless a higher rate is otherwise authorized by law or unless a higher rate, not exceeding \$50, shall be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget).

TITLE II—SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSION

Sums totaling \$560,197 for construction of the Havre-Shelby transmission line, Havre substation, Rudyard substation, Shelby substation, Milk River District, Fort Peck project, Montana, contained in the "Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947", and the "Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948", under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation", are hereby carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

This Act may be cited as the "Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949".

Approved June 29, 1948, 4:58 p. m., E. D. T.

JUNE 30, 1948

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Yesterday I signed H. R. 6705, the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1949. I did so only because I had no choice. Since the bill came to me after the Congress had adjourned, a veto would close down the operations of the Department of the Interior on July 1.

If it had been possible to veto this bill without bringing the vital work of the Department to a standstill, I would have done so because of a rider in the bill establishing arbitrary qualifications for the Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioners, and the Regional Directors of the Bureau of Reclamation. This rider is designed to effect the removal of two men now holding such positions who have supported the public power policy of the Government and the 160-acre law which assures that Western lands reclaimed at public expense shall be used for the development of family size farms. No matter what may be the asserted reasons for wanting to remove these men from office, the result would be to serve the purposes of special interests desirous of monopolizing the rich farm lands of the West and intent upon stopping the construction of transmission lines for the delivery of power from Federal dams. These same interests tried first to get the law changed but failed, and having failed then sought to get the management changed.

This type of legislation does great harm to our democratic principles. It is contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of those provisions of the Constitution which guarantee the separation of legislative and executive functions and afford protection against bills of attainder. This type of action subjects Federal officials to the risk of being legislated out of office if they incur the wrath of special interests as a result of vigorous enforcement of the law.

In addition to this attack upon the management of the Bureau of Reclamation, the Act will delay important reclamation work in all of the great basin areas of the West, including the Missouri Basin, the Columbia Basin in the Pacific Northwest, the Central Valley in California, and the Colorado Basin. The Act makes available \$69 million less than I requested to carry on the vital work of the Department. Most of the funds cut out by the Congress were intended for land, water and power development in the West. This will mean delays in bringing in new lands for settlement, in furnishing water to farms now dry or badly short of water, and in providing additional power badly needed by industries, cities and farms.

By specific provisions in the Act and by statements in the committee reports accompanying its passage, the Congress has also made a broad attack on the national public power policy.

Thus, while appropriating \$3 million toward the construction of the Canyon Ferry project in Montana, the Congress has prohibited the construction of previously authorized power facilities and transmission lines for the

delivery of power from the project. In the Central Valley of California, the Congress has failed to include funds for the construction of the previously authorized "west-side" transmission line to carry power from Shasta Dam to the San Francisco area. To bottle up power at these and other Federal dams by preventing the construction of previously authorized power facilities and transmission lines, clearly represents a capitulation to special interest groups.

Furthermore, the Act and the conference report portend a reversal of the long established policy of using interest collected on the power investment in reclamation projects to pay off a portion of the irrigation costs. The effect of such a change would be to increase public power and water rates to the people throughout the West.

These are but a few of the evidences of an intent to destroy the national power policy. They are representative of the sort of thinking expressed in the report of the House Committee on Appropriations where it was said that the laws of the State of Washington authorizing public utility districts to acquire the properties of privately-owned power companies by condemnation have "the earmarks of a Soviet power policy".

In these and other significant respects the Congress in this Act has nullified by indirect action the purposes of permanent legislation which the Congress has refused to change by direct action, and which reflects, I believe, the will of the people.

There are numerous other objectionable features in this Act. For example, while protesting the increased cost of Federal construction projects, the Congress by this Act limits the amount of construction work which the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bonneville Power Administration can do with their own employees, the result of which may well be to force these agencies to accept excessive bids and thereby increase the cost of their construction projects to the Nation. The Act also imposes arbitrary and unreasonable limitations on personnel management services, on the employment of technicians in the higher salary levels, and on regional administration, without regard to the efficient administration of the programs of the Department.

I consider that in this legislation the Congress has disregarded long-standing principles of sound legislative practice and has failed to meet the needs of our people for the development of the great natural resources of the Nation in the public interest.